

Times-Republican

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AMES FOR THE FARMERS.

Without entering into any controversy between Dr. Storms and the state board of education which he charges with a bureaucratic disregard for a college president's authority it may be safely handed out to said board that the state of Iowa wants its agricultural college at Ames to be its college of sciences, agricultural, technical science and co-ordinate and make a balanced curriculum is what the state wants at Ames.

There is a new president to appoint or select. Without knowing who is a candidate, this newspaper knows no favorites, and the board, of course, will not recognize the newspapers in making its selection, but nothing can prevent newspapers butting in, hence it is here reminded that the board is facing its first test of executive capacity. The present board took over a going school, well organized. For a time, at least, the school could progress from its own momentum. Then somebody quits and the board is face to face with responsibility. Upon its selection of men, will depend largely that success of a school which has returned millions to the state in the increased efficiency of its farmers.

We have a great university at Iowa City and a normal school at Cedar Falls. The arts, letters and professions are provided for. Teaching properly is specialized and the profession of teaching in public schools has a special plant of its own. The denominational school of the state handle all of these lines of education, sometimes better than does the university, but it is at Ames. We have made it the object of admiration throughout the world. Foreign nations of all languages pay it tribute by sending their special students to its class-rooms. Let it remain pre-eminently the agricultural school of the state. Let it fulfill its mission in educating the scientists who are to develop that greatest industry of the state. In perpetuating or perfecting its organization, let its primary and principal function be favored at all times.

WE NEED A LAWYER.

One of the candidates for the important office of attorney general is given a good word of local friendliness by one of his home papers as being "a good mixer, a pleasant, affable gentleman" and a hustler after things he desires.

This is all very well in its way but bears more on the qualifications of the candidate for good fellowship than for the important office he craves. With no desire to invite odious comparison the candidate for the attorney generalship must display the capacity, learning, and essential qualifications necessary in the man who is to head the department of justice of the state of Iowa and succeed to the shoes of an attorney general who has made law respected from end to end of Iowa where it was once evaded and nullified. A good fellow is one thing but an attorney general is another. We want an attorney general.

The attorney general of Iowa must practice before the supreme court of the state and the federal courts. The savvy of the good mixer does not go far before the tribunals. No man should be considered who has not shown evidence of ability as a lawyer capable of holding his own against the keen attorneys whom private money pays to advance and defend private interests. It is no place for any but a student of law, a practitioner of ability and a man of high aims and a deep sense of responsibility. No others need apply. We have had an experience of attorney generals who are good mixers and good fellows rather than public servants looking to public service and law enforcement. We have of late had an experience of law enforcement which looks to the law as supreme and this experience is highly satisfactory. Let us be careful to guard against any reaction in the conduct of that office. As the laws stand today decency may rule; the Cosson laws have established a machine of enforcement which needs but a competent and honest engineer to remain in effective operation. Let us be careful that none either incompetent or disinclined to keep up the pressure is given control of the throttle. The fight over the office of attorney general will be upon a single issue, however it may be concealed or evaded and that issue is whether the laws shall be enforced or nullified from the attorney general's office. That is the fight. The forces of the saloons and the slums, the efforts of the gamblers and

the bawdy house proprietors will be centered against the election of any man who is likely to follow the campaign laid down by Byers. And it is up to those who approve of the manner in which Iowa law has been upheld to support a candidate who stands for law enforcement, who has the capacity and desire to see the law effective and efficient. And right here the candidacy of George Cosson looms large. He has won his spurs in the federal and supreme courts against the shrewdest lawyers of Iowa. He is an acknowledged expert in that important branch of the attorney general's duty, enforcement of the liquor laws. He is a lawyer of repute, a trained man and a student to whom the various departments of state may turn with confidence for advice on articles of incorporation, insurance and the various important legal questions which belong to the office of attorney general. In short Cosson is a success as a lawyer, and has established a high reputation for legal learning, probity and integrity in office. When we select from among the candidates it is well to compare carefully.

Moreover Cosson is the father of the Cosson laws in the senate. Not only Cosson but these laws are up for defeat or ratification. To defeat him would be to repudiate the laws and the work Cosson has himself been doing as first assistant to Byers. Not that there appears any danger of his defeat—from appearances he will poll a majority of votes over all the other candidates, but that it is well to analyze what we want and need in office. A good mixer is born every minute. A good lawyer and an honest official isn't born every day.

CONGRESSMAN JAMIESON'S RETIREMENT

Congressman Jamieson of the Eighth Iowa district has concluded that he will not stand for re-election. He alleges that his health is not strong and suggests that he may try again later when he recovers from the strain and becomes again robustly and healthy. Incidentally, Congressman Jamieson has put where it will be convenient to refer to \$9,000 out of the \$15,000 salary of his term. Suggestively and inferentially he means to buy things with that little old nine thousand instead of throwing good hard money in hand at birds in the bushes. So his plans contemplate sitting content to watch other statesmen struggle for the prize, soothed, it may be assumed, by the golden bangles which emanate from his trousers pockets.

Now this may not be statesmanship but is extreme canniness and prudent thrift. Jamieson is a shrewd little man. He was the accident of a political situation, the legate of Eighth district disgust with Pete Hepburn. Jamieson found a congressional seat in the road as a barefoot blind man might pick up a diamond pin by stepping on it in the dust. He was shrewd enough to understand what had happened and is wise enough to know that a man may pass thru many thunderstorms without being struck by lightning. Beyond the two fat years he foresaw leanness and laid on lard while he might. Now with the money in his pocket—about \$2,000 is a neat and satisfactory sum—he returns like Cincinnati from the forum of the nation to the quietude of Page and to rest amid the spreading nurseries and famous truck farms of Shenandoah. Let us leave him there lulled by the song of corn shellers in the seed houses, gazing on the mighty flood of the Nishnabotony as it heaves its majestic course into Nodaway county, Missouri.

In a way Jamieson is entitled to the gratitude of the Eighth and of Iowa. He did no harm. He is a good citizen and a pleasant fellow. If any democrat was to represent the Eighth Iowa as well as Jamieson as any other, it is pleasant to know that he is \$9,000 to the good. Some congressmen might have made it \$30,000.

Topics of the Times

March came in like a duck pond.

Given a court to boss the interstate commerce commission and a court to hold over the commission and the shipper who kicks will have long been laid where nobody kicks before the court of last resort hears of him.

Speaking of pearls and swine doesn't seem particularly incongruous nowadays.

It develops that an Iowa colored boy shines also in a state oratorical contest.

The big prices paid for prize corn at short course sales causes surprise that Iowa farmers do not raise more of the kind.

Young John D. is to have charge of the new Rockefeller to be given away, but it's going to be hard for the young man to pass up an opening when he might jump three men and land in the kingrow.

One bright spring day assists marvelously toward forgetfulness of a long hard winter and the promise of grass is value received for ninety days of ice and snow.

Imagine the populace worrying the skeleton of Tom Platt while the New York machine speeds on to safety.

One very noticeable thing about Mr. Pinchot is extreme plainness of speech and statement. He is not confused as to what happened, who said it or what it meant.

About the worst to be said of Congressman Jamieson who announces his retirement from the Eighth district contest is that his editorial page made

the cap "T" box look like a hen's nest in January. And even that may have been a fault of environment and competition.

The baseball teams are flying south. The ducks are on the wing. The grass is starting on the links. Come on, there, O, you sprinks!

By all accounts, the remonstrance petitioners appear to be looking forward to a beautiful spring.

The Sioux City plan seems to bring out candidates with facility equal to the Des Moines plan.

It would be far from astonishing were Secretary Wilson to leave the cabinet. It was very well understood by well informed Iowans that President Taft desired to change secretaries at the beginning of his term and at one time had concluded to replace Mr. Wilson. The present imbroglio is not unlikely to bring about the change. Perhaps it would have been better for Tama Jim's peace of mind had the change been effected when it was considered, for Mr. Wilson is an old man, has served long and with distinction and is entitled to rest.

On March 8 and 9 the railroads of Iowa will have to meet the coal operators of the state before the railroad commission and explain why they haul coal into the state from points outside for less than they charge Iowa coal to the same points. Most of the anti-railroad legislation in this state has been forced by the pig-headed rate policies of the railroads themselves and it is time that inequalities were adjusted without a fight. Incidentally the eyes of the public are on the railroad commission and with a general desire for a new deal it would be well for the present membership to keep both ears to the ground.

Congressman Jamieson is quoted in a Washington paper as saying that if he ever gets \$20,000 ahead he may want to return to congress. It is to Jamieson's credit that he at least doesn't look upon a seat in congress as the swiftest route to the possession of \$20,000.

Anyway, Congressman Jamieson can put in the rest of his life most delightfully making their eyes pop out at Shenandoah telling them about the big things at Washington, "while I was in congress."

Those ten-dollar hogs would look so much better if we had more of 'em. But then they wouldn't be ten-dollar hogs, and that's the way it goes.

Roycroft Hubbell has taken up the cause of woman suffrage. That's the way with movements of that kind, there's no way to keep bums from swinging on for a free ride.

Indianapolis is to have women on the police force. We would think the step should have been made at gradually, with say, Senator Beveridge as a starter.

The income tax is misnamed. It doesn't seem to come in at all.

The Logan Observer tells about a Harrison county man who, as an ignorant foreign youth without knowledge of the English language or of anything else much, began as a farm hand twenty-five years ago and now sells his farm and has enough to be comfortable on the rest of his days. That was all very well in its time, but who wants to work twenty-five years nowadays? If the Logan paper wants to inspire the youth of the land to effort it should trot out a few examples of men getting rich over night doing nothing.

Perhaps out of the row between Harvard and Cambridge over Harvard's tax account, Harvard may be inspired to add to its curriculum a course in tax dodging.

The freedom of the city of London has been accorded to Colonel Roosevelt. The city dads probably realized how useless it would be to resist.

Seventy-six thousand farmers in the United States own automobiles. There will be more just as soon as the manufacturers can turn out the machines.

Rockefeller's son is not unlike some other rich men's sons in his undertaking to give away the old man's money.

The weekly reviews of what congress is doing get shorter right along.

At Pittsburg, a bank president, over his vigorous protest, was made foreman of a grand jury. There are quite a number of bankers who would like to have had their dealings with grand juries from that end of the gun.

This seems to be the open season for members of congress to advocate an increase in pay for rural letter carriers. It doesn't sound bad to the carriers, but what they really want is the increase, not the talk. Their horses eat corn and oats, not words.

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

"Is Secretary Shaw trying to ride back to the lime light on the anti-Japanese scare?" inquires the Manson Journal.

The Glidden Graphic surmises "If Governor Carroll can kick up enough dust in his good roads campaign to prevent any belligerent insurgent or standpater from inquiring how he stands on the tariff and Cannonism, he will undoubtedly win the movement a pronounced success."

The Odebolt Chronicle says "Tama Jim is getting old and his memory is not infallible as to details. Moreover, he wants to retire voluntarily from the cabinet, instead of being fired. Pinchot's story will be generally credited."

ability. The Eighth district has Claude Porter. He should be nominated and elected. Iowa has few men in congress now of the Porter caliber."

Observing that "Congressman Smith's friends have already commenced to trim by setting up the claim that he is the genuine Roosevelt candidate for congress in the Ninth," the Eldora Herald remarks that "thus far, however, they have not ordered any extra copies of the Herald to be printed in which he trimmed up Smith, nor of the speech in which Smith bitterly excoriated the president. The fact is that Smith, as a member of the appropriation committee, had a great deal to do with crippling Roosevelt and Pinchot and other of the after day-work they were doing for the country."

GENERAL EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Mr. Roosevelt has positively refused to discuss American affairs until he has thoroughly informed himself. This may be construed as a certain tendency to conservatism.—Indianapolis News.

Any good doctor can remove the appendix without hurting the constitution, but a joker in a tariff bill can't be cut out.—Charleston News and Courier.

The duty of a cent a dozen on foreign eggs presumably represents the difference in the cost of labor between this country and Europe.—New York Evening Post.

In order to keep the beef trust waiting for your hard-won dollar the Payne tariff law has left you fetterless.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The question as to whether clothes make the woman is again under discussion. That woman very successfully makes the clothes is settled.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Speaker Cannon may have been "putrified" but not into noiseless yowder.—Atlanta Constitution.

Convict Built Roads.

Times-Republican: I have been watching with interest what the "T-R" has had to say in regard to convict labor and "convict road" for "undesirable citizens" and have a plan for making good roads with this class of labor.

Make the "county surveyor" a "county engineer" with power to establish grades, paying him a salary so that he can give up his time to his work. After the grades are established let the trustees of each township decide on the kind of road to be built, macadam, gravel, etc. The counties should have gravel pits or stone quarries as conveniently scattered over the county as possible using the convict labor to dig the gravel and quarry and crush the rock. This material could then be sold to the townships at as low a rate as possible where the county and city jails would supply cheap labor to build the roads.

The district pathmasters should be given a gang of men with teams and tools sufficient to keep the roads in repair. This gang to be employed during all the time necessary.

Then the system of working poll tax should be done away and all poll tax paid in cash which could be put into a fund for building and maintaining the roads.

By each year rebuilding the worst places in each district in a permanent manner and keeping the rest of the roads in as good repair as possible, it would take but a few years to have "good roads" in fact.

In short my plan is to follow the system of the railroads in building and maintaining their grades. If the foregoing plan of road building was in operation the convicts from the state penitentiary could be established at the gravel pits and stone quarries to do the work there. The county and city jails would furnish a large part of the labor for the roads and the "undesirable citizens" (those who work not work) could be compelled to work the necessary laws. The latter class of labor might be allowed wages, at considerable less than the customary rates paid for labor, which would be paid to their wives or other dependents.

These plans would remove the convict labor from the state and would be much less than the going rate, and if material was furnished at cost of production which would not be much, would in a few years give us durable and cheap roads which would be a minimum which would be reduced to a minimum.

The initial cost of building roads by such scheme would probably be more each year than the poll tax but in a few years the roads would be built and the yearly upkeep would be much less than the yearly income from poll tax.

Yours truly,
J. W. KENNEDY,
Robertson, Iowa.

Party or Saloons?

Messrs. Editors: The people of Sikesville have sent many protests against the license of saloons signed by a large majority of the voters. They have failed to close the saloons because the law permits nine freeholders to nullify the wishes of any community. All these signers do not live in Sikesville, and herein lies the inquiry. Finding it impossible to limit the signatures to the corporate limits, they were forced to go miles into the country, and even into an adjoining county, in order to defeat the will of our citizens. Two years ago our legislature passed a so-called local option bill for Carroll county and at the same time a law permitting these saloon keepers to get signatures in another county. They got their licenses, but listen to the sequel of this outrage:

"At the November election the democratic party asked us to vote for a saloonkeeper party and we voted for the Sun Almanac and see what the local option democrats did for that candidate. I was a Mississippi confederate soldier, from Manassas to Appomattox, went thru that infamous reconstruction devilment forced on me by the republican party and coming to Maryland found that I must choose between a saloon democrat and republican for sheriff. I held my nose and voted for the republican—the first one I ever voted for. Last November another election was held and the republican party and the democratic party in Carroll county. Result? Two republicans in the legislature and nearly all the county offices filled by local option republicans. No democrat elected who was known to oppose local option."

Conclusion: If the legislature fails to give us our state local option bill, you may look for an upheaval at the next election that will surprise Maryland. Sikesville, Md., Feb. 25. C. R. D.

Iowa Newspapers

SLEEP OF A GOOD CONSCIENCE.

[Grand Jury Democrat.] Meint Bladen slept in the dopt from 8:30 in the morning until daylight a short time ago. He was waiting for the west bound passenger. It had not come in when Meint woke up at sunrise and he took a second nap. He awakened from this in time to see the tail end of the last coach as the train pulled around the curve at 8:30. There were no passengers to get off and no one had flagged the train and it did not wait for his slumbering passenger in the depot. A man must have a pretty clear conscience who can sleep in the Ellsberg depot and hear a passenger train going thru.

BASHOR A "HASBEEN."

[Manson Democrat.] There has been no enthusiastic response from the democratic newspapers of Iowa to the suggestion that Senator Claude Bashor be handed the democratic nomination for governor, nor will there be. The democrats of Iowa have had all the experience with has-beens that is necessary and they will probably select their candidate from such young and virile fellows as Claude Bashor, Jerry Sullivan, Judge Wade, E. G. Dunn, W. G. Sears and others of equal strength and fame. Iowa democracy is more determined to win than ever this year and there will be no room for mollycoddles on the state ticket.

BASEBALL DOPE.

[Ocheydan Press.] What's the difference if it does blow and how around the old corners? Isn't the good old ball season just around the bend? Isn't every town that's large enough to organize nine hundred or more boys ready to arm themselves who is going to pitch? You bet. Nearly everybody knows how to pitch. Did you ever know that? We remember the springtimes of other days when the grass began to turn green how the thoughts of boys would turn to baseball. They'd be eager to get thru the greater part of April and May as to whether it was best to have nine pitchers or only one they finally got started by hiring a crack twirler from another township, who could chew gum and double up like a jack knife and throw a double under at the same time. And if you never heard them argue the umpire's decisions, then you have missed something a little better than a circus. Everybody talks and swears at the same time, and before difficulties are settled the home team has every man, woman and child on its feet, and everybody is telling everybody else just how it all happened. Oh, yes, baseball is great. It is great enough to start a steamboat-like whistle from the throat of the fellow who was laid up all winter with asthma. It is great enough to start in a one-way race that will last all year long, and it is great enough to make the most dignified, particular and sedate young lady jump up and down and hug herself all over when her curly-headed beau makes a home run in the ninth with the teams tied. It is great enough to last all year long, and it is great enough to make the most dignified, particular and sedate young lady jump up and down and hug herself all over when her curly-headed beau makes a home run in the ninth with the teams tied. It is great enough to last all year long, and it is great enough to make the most dignified, particular and sedate young lady jump up and down and hug herself all over when her curly-headed beau makes a home run in the ninth with the teams tied.

AS TO WALTER I. SMITH.

[Glidden Graphic.] It was Smith's grandiose pretensions that brought him into conflict with Theodore Roosevelt. He was opposed to the strenuous president's progressive program. Smith wanted to let well enough alone. The republican party was in power—republicans held all the offices. In the chief aim of party organization is to hold the offices. The newer school—represented by such men as Roosevelt and Hughes—are party men, but their aim is to regard the party as a mere instrumentality thru which better laws and better administration may be secured. The party, in their mind deserves support only as it makes itself an instrument for correcting wrongs and dealing out justice. Smith is a Cannon lieutenant. He is a member in good standing of the house oligarchy. The position of his party is to deal with the conflicting interests that beset congress, giving to each as much as possible without arousing the ire of the people, and doing out to the people such fragmentary pieces of legislation as will serve as a premise from which to secure election.

With the newer generation, the notion prevails that whatever is right is republican. With the older ideal, whatever the Washington oligarchy pronounced republican was republican. The continued ascendancy of the party depends upon the wisdom displayed in the choice of ideals. The Smiths and the Cannons, especially clean and honest than they may be, are wedded to the pursuit of which will result in a party that is not ever pressing demand for laws that time has demonstrated are wise and necessary for the well being of the human family.

Personally, as between Smith and Byers, there would be little difference which represented the district in congress. Politically, there is a wide difference. Smith stands for a republicanism no longer approved by a majority of the people. Byers stands for ideals approved by a large majority. If the party would retain its hold on the reins of government, Byers is the man who should be chosen.

AN OTTUMWA VIEW.

[Ottumwa Review.] The Review is taken to task for the little editorial last evening in which was stated that at the good roads convention next week some farmer would rise and state that in his opinion the proposed \$20,000,000 appropriation for the Des Moines river improvement would be better used in betterment of the post roads of the state.

This is what may be expected. Where one farmer reeling along the River will urge a national appropriation for the river Iowa will witness 100 next week expressing belief that such an immense amount of money would serve the public to greater benefit if distributed to the ninety-nine counties for making better wagon roads. This would mean \$200,000 for each and every county.

Perhaps congress will pass appropriation bills for both purposes, possibly for neither. If it comes to a choice in the matter the Review stands for the good roads. First. This is where the paper stands and shortly it will be discovered that the majority will be for the roads instead of the river, if compelled to make choice. Congressman Kendall, of this district,

is receiving letters from this county, from his own party, too, one passionate progressive making it very plain in his correspondence that the reclamation idea, the prevention of the overflow, was purely local, that the greater benefit was to be derived from straightening the tributaries and small creeks in the aggregate. Straightening the river would secure a faster flow but not until after the waters from the uplands reached the main stream. If there is going to be a river improvement, why not an improvement that will benefit the whole country? This particular correspondent and ardent good roads advocate. He also wishes it understood that the thousands of acres scheduled and apportioned to the various counties having overflow should be locally specified, that is, made to show where these many acres lie. He tells Mr. Kendall that only a fractional part of the vast territory published as ready for reclamation if twenty millions be expended on the Des Moines river, is land alongside the river. He holds that the argument is fallacious in the findings.

Evidently not all are for the river expense at this time, yet favorable to the project following the aid of either state or nation for good roads. And this about sets forth the Review attitude.

WHAT HOLDEN SOWED.

[Waverly Independent.] The longer we watch Professor Holden, of the State school at Ames, the better we like him. He commenced some ten years ago to tell the farmers how to raise more and better corn per acre. He showed us how to plant and how to start with good seed, and he illustrated how we could be sure that our seed corn would grow. He is still preaching the gospel of good seed corn, more enthusiastically than ever. The past week he has addressed a letter to pastors in the subject of seed corn. Among other things, he says to the pastors: "The subject of seed corn, its vitality and its relation to the next harvest, is of intense importance to every citizen of this state. It is not only a material consequence, but of spiritual significance as well. Why can't the pulpit of this state by a thoughtful, practical and spiritual presentation of this theme, emphasize the crisis that confronts the farmer who neglects to test his seed and ignores the peril of crop failure? There is an evident moral significance. Failure of success is not alone to be measured in dollars and cents. Count the results in better ideals in the home; consider the hopes of education cherished by son and daughter; measure the fate of an individual, a discouraged, disappointed, disheartened man, with hunger of body and leanness of soul, will affect every ideal for taste or social betterment. Better farming means better living."

Then Professor Holden calls attention to some texts which the preachers might take for these seed corn sermons. He says: "Whatsoever a man sows, etc., and 'What Shall the Harvest Be?' are good texts. Then he urges the pastors to "consider well the many phases of the subject, practical, ethical, moral, spiritual, and set at once." A man who so thoroughly believes in the cause for which he works, and who puts into that work the enthusiasm of a Holden, is bound to accomplish some good. The Independent is for Holden.

Good health is impossible when there is any derangement of the digestive organs. Foley's Orino Laxative is a natural remedy for stomach, liver and bowel troubles. It aids digestion, stimulates the liver, and cures habitual constipation. McBride & Will Drug Company.

For Sunday Reading

All Sorts of Opinions

A Minister's Story. At a time when Hartford is getting a reputation of being a town that ministers who are not politicians thought it refreshing to have one come back. We should trap him. A small child on the "Hill" the other night, having heard her parents discuss the departments of various pastors recently, closed her prayer thus: "Please, God, excuse me for myself, for if anything should happen to you we should all be in the soup." And a child from out of town visiting here forgot her prayer. The kind woman with whom she was stopping was unable to give her the spot, so the child said: "Please, God, excuse me; I can't remember my prayers and I am staying with a lady who doesn't know any."

Mental Microbes.

We need protection against the microbes which attack the mind as we do against those to which the body is exposed. Plenty of fresh air, good food, cheerfulness and exercise will go a great ways to preserve our physical health. Against delusions, to which the mind is exposed, the remedy is neither so possible nor so plentiful. There are more impaired minds than sick bodies, and there are fewer people who can teach us how to be sane than there are healers of the body. If it is a pleasure to have a body sound in every part it must be a privilege to have a mind sound. Politically, there is a wide difference. Smith stands for a republicanism no longer approved by a majority of the people. Byers stands for ideals approved by a large majority. If the party would retain its hold on the reins of government, Byers is the man who should be chosen.

Fortunately we do not need to be philosophers, university graduates, in order to possess common sense. Philosophers are sometimes more deficient than laymen. Common sense is superior to learning, and books can not give it. It is the faculty thought has of hitting the bull's eye. But common sense is unfortunately quite an uncommon thing. It is so difficult to think straight. It is with great difficulty that children learn how to think; but most people go to their graves without having learned how to think.

Mr. Fairbanks in Rome.

The best diplomatic efforts exerted by both Protestant and Roman-Catholic agencies, it appears, were not able to solve the delicate situation of ex-Vice President Fairbanks on his recent arrival in Rome. He found that he was to address the Methodist Association in the eternal city and also be presented to the head of the Roman-Catholic church. Mr. Fairbanks, who is a Methodist, had agreed before his arrival to make the address, and so had to forego the audience. Archbishop Ireland in a public statement in the press of Feb. 8 declares that "it was not a question of Mr. Fairbanks being a Methodist or going to a Methodist church in Rome for Sunday devotions." But "it was a question of appearing to give the fullest approval to the work of the Methodist Association in Rome." The offense of that organization is thus stated: "American Methodists in Rome are active, and, I may readily say, pernicious proselyters. The Methodist Association is not in Rome to serve and meet American honor, but to convert from the Catholic faith all the people upon whom they can bring influence to bear. 'The purpose of the work of the Methodist Association in Rome is confessed openly. The means employed are by no means honorable. They take every advantage of the poverty of the people of Rome. The books circulated and displayed in the windows of their book stores are slanders against the Catholic faith, the Holy Pontiff at Rome, and a misrepresentation of the whole Catholic system. The success of the movement is far from adequate to the efforts put forth and the money expended. They do not make permanent Methodists of Italians. They may possibly detach pupils from the Catholic church, and this means from all christian things. It is a sad and a painful public address by a former vice president of the United States before the Methodist Association can have no other meaning in the eyes of the Roman public than the approval by America of the propaganda of the Methodist Association. Had a Holy Father, guardian of the spiritual interests of the Catholic church of the world, smilingly welcomed Mr. Fairbanks to an audience on the following day, in what other position would he appear to be than giving his approval to the propaganda of the Methodist Association? Before which the address had been given?" The Boston Pilot says of the American College at Rome: "For twenty years it has filled Rome with literature against the papacy and all the popes, including Pius X. It has made Italy a hotbed of infidelity, starving in the poor districts of Rome, and all Italy, to forsake, at least in appearance, the faith of their fathers and of their nation and of their royal house. 'It has by money-aid gifts and promises coaxed young men and girls away from their Catholic homes. It has taught them not to venerate the clergy, the nuns, the religious institutions, and then has sent this renegade brood of deluded dunces all thru Rome and Italy to breed mischief and discord and strife. It has made Italy a hotbed of infidelity, starving in the poor districts of Rome, and all Italy, to forsake, at least in appearance, the faith of their fathers and of their nation and of their royal house. 'It has by money-aid gifts and promises coaxed young men and girls away from their Catholic homes. It has taught them not to venerate the clergy, the nuns, the religious institutions, and then has sent this renegade brood of deluded dunces all thru Rome and Italy to breed mischief and discord and strife. 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