

that its position is precisely that of the L. W. W. gentlemen placed on trial in Oregon. Their contention was that there is nothing wrong in stealing from a railroad company. And that principle is at the bottom—and it is the sole foundation the government has—of the whole effort to take the millions of acres of valuable land from a corporation, just because it is a corporation. The decision of the Portland judge had nothing better to sustain it than the rule of the tramp who holds that it is not a crime to commit a crime against a railroad company.

There are 364 lawyers in Congress, and yet people wonder that the public generally is suspicious.

THE WASTE OF WAR.

One thousand and fifty dollars is what it costs to fire one shot from a thirteen-inch gun of the United States navy. If the damage to the gun—\$555—is added, the amount would run to \$1,605. That sum would pay a first-rate country school teacher for three years; or it would give a boy a four years' course at a good college or university.

Fifty-five thousand, five hundred and sixty-nine dollars is what the United States pays for a thirteen-inch cannon. That is much more than many a high school or church or social center costs. The bill for a superdreadnought is \$15,000,000, which would build six thousand new homes at \$2,500 each.

Adequate armament for our national defense is essential, but what a waste war is! The fear of it steals billions from the people, causes brick and stone and mortar and timber to lie unused, and costs generation upon generation immeasurable loss in the things they might have had if the red phantom were not ever pacing the world's horizon.

Mary Garden is said to have worn off fifteen pounds of flesh by two weeks of turkey trotting, but the exercise probably didn't erase her opinion of Mormon women.

SECRETARY DANIELS' RULE.

At the banquet of newspaper men, Mr. Daniels, secretary of the navy, paid a high compliment—a sort of joint high compliment—to two Presidents, Lincoln and Wilson, because they had gone outside of the field of politics and picked an editor to be head of the navy. He added that the test of a good secretary of the navy was that the selection be a good managing editor. And from here out we are for Secretary Daniels.

The managing editor of a newspaper that succeeds proves himself fit for any test that may be applied. He has to know everything, domestic and foreign, local and general. He has to keep track on the people still living, and the beautifully extended list of those who have died. He has to know the present status of every enterprise and every building, whether capitol or cannery. He has to settle all the varied differences between the contending factions of conflicting interests in his own town, and push forward every enterprise which has been suggested for the benefit of the community. He has to know every quarrel between prominent citizens, and the reason why there are factions in the society world. He has to have all the attributes of omniscience, and handle them with the limited capacity of a human being.

He has to know what to put in to the paper, and he has to know that far more important thing—what to keep out. He has to know how to spell the names of every person whether or not unknown to fame. He has to be a good deal of a prophet, and demand the things which are going to be successful, and sense something impossible in the schemes that are fated to go wrong.

The man who can fill the chair of managing editor is fit for any place within the gift of government, and he earns all the salary that four men

like him are allowed to draw, no matter what that stipend may be. The successful managing editor could handle an affair from an irrigation scheme to an international toe hold. He could compose the differences between Turk and Christian, or finish the Panama canal within the time limit.

Secretary Daniels is a great man.

It is quite impossible to expect to send the burdens of life by parcels post.

LET THE NATION MAKE THEM ELIGIBLE.

Of course no American is moved to his decision because of a fear of Japan. No true citizen of the United States would be influenced for a moment in his decision of matters by the threat of any nation, or the mouthings of any citizen of any nation. Our people have no fear of the people of any other nation, and no timidity about saying so. Of course citizens of the United States are not blind. They know the condition of preparedness here, as well as the condition of preparedness in every nation on earth. Our people are as fully advised in such matters as are the guardians and keepers of other countries. And it is perfectly well known here that if Japan were to jump into a war with the United States as she jumped into the war with Russia, that the Philippines and possibly Hawaii would become the possession of the "Yankees of the East."

Maybe.

It would depend on the fortunes of war. They might, and they might not. The chances are that they would. And they even might make trouble along the California coast. A bombardment of our coast cities might result in a war with Japan. We all recognize these facts, and they don't frighten us a bit. If there should be a war between the United States and Japan, the latter nation might make the best of the contention for a year or two. But at the end of the struggle that there would be not only no Japan, but no Asia at the end of it. There is about how true Americans look at the matter.

And at the same time, there is no desire for war with Japan or any other nation. The desire for an amicable settlement of the matters now in controversy between this country and the other is based on the genuine American sense of right; on the genuine American holding to the Golden Rule; on the genuine American purpose of fair dealing with every one—Japan as well as any other.

The California controversy is to be welcomed because it offers a straight and narrow path to the settlement of that and of all like causes for quarrel. We are now a world nation, and will have to deal with international matters in a spirit somewhat more broad than when we were thirteen colonies, and had to throw tea into the sea to impress the idea that we were standing alone.

And, being a nation wide as the world in our interests and our influence and our affairs, it is time to remove the bar against citizenship for the people of any other nation, providing they are in other respects the making of desirable citizens. There never has been and there never will be a time when the United States ought to welcome the coming of men of bad character or of bad health, no matter where they might call their home. But the time has come when men of good health and of good character ought to be given the right to become citizens of the United States, and that without regard to race or previous condition of political disability.

That ought to be the nation's answer to the California provincialism. It would solve the problem for California. That state could still place such barriers as it thought fit before undesirable men who might ask for a franchise. But it could not keep them from becoming citizens of the United States. The states have a right to lay limitations on the voter. Some states still require a certain amount of property. Some have an education test.

Some even require that the father and grandfather of the franchise holder shall have been the holder of the franchise. Every state can fix the conditions for itself. But not any state in the Union can say what shall be the qualification for citizenship in the United States.

The solution of the whole problem is both natural and right. It is both easy and proper. The government of the United States ought to remove the bar to Japs being citizens. We of this country expect that courtesy when we go to Japan. We don't know that we want to own land there, but if the notion should take any citizen of this free country that he desired a plantation or a park or a farm or a town house in Kobe or Shimonoseki, the ninety odd millions of his fellow citizens will support him in the contention that he ought to be permitted to have it—providing he can pay the price.

We want that right there. We want it wherever on the face of the earth citizens of the United States may happen to want to go. And, being a pretty fair lot of people here, we ought not to ask that right for ourselves and refuse to grant it to people of any other land.

Remove the ban against alien citizenship, no matter where the applicant may come from. Take the consistent stand and give to the other fellow what we feel we ourselves have a right to. And in twenty years, instead of the Japs owning the United States, those who were worth their salt would be citizens of this country, and as good patriots as any of us who came from other parts of the world.

Americans are not afraid, but they ought to be fair.

Socrates, being asked why it was he never wrote books, replied: "Because I see that the paper is worth much fore than anything I could put upon it."

GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

The thing is a classic; and, like all classics, I forget the exact form of it. A great and powerful and well-drest churchman, in the old days of England, watched a condemned man walk past him on the gibbet, and remarked: "But for the grace of God there might go—myself."

But for the grace of God, dear reader, you might be a homeless orphan boy today, instead of occupying your good bed at night, and sitting at your well-furnished table some three times a day—and all that sort of thing. You might, instead of looking from fair apartment on a day to be used as you chose, be looking from a chill seat at the edge of the sidewalk at a day in which you didn't know when to go, nor what to do, nor whether you would be able to get anything to eat.

Or, but for the grace of God, you might be the inmate of a home which is worse than the cold seat at the edge of the sidewalk. You might have slept in an unclean bed, eaten little for breakfast, eaten that in the course of quarrels, and felt through the whole morning the influence of vicious surroundings. Thank the Lord he didn't give you that sort of life—and help take care of the girls and the boys who have been less fortunate in birth and environment.

This compulsion of the city to help support the detention home is but one phase of the obligation. That goes to the question of taxes, and taxes never come out of any fund which hurts. But there is a bigger detention home of your own, right in the manly or the womanly heart of you; and there you ought to house some thought of the children who have had no chance in the world.

Many a really good and successful man looks back at his struggle, and remembers with a feeling of anger that no time can dull the difficulties some well-conditioned man or some unthinking woman laid in his way. And he thinks with a warm glow of gratitude which never passes, the kindness and help that were his when some thoughtful man or