

love all, must make love the basis of all, must love God. Man must love not for the sake of the object loved, not for the sake of self, but for the sake of love.

We need but to realize this and the ills vanish out of life and life becomes clear and joyful.

People object, "That would be all right if all men acted in the same way. However, even if I live for love and give to others all, others will live, for themselves and for their bodies. What, then, becomes of me, of my family, of all those whom I love and must love? For ages past men have been talking of love, but no man acts as he talks. No man can. We can dedicate our lives to love only if all men do the same—that is, if a miracle transforms the bodily, worldly life of men into a spiritual and a divine life." So speak men in order to quiet their consciences. They know in the depths of their hearts that they are wrong; that their reasoning is false. It is false because a change is needed only in the worldly, bodily life, and not in the spiritual life. Love makes men happy through itself; it makes men happy independently of what other men do, independently of what happens in the world around. Love brings happiness inasmuch as all who love are united with God and demand nothing for themselves, but will give all, even their lives, to others; and find their happiness in this abnegation of self. They are not affected by what others do, by what takes place in the world around. To love means to give oneself to God, to do as God wills. God, however, is love, and wills all good; and He can not will that those who fulfill His commandments sink to the ground. One who truly loves, therefore, does not perish. But even if, as Christ on the cross, he should perish among men, still death is a joy for him, not the sad and mean death of worldly men. The excuse, therefore, that a man can not dedicate himself to love because others do not is false and detestable. It is as if a man who must work to nourish himself and his children should cease to work because others do not work.

We must spend our lives in multiplying the love within us, let the world go as it will. By so acting we gain the greatest happiness for self and do to others all the good that we can.

No man can say whether an undertaking is good or bad if he has not tried it. If we tell a peasant how to sow rye or a beekeeper how to make hives, if he is an intelligent man he will make the experiment and be guided by the result. So it is in life. To find how far the law of love is applicable to life you must test it.

Make the attempt. Promise for a while to follow all the commandments of love. Live so that in your relations with others, even with thieves and drunkards, with superiors or subordinates, you will think what is best for them, not for yourself. And after you have made the attempt ask yourself: "What is so difficult? Have I spoiled or bettered my life?" Then decide whether love brings happiness or not. Try it. Instead of returning evil with evil, try to return evil with good; to say nothing ill of men; to act kindly even with the ox and the dog. Live thus one day, two days, or more, and compare the state of your mind with its state in former days. Make the attempt, and you will see how the dark, evil modes have passed away, and how the soul's happiness has increased. Make the attempt and you will see that the gospel of love brings not merely profitable words, but the greatest and most desires of all things.

MR. BRYAN IN CUBA

Following is an Associated Press dispatch: Havana, December 27.—William J. Bryan, who is on his way to Jamaica, arrived here this morning. He was entertained at breakfast by the American minister, Edwin V. Morgan. The guests, who numbered more than one hundred, included the vice president of Cuba, Alfredo Zayas, Brigadier General Asbert, governor of Havana province; Colonel Arestes Ferrara, president of the house of representatives, and other Cuban officials, as well as the most prominent members of the American colony. Mr. Bryan made a brief address, expressive of the cordial good wishes of the people of the United States toward Cuba. Afterwards he was presented by Minister Morgan to President Gomez. Mr. Bryan left tonight for Santiago.

SENATOR GORDON OF MISSISSIPPI

Governor Noel of Mississippi has appointed Colonel James Gordon of Okolona as United States senator for Mississippi to succeed the late Senator A. J. McLaurin. The legislature will take up the senatorial question January 11.

The Taft Administration Forced to Investigate

Republican leaders have always counted on the republican theory that the American people are decidedly simple and may be counted upon to accept, as genuine, any pretense bearing the republican label. Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska introduced a resolution calling for the investigation of Secretary Ballinger and, on the authority of the United Press, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania stated that the Hitchcock resolution would "repose peacefully in the morgue." But Mr. Hitchcock's charges together with the charges of other responsible men and newspapers, created such a stir that the Taft administration was compelled to take notice. Republican leaders made it appear, through newspaper dispatches, that Mr. Ballinger was demanding an investigation. He could have had it long ago if republican leaders had been willing that the Hitchcock resolution be adopted. It seems, however, that they wanted the investigation to be by a senate committee. Always the senate for investigations that do not investigate and for "popular" legislation enacted for the benefit of the special interests. Always the senate for mock reform, for tariff revision (upward). Always the senate for the defense of predatory schemes.

If it be true that the republican administration has nothing to hide in the Ballinger affair then republican leaders should be willing that a real investigation be had. One in which the house, as well as the senate, participates. One in which democrats, as well as republicans, take part.

The republican party has many things to conceal from the American people. Its leaders will be busy men if, in every case, they undertake to hoodwink the public as they have done in the Ballinger case.

Dispatches now say that the Ballinger investigation will be by joint committee.

THE BALLINGER "INVESTIGATION"

In an editorial entitled "The President and Ballinger," the Omaha World-Herald, Congressman Hitchcock's paper, says:

The attitude of President Taft toward the demand for an investigation of Secretary Ballinger and the Alaska scandal is no doubt correctly set forth in a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune. The Tribune is the recognized cuckoo organ of this administration, and it speaks by the card. To quote:

"Washington, December 17.—The continued attacks on Secretary Ballinger, and over his shoulders on the administration are the occasion of grave anxiety to the members of President Taft's cabinet, many of whom see in them additional evidence of the movement to discredit the Taft administration and bring about a situation which might compel the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt in 1912. The members of the cabinet deemed the evidences of the existence of such a movement of sufficient importance to lay before the president on his return from his western trip, as was told in these dispatches at that time, and events have served only to confirm the opinion they then entertained. President Taft, who supposed his exoneration of Secretary Ballinger, made public last September, would put an end to the whole controversy and prevent further publication of such charges, has grown so sensitive on the subject that few members of the cabinet care to risk his displeasure by bringing it to his attention. Mr. Taft refuses to read all newspaper and magazine articles on the subject, dismisses everything dealing with the political end of his administration with impatience, and his advisers are forced to the conclusion that he has little idea of the extent or far-reaching influence of the controversy."

There is something really comical about this statement of the case.

All that Mr. Taft's cabinet can see in the growing determination of millions of citizens to save the country's fast-vanishing natural resources from pillage and theft, we are seriously told, is a "Roosevelt-in-1912 conspiracy."

And the president himself, petulant and aggrieved because his official exoneration of Ballinger was not instantly and universally acquiesced in, is so "sensitive" on the subject that the members of his own cabinet dare not mention it to him! More, he refuses to read either newspaper or magazine articles that discuss the question!

It is rather a surprising attitude for a big man like Taft to take toward a big question.

It is hardly less creditable, in fact, than the attitude of his cabinet advisers, who can see in this entire great issue only a play for factional and party advantage.

The Tribune prints another dispatch which sedulously makes light of Congressman Hitchcock's speech on the Alaska scandals, and concludes by saying:

"The incident is of interest, however, because it demonstrates how impossible it is to cure this sore in the administration by the application of soothing lotions and sticking plasters and without resorting to the surgeon's knife."

This seems to squint in the direction of a dismissal of Pinchot, and possibly Newell and other of the Roosevelt appointees from the conservation service, as the best means of securing peace. If this is what the Tribune means, how little it itself understands the seriousness of the situation, and how ignorant it is of the temper of the people!

President Taft, his advisers and his newspaper clique, must come at last to realize that if a fresh coat of whitewash were applied to Secretary Ballinger weekly it would in no wise allay an aroused public suspicion. And to discharge Pinchot, as Glavis was discharged, would be no more answer to the evidence adduced by Glavis himself, and by Collier's Weekly, than is Ballinger's absurd defense that "Hitchcock is a democrat, anyhow."

There will come no "peace," permanent or temporary, out of the present situation, except as it is brought about by a searching, impartial and fearless investigation and a courageous dealing with conditions in the light of whatever facts such investigations may disclose. Mr. Taft can not evade his difficulties by the simple expedient of stopping up his ears and refusing to read the papers.

"INVESTIGATION" WILL BE BY SENATE

Washington dispatches say that Secretary Ballinger has demanded an investigation. At the same time, however, Representative Dalzell, republican leader, says that Mr. Hitchcock's resolution will repose in the "morgue." But after a conference of administration chiefs it was decided to have an investigation by the senate, therefore Senator Flint of California introduced a resolution calling for the papers in the case.

Later it was announced that the investigation would be by joint committee.

AN AUDACIOUS PROGRAM

In an editorial entitled "An Audacious Program," the Omaha World-Herald, Congressman Hitchcock's paper, says:

Secretary Ballinger and his powerful friends in the administration and the United States senate little understand the temper of the people if they think they can satisfy, by a senate whitewash, the demand for a genuine investigation of the secretary and his department. And if they are planning a senate "investigation," in which Pinchot rather than Ballinger is to be on trial, and as a result of which excuse will be manufactured for dismissing the chief forger from the government service, they are digging a pit so deep that when they and their party fall therein it will be impossible for them to climb out this side of doomsday.

This, however, seems to be what is contemplated. A now thoroughly angered administration, acting in concert, with snarling and frightened special interests, seems bent on switching the investigation made inevitable by Congressman Hitchcock's resolution from the house to the senate. The first step in carrying out this program is taken by Flint, the calloused Southern Pacific senator from California, a willing and faithful tool of the system and a trusty lieutenant of Aldrich. His resolution calling for the papers bearing on the case will be met by Secretary Ballinger cheerfully turning over to the senate the documents which are in his sole keeping, and which have been inaccessible to others since President Taft's famous "executive order," which denies congressmen access to records except on order of the secretary himself. Since that order was issued it is not unreasonable to presume that Ballinger has been industriously preparing himself for just such a contingency as this.

The next step is taken by Ballinger's good friend, Senator Jones of Washington, who announces that, if no one else does, he will himself offer a resolution of inquiry after the holidays.