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FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1913.

Mr. Huntington Wilson's Resignation.

The long—but not fulsome—letter of resignation submitted by Assistant Secretary of State Huntington Wilson, and the brief—but not curt—acceptance of it by President Wilson, need no extended comment.

Each Mr. Wilson acted not only within his own right, but, really, within his duty. President Wilson, in a statement to the press, made plain his intentions to relegate, with other policies of previous administrations, the Taft policy toward the republic of China. Assistant Secretary Wilson, at the time the Acting Secretary, is a sympathizer, indeed, one of the creators, of the policy of the preceding administration, a policy designated "commercial" or "dollar diplomacy."

Mr. Huntington Wilson would have done himself, as well as the President and the nation, an injustice by subjecting himself to a duty to promote policies of which he positively disapproved.

Mr. President Wilson and Mr. Secretary Wilson, the latter by his letter of resignation, the former in a statement to the press, made their positions plain. In Secretary Wilson's letter there is a suspicion of reproach that the Acting Secretary of State should learn the attitude of the President through the press. If such a meaning be between the lines, it cannot appreciably affect the public—it is a matter of taste, only. To the people, to whom the two policies toward China have been announced, there is little left in the incident except to recognize with regret that a difference of opinion logically and inevitably deprives a very efficient Assistant Secretary of State.

Look Out for the Woman!

The "joy ride" of a certain class of chauffeurs, who are personally conducting visitors through the principal thoroughfares of our great cities, are unquestionably responsible for a percentage of the fatalities that appall the community, and ought to lead to the enforcement of the most severe punishment. The famous French saying, "Cherchez la femme" or "Seek the woman" may well be paraphrased into "Look out for the woman crossing the road," when it comes to a question of looking out for "girls." The reckless—no, leads to apparently inexplicable fatalities can have no possible explanation save that the attention of chauffeur and occupants of the car are momentarily distracted from some pedestrian by preoccupation with what is going on on the sidewalk. The "joy ride" wherever it may occur, is the only possible explanation of certain fatal accidents, and it is to be hoped that some way may be found to discipline this class of chauffeurs, who are rapidly becoming a menace to life and limb. It is indeed outrageous that the pedestrian should be wantonly sacrificed in order to "make a holiday."

Politics and District Offices.

The only limitation imposed by law upon the President in the matter of appointing District Commissioners from civil life is that the men so chosen shall have been actual residents of the District for three years. In the creation of the District government no provision was stated as to the political complexion of the appointees.

The attitude of Congress was, however, very clearly set forth at the time by Senator Beck of Kentucky, whose political partisanship, it will be remembered, was of the most emphatic character. "I hope the President," said Senator Beck, "will succeed in selecting the very best men, regardless of their politics. Maybe," he added, "he can find them without politics altogether."

This sentiment has characterized the action of all Presidents since 1878. They have sought the best men for the position of Commissioner, and the appointees, in their turn, have never allowed themselves to be governed solely by political considerations. The result has been that the District government has been singularly free from scandal and has been both efficient and honest. It is sincerely to be hoped that President Wilson will follow in the footsteps of his predecessors.

He may appoint two Democrats, if he so desires, but he ought not to select them merely because they are Dem-

ocrats. Above all, he should not place the District government under partisan control with the view of providing places for the job-hunters. The men appointed should have strength of character enough to withstand the pressure which will be brought to bear upon them and to refuse to make changes except where the public service is manifestly bettered thereby.

The civil service law does not apply, unfortunately, to the District government. At the same time it has, been observed in the spirit by all Commissioners with beneficial results. The new Commissioners, whoever they may be, will do wisely to keep politics out of the District government and maintain the principle of the civil service system. If this is done, it will make no difference whether both the Commissioners are Democrats or whether, as Senator Beck remarked, they are without politics altogether.

The Profit of Altruism.

It remains to be seen whether the refusal of President Wilson to stand behind the American banking syndicate participating in the proposed "six-power" loan of \$125,000,000 to China will cause the abandonment of the entire project. The President's statement of his reasons for not requesting the American syndicate to participate in the loan is an indictment of the loan agreement as a menace to Chinese independence.

It will be surprising if Chinese sentiment, already restive under the proposed administration by foreign agents of the domestic revenues pledged to the service of the loan, does not utilize President Wilson's statement as an argument for abandonment of the entire project. The American action is tinged with the same altruism that caused John Hay to stand against the tendency of the powers toward partition of China in 1900. The remission of the unclaimed portion of the Boxer indemnity during Elihu Root's service as Secretary of State went far to undo the damage to American trade caused by the boycott declared in retaliation for rigorous administration of our Chinese exclusion law.

Does such altruism pay? This question will be answered by the results of the policy. Will American trade with China gain as much by reason of this lofty policy as European and Japanese trade will gain by the enhanced influence the loan will give the creditors in the administration of China's internal affairs?

John Bull and Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan manifestly would substitute plain speech for brute force as the strong influence in international relations. Opposed to armaments he is devoted to arguments.

The fury of the Unionist press of London at his statements that the success of home rule will spell the downfall of hereditary government was to be expected. Those who expect the British government to take offense will doubtless be disappointed. The present Asquith ministry exists by reason of its alliance with the Irish Nationalists, who would not support it for a day were home rule not one of the government's leading policies. The Asquith ministry has shown the House of Lords of its former vast power, and thus curtailed the prerogatives of hereditary government.

In other words, Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State commends the very policy which a majority of the British electorate favors. Had he condemned home rule the Tory newspapers of London which now so bitterly assail him would praise his sentiments. In other words, it is not Mr. Bryan's "intrusion" into British affairs that calls down criticism on his head; it is the view he takes of British questions.

Congress and the White Slave Law.

The principle underlying the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States affirming the constitutionality of the white slave law seems to have been misunderstood. What is to be penalized is not the immoralities connected with the traffic, but that traffic itself. It is the same with the sending of obscene literature through the mails. It is not the publication that is to be punished, but the transportation.

It is erroneous to argue from the Supreme Court's decision "that it empowers Congress to legislate on almost any conceivable subject under the guise of the regulations of interstate commerce." The court has kept well within the meaning of its previous interpretations of the commerce clause. In this instance it meant that Congress, if it chose, might forbid certain persons from being transported from one State to another, just as it prevents the entry of immigrants with infectious diseases; a power which is exercised by reason of the commerce clause invoked in the white slave law.

Congress has just as complete a legal control over interstate as over foreign commerce. By forbidding the importation of adulterated food, the landing of criminals or of persons trying to come here to practice immorality, it protects not only the country at large, but each individual State as well. Hence its interstate commerce authority.

"Jones and Sylvester" are headliners at Chase's Polite Vaudeville Entertainment this week. Surely not a combination of our own Sylvester of the Police Department and the Roanoke Jones? Impossible!—thought

NATION'S MEN OF AFFAIRS IN CARTOON



Preston Gibbon, Playwright, Society Leader and Amateur Athlete.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

BARGAIN FOOD.

These foodstuffs in department stores Make all the ladies flutter. They like to search the proper floors In quest of bargain butter.

The marked-down pie sales make a hit With all the lady shoppers. Nor should we blame the girls a bit For saving honestoppers.

It makes your wife feel pretty good. It makes her pulses quicken To pick up for your daily food A 4-cent chicken.

Innuit to Injury. A barber has nerve to cut you one day and ask you the next day if you don't shave yourself.

The Way with Men. "My husband used to say that I was different from other girls. That's why he wanted to marry me."

Might Be Pleasant. "You seem to prefer books to baseball."

He Demands Protection. "These troubles in Mexico interfere with American business interests located there. I want intervention."

Can't Be Helped. The balmy spring is a nice thing; Spring poems then abound. But drawbacks cling to everything. As you have doubtless found.

Plunkville Item. "That defeated candidate made Plunkville mad."

March 21 in History. March 21, 1875—Richard I reproves his wife for splitting kindling with his favorite battle-axe.

March 21, 1600—William Shakespeare's pet goat eats a lot of suffragette literature.

Takes the Little End. "They tell me he's a tightwad."

Not exactly that, but he's judicious in his expenditures. He's prompt about paying the car fare, and that puts it up to you to pay for lunch.

COMMITTEE ON LIGHTING.

Merchants Want Pennsylvania Avenue Illuminated.

At the last meeting of the board of governors of the Retail Merchants' Association a resolution was passed providing for a committee to promote a project providing for the ornamental illumination of Pennsylvania Avenue, the nation's highway.

After he had finished college, McCombs still kept track of hundreds of alumni for whom he had obtained jobs, and as the merit good and became important factors in their communities, they formed the nucleus for an effective organization for starting almost anything one might wish to start.

When the time was ripe for launching the Wilson boom, McCombs was able, through his alumni acquaintance, to learn who could do things in any given locality and how to get them to do things that would accrue to the advantage of one Woodrow Wilson.

And thus did he get his project under way.

Key Pittman, the man of many adventures, who is now junior Senator from Nevada, always has to stop and think when anybody asks him his age. All his life he has been, officially a year too old.

When he was about to enter college, he found that he was a year too young to get in, and for that reason "sweetened" his age a year. Gradually he himself came to believe he had lived all the years he said he had. And he has never been able to eradicate the "official" birthdays from his mind. He is now forty years old—either that or forty-one.

"Well, do you hate to leave, now that your job has expired?" Martin Littleton was asked, as he stepped out of the House chamber on the last day of the old Congress.

"No," said Martin. "I feel exactly like the butler who came in to his master

STATESMEN—REAL AND NEAR

By FRED C. KELLY

Of the three secretaries who served President Taft, Mr. Hilges was the most fitted in the rare art of handling men without stirring anybody's wrath. It is doubtful if he made an enemy of any caller at the White House during his two years' stay there. His predecessor, Mr. Norton, on the other hand, had a wonderful knack at invariably hitting on just the thing best adapted to send a caller away, more or less at the Secretary's, but at the President himself, the whole administration, and the Republican party. And the list of people Norton made mad took in many of his co-workers about the Executive Offices. One day he had a run-in with a young man acting then as confidential stenographer to the President. Norton made him describe it neatly, paying close attention to the margins and punctuation, and sign it. The stenographer refused to typewrite the letter, and held his job. If he had been listening about in the corridor outside the President's room a few days ago, he would have seen something that might have amused him.

Norton, on a visit to Washington, had stopped in to pay his respects to the new President and the new Secretary. He greeted Pat McKenna, the doorkeeper, offensively.

"Well, Pat, old fellow, how are you, anyhow?" he inquired, extending his hand with much cordiality.

Pat gave him a look of austerity such as one might bestow on an objectionable servant for some law or a fake mining stock agent, but his hands in his pockets, and said:

"How do you do, sir. Just sit down" looking him hard in the direction of the row of chairs where visitors wait.

And there Norton had to sit just like the humblest stranger, while Pat leaned back in his chair and started at him with much hauteur.

Although he did not know it at the time, Chairman McCombs, of the Democratic National Committee, was building his organization to elect Woodrow Wilson President away back in his college days.

McCombs when at Princeton University some twenty years ago, started an employment bureau to help students work their way through college and to get them jobs in the vacation season and after they got out of college. He got in touch with Princeton alumni in all parts of the country and they helped him place men when they could. Young men who got jobs in this way took their turns at placing younger men, and gradually McCombs had an effective employment bureau that was nation-wide in its scope. There was something fascinating about the system as it grew and expanded and McCombs had his first glimpse of the possibilities of organization.

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"Well, do you hate to leave, now that your job has expired?" Martin Littleton was asked, as he stepped out of the House chamber on the last day of the old Congress.

"No," said Martin. "I feel exactly like the butler who came in to his master

one morning and said he wished to resign his place.

"And why do you wish to leave?" asked his employer.

"Oh, just pay me and I'll go on," said the butler.

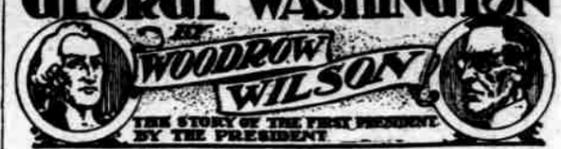
"But, that isn't fair," insisted the employer. "Tell me why you wish to leave. Haven't you always been treated well?"

"Oh, yes, sir, but I want to make a change. Give me my money, and we'll say no more about it, sir."

"But why won't you tell me your reason for leaving?"

"Well, if I must tell you, sir," said the butler, rubbing his hands in nervous embarrassment. "I'm just sick and tired of looking at you and your family, sir."

GEORGE WASHINGTON



A Wave of Prosperity Sweeps Over the Country and Those Who Were Active in Opposing Washington and His Policies Are Silenced—Washington Once More in Great Favor, and Is Asked to Serve a Third Term, but Declines. Returns to Mount Vernon and Resumes the Life of a Farmer.

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NO. 65.

At last the storm cleared; the bitter months were over, men at the ports saw at length how much more freely trade ran under the terms of the treaty, and remembered that, while they had been abusing Jay and maligning the President, Thomas Pinckney had obtained a treaty from Spain which settled the Florida boundary, opened the Mississippi without restriction, secured a place of deposit at New Orleans, and made commerce with the Spanish lands as free as commerce with the French.

The whole country felt a new impulse of prosperity. The "paroxysm of the fever" was over, and shame came upon those who had so vituperated the great President and had made him his last, in his bitterness, that he were in his grave rather than in the Presidency; who had even said that he had played false in the Revolution, and had squandered public moneys; who had gone beyond threats of impeachment and dared to hint at assassination! They saw the error of their course, and would have revealed their insults.

But they had alienated his great spirit forever.

Washington a Peacemaker.

When he had seen parties forming in his Cabinet in the quiet days of his first term as President, he had sought to placate differences, had tried to bring Hamilton and Jefferson to a cordial understanding which should be purged of partisan bias, as he meant his own judgment to be the basis of the policy. He had done his duty, and he had done it bravely; he had done it with the necessary and loyalty to the new Constitution the only standard of preferment to office.

But he had come to another mind in the hard year that followed. "I shall not, whilst I have the honor to administer the government, bring a man into any office of consequence knowingly." "You will see, during the closing year, "whose political tenets are adverse to the tenets which the general government are pursuing; for this, in my opinion, should be a sort of political suicide," and he left the Presidency ready to call himself very fully a "Federalist"—of the party that stood for the Constitution and abated nothing of his powers.

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HASTE

By GEORGE FITCH, Author of "At Good Old Swank."

Haste is the use of excessive speed in getting from here to there, which means mere distance or it may mean other things. The use of haste are as varied as the uses of gasolene which is an extract of haste. Haste is as free as air, it is used by everybody, though more extensively by some than by others.

Haste users are divided into two great classes—those who use haste to get ahead and those who use it to catch up.

A man may use a great deal of haste at the wrong time and land a mile behind the procession with his eyes full of dust, after working hard all day.

On the other hand, a pinch of haste, carefully distributed, will enable a man to loaf successfully at the head of the crowd for months and years at a time.

Haste is a comparative term. Ninety miles an hour is nothing for a racing automobile, whereas two miles an hour is a runaway speed for a messenger boy.

We are a wasteful nation and use much more haste than we should. Too many men hurry themselves to death in their efforts to get rich quick enough to loaf after the age of forty.

We use more haste than any other country. The because we started 1,000 years behind the rest of the world and had to catch up.

We caught up thirty years ago, however, and have never stopped long enough to find out what we are chasing now.

Thanks to haste, we are now able to live at the rate of a mile a minute horizontally and sixteen feet a second up and down. We are busy at fifteen, six



"Those who use it to catch up."

Still, we should not curse haste. If this country had been geared down to Europe's pace we would still be fighting Indians in Ohio.

"Haste makes waste." And without haste we have nothing to waste. We can take our choice.

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