

them to be sure to give no occasion to have the rumor repeated, he had himself interviewed and to have published to the world what measures he proposed to take to have those places safeguarded against any repetition of the charge, which public notice caused the foreign orders for preserved meats to fall off \$17,000,000 that year, which loss fell on the farmers and range men of the central states.

He was on a hunting excursion on the lower Mississippi when the panic of 1907 struck the country. On his way back to Washington, upon reaching Memphis, he made a speech filled with threats of what he would do when he reached the capital. What he did do was to approve the absorption by the great steel company of the Tennessee Iron & Coal company, to bring around which absorption the panic was brought on.

When he needed help and personally solicited the support of Senator Tillman and ex-Secretary Chandler, so soon as he got out of his trouble, he declared that he had never sought the help of either of them and that they were both liars.

When he went out of office only the very strongest railroad companies could borrow money enough to keep up the repairs on their roads.

He had held as personal friends for years a gentleman and his wife. When he finally differed with them he advertised them both as liars.

When he returned from Africa a noisy mob gave him a great ovation as he reached the pier in New York. He was the next week "forced against his will" to jump into New York politics, dictate a Republican platform and defeat the party that had every promise of winning until he insisted upon running it. Then came 1912 which we all know about. And now it may be that the Republicans may nominate him next spring as the Progressive hope, but the fact should be kept in mind that the American people are not much in the habit of rewarding traitors, and aside from that while they may not love a peace at any price president, they know that were a war to come the people would have to fight, and they would not want a president who would demoralize the armies at the front, the navy at sea and the congress at the capital.

Nations Must Safeguard Themselves

MR. CHARLES ELIOT, president emeritus of Harvard, proposes a naval alliance with all the entente powers and for the United States to join a peace league of faith-keeping nations, and thinks our country is not ready for radical military changes.

Professor Eliot's order of mind always leans toward a compromise when trouble exists or is threatened.

The European war has supplied the world with a great many object lessons. One is that the disposition of most nations is to be faith-keeping until it looks as though an advantage could be gained by breaking faith and then a debate is sprung at once. Another object lesson that has been furnished is the accentuating of the wisdom of Washington's injunction to "in time of peace prepare for war."

Another lesson which is most pertinent makes clear the wisdom of the Nevada saloon keeper's remark in self-justification, when arraigned for keeping a disorderly house. Said he, "When I opened my saloon I promised the best citizens of the place that it should always be a peaceable, quiet place, and I am going to keep my word if I have to beat to death some blankety blankety unregenerate son of a gun every quarter of an hour."

Certain facts are plain to the dullest eyes. No formidable enemy could attack us without coming from three thousand to five thousand miles to do so.

That makes clear at a glance that we should have an ample fleet to entertain them were they to come; an ample fleet and coast defenses, and

both the fleets and fortresses should always be prepared for immediate business.

Each state should have an ample state guard and these state guards should always be ready for business and the government should see that ample material to enable them to do effective work should be kept in depots so arranged that railroads could be engaged to hurry both the men and supplies to any needed point.

Military training should begin at once in all the advanced graded schools and in all the high schools, with annual maneuvers under United States officers.

This kept up for ten years would greatly improve the efficiency of the coming generation for all the works of peace, and would scatter throughout the republic some millions of young men who would be ready for service at a moment's call; the knowledge of which fact would cause all the world's bullying powers to think twice before undertaking any raids upon us. Of course, the army and navy departments would keep up with the advances in the means and instruments for killing men which might be made and should keep experts in invention, in science and mechanics constantly busy along all those lines.

The expense of all this ought not to be relatively very great, nothing at all to compare with what the cost of war would be if sprung upon us while unprepared. Moreover, it would reduce the danger of war quite 90 per cent.

As for alliances. They were once thought to be good things to ward off wars and so were peace-covenants between nations. The present European war shows that agreements among nations count for little except where there is a power behind them to enforce them.

E. L. Lomax

A MONTH to a day from the coming, like a joyous hand-clasp, of a Christmas card from him, the wires brought the message that he had taken that train the further terminal of which is in the stars. It is pitiable news. He loved this life exceedingly and most because of those he loved and the first thought that came on receipt of the news of his death was: "How those whose lives were incorporated with his life must be suffering!"

He was an alert and most capable business man and was as faithful in the round of his duties as are the stars in their shining spheres. For years his thoughts were a watch over a thousand miles of railroad and his constant study was to supply the road's needs, and the sleep of every director was more tranquil because of the knowledge that he would neglect nothing. But behind the faithful and never-tiring officer was the brave, high-souled man who wanted the world to be better and those he loved more blessed. His place in the road may be filled, for corporations are machines in which wheels are broken and bolts wear out every day which may be supplied with new ones, whether they be of steel or men, but no substitute can be found for that other higher machinery; for those other attributes and faculties which, springing from heart and brain, become linked with other hearts in ties which to break is a tragedy which darkens always before happy homes and wraps hearts that never before had a real sorrow in mourning robes. God pity and comfort his loved ones. God rest his generous high soul.

As To State Universities

THERE are two kinds of state universities. Both carry on the same studies; both have the same forms. But the one pursues its way year after year, and draws to it no affection, no reverence, carries with it no especial prestige, and is not of much use, except as it gives young men diplomas, which on their face certify that they have attended it some years, and have gone through a cer-

tain course of study. The other pursues its course, there is no attempt at display, no ostentation in its proceedings, and yet, after a few years, it seems to be incorporated into the very life of the people of the state. Men speak of it as though it was a part of their own property, a glorious something, which binds the hearts of all the people together, exalts the state, and remains in their estimation as something which makes their state better than any other state. This latter estimation comes when those who have control of it, give to it their best and most unselfish thoughts, when no politics, no particular religion, no family preferences, no favoritism, no prejudices are invoked; when the only thought is, to have the institution so conducted that every man, woman and child in the state may feel a proprietorship in it, and that it is a something entitled to all reverence, because it is one thing in the state to which there is attached nothing that is selfish or unclean. But when those in control, while professing all manner of fairness, and a desire that nothing that is not of the highest and best shall be carried on, are still in secret working out selfish and sinister plans of their own, plans which they would not dare openly to reveal to the people, the institution may go on, may prosper financially, but because of that mysterious law of compensation, it will draw no love, and no prestige to itself, because it will not deserve to. For a university, while it is supposed to be a scientific institution, a place intended to start young men on their way to a higher education, and to teach them to concentrate, and systematize their minds, to be really great and influential, must have more heart than brain in its control, and from that control every selfish and unworthy motive must be eliminated.

Holy And Unholy Wars

THIS was a good week for the Sons of the American Revolution to have their annual banquet in, for it is a good time to make comparisons between the war their ancestors fought, and the war that is raging over a continent beyond the seas. This week is an anniversary week for some of those weeks that were passed at Valley Forge. The same hardships prevail in the trenches beyond the sea, but the descendants of those who are fighting there, will not desire to celebrate the anniversary because the war, one incident of which was the gloom of Valley Forge, was not like the war that is being prosecuted now. The one was the struggle for liberty, and the right of men to be their own rulers, to have their own country, when all men should have equal opportunities, regardless of station, to win for themselves, fortunes and high names, while this other war that is raging now, when analyzed, reveals nothing, save a desire for conquest and power, and invokes nothing but the selfish and cruel motives and passions of men. The fathers went to Valley Forge of their own accord. The purpose behind them was so holy that memory of it transforms that lonely valley with its snows and cold and sufferings into a sacred place. In future the memories of the condition of Belgium and Poland will make a photograph of sorrow on the glass of the ages. And the lesson of it all to Americans ought to be, that there must never be a war in this country unless behind it there are the same high motives that governed at Valley Forge, and which for all time will make it a sacred place.

The Mexican Problem

OF course, we know nothing of President Wilson's intentions toward Mexico. He agreed with the representatives of Brazil, Argentine and Chile to recognize Carranza as president of Mexico, and so far as can be seen he is waiting for that special bandit to conquer a peace in distracted Mexico. But affairs are becoming very dangerous in that country. The people of this country