

posited by his bank with a West Side building and loan association.

Of the relief funds sent to Ohio \$350,000 had been deposited with the bank with which the cashier in question is connected. Governor Cox immediately ordered the \$350,000 relief funds transferred to other banks.

The cashier called on Governor Cox to see if the governor would not change his mind about the withdrawal.

"A building and loan association," said the governor, "is the people's bank. It is the main reliance of the workingman who wants to own a home, and when a building and loan association is threatened with loss is the time for banks to come to its assistance. I have no sympathy with any bank which does otherwise."

"Is that irrevocable?" asked the cashier.

"It certainly is," replied the governor. "Now you may go back to your highball-drinking friends, who sit around and criticize over their cigars, and who haven't been on the West Side, and haven't been at Dayton, and haven't been anywhere else to know whether there really was a flood, and give them assurances of my supreme contempt."

#### BREAKING BREAD

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington follows: Speaker Champ Clark and Secretary William Jennings Bryan met at a private luncheon here recently, shook hands and issued public statements that they had buried the hatchet and put the personalities of the Baltimore convention with the by-gones. The luncheon was arranged by Theodore A. Bell of California, temporary chairman of the Denver convention in 1908, and chairman of the California delegation supporting Speaker Clark at Baltimore and was given by Ira E. Bennet, editor of the Washington Post.

Intense interest was aroused in political circles over the reconciliation of the two antagonists, whose differences became acute as a result of events at the Baltimore convention.

Secretary Bryan's prepared statement is as follows:

"My meeting with Mr. Clark has served to clear up a misunderstanding as to my exact position toward him at the Baltimore convention. I have tried to make it clear to Mr. Clark that I have always regarded and do now regard him as a good, clean progressive democrat. If my language at Baltimore created any impression that I was charging Mr. Clark with being in sympathy with any of the reactionary forces I am glad of the opportunity to correct any such misconstruction of my words or actions, for I did not intend to reflect upon either the personal or political integrity of the speaker. It is my earnest wish that there may be cordial co-operation between the state department and the speaker in carrying out the policies of the administration."

Here is Speaker Clark's statement:

"It is beyond the power of Colonel Bryan or any one else to correct the injustice that was done to me at Baltimore. The loss of the nomination was a small thing as compared to the injury done to my reputation in the eyes of the world. But now that Colonel Bryan in his public statement has done what he can to remove the injurious impressions that were created by his Baltimore speeches, I feel that we can all the better co-operate for the good of the administration. I can only repeat what I have publicly declared time and time again, that all personal or selfish considerations must give way to the duty that all democrats owe to our party and to our country."

Those who sat at the table with the others already mentioned and saw the disappearance of what many political sages thought the most embarrassing situation confronting President Wilson's administration were:

Vice President Marshall, Secretary Lane, Senators Kern and O'Gorman, Representatives Crisp, Secretary Tumulty, Assistant Secretaries Osborn and Malone of the state department, Thomas F. Logan and L. L. James.

Those in charge of the affair said Speaker Clark and Secretary Bryan exchanged jokes and had a good time. The statements were given out through Mr. Bennett.

The reconciliation was looked on in political circles as the most significant development of the administration so far.

#### THE SIX POWER LOAN

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Times says: Mr. Bryan's power of drawing a vital distinction in an impressive and convincing manner, is well illus-

trated by his comment in The Commoner on President Wilson's policy regarding the Chinese loan.

Mr. Bryan says: "This administration will encourage the extension of trade, but it will be an extension open to every legitimate trade—not trade limited or restricted to a few." He emphasizes the fact that encouragement of American capital to invest abroad, does not mean interference with foreign governments or the independence of nations.

This precisely defines the democratic policy of encouragement of foreign trade. We can expand American enterprise, we can build up the merchant marine, we can offer every legitimate inducement to our industrialists to make their presence felt in foreign markets, we can avail ourselves of the immense opportunities open to us through completion of the Panama canal.

But there is a boundary line which can not be overstepped, and this line has its warning posts at every complication which would tend to make the United States a guarantor of the private speculations of individuals, corporations or syndicates. It was this point which President Wilson made clear in his refusal to permit the government to act as guarantor of any portion of the Chinese loan.

#### "FLOODS OF GODLESS MEN"

The following interesting editorial is by Louis F. Post of the Chicago Public:

Precisely this is what the catastrophes of the past week in reality are—"floods of godless men." Not of particular men who are godless, but of the godless men in each of us.

Trace those floods back to their physical causes. Scrutinize those moral causes, and you find them to consist of that deadly love for unearned dollars from which none of us is entirely free, and a wicked indifference to common rights, of which all of us are in some measure guilty.

They are the "floods of godless men"—of the unrighteousness that is in all men. It is well, therefore, that all contribute somewhat to the relief of the misery all have caused and are causing. Large aggregate contributions from many persons in small individual amounts, would best express the general consciousness of guilt. But that is not enough to wash away the stain. The "godless men" within us can not be evicted or suppressed by gifts to relief funds. The only effective penance is a new communal life. So long as we get something for nothing—nay, even so long as we indifferently allow others to get something for nothing—so long shall there be "floods of godless men" with all their calamitous consequences; for none can get something for nothing unless others get nothing for something. To relieve calamities we must give when calamities come, no matter why they come. But to prevent calamity, we must arouse ourselves to the beneficent commands of the moral law. Its punitive sanctions can not be averted by relief funds. To stay the "floods of godless men" our "godless men" must be reduced to order. To make physical laws serve us well we must hitch them to the moral law.

#### A PRETTY TRIBUTE

When Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker Champ Clark, was about to sail on a pleasure trip to Europe, she was asked by a representative of the New York American: "What is your ideal of a man?" Miss Clark replied, "my father." And when asked, "Why?" she answered:

"It's because he is so intensely human: because he has such a sure vision: because he knows people so well and is kind. Nobody in the world has a kinder heart combined with a better understanding of men than my daddy. He has always been my 'pal' and all I know has been made real through him. His judgment of men is amazingly accurate and his sympathy is big and broad."

That was a pretty tribute. Probably there are many daughters who find their ideal in their father, and it is well for society that some of the loving opinions find a place in the public prints. It is safe to say that among all the high tributes to his fine qualities, Speaker Clark will treasure none as he does the one paid him by his brilliant daughter.

#### MAJESTIC NATURE

How puny seem the works of man when brought into comparison with majestic nature! His groves, what pigmies when measured against

the virgin forest! His noblest temples, how insignificant when contrasted with the masonry of the hills! What canvas can imitate the dawn and sunset? What inlaid work can match the mosaics of the mountains?

Is it blind chance that gives these glimpses of the sublime? And is it blind chance that clusters vast reservoirs about inaccessible summits and stores water to refresh the thirsty plains through hidden veins and surface streams?

No wonder man from the beginning of history has turned to the heights for inspiration, for here is the spirit awed by the infinite and here one sees both the mystery of creation and the manifestations of the Father's loving kindness. Here man finds a witness, unimpeachable though silent, to the Omnipotence, the Omniscience and the Goodness of God.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL

The development of the individual is never complete. Solomon describes the path of the just as "like the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day," and Holland, putting the same into verse, says:

"Heaven is not gained by a single bound.  
We build the ladder by which we rise  
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,  
And mount to its summit round by round."

So, with the work of government and the work of civilization. We find an unfinished work when we arrive; we leave the work unfinished when we are called hence. Each day marks out our duty for us, and it is for us to devote ourselves to it, whatever it may be, with high purpose and unfaltering courage. Whether we live to enjoy the fruits of our efforts or lay down the work before the victory is won, we know that every well-spoken word has its influence; that no good deed is ever lost. And we know, also, that no one can count his life on earth as spent in vain, if when he departs, it can be said: "The night is darker because his light has gone out; the world is not so warm because his heart has grown cold in death."

#### NEIGHBORS

Once upon a time, so runs the legend, there lived in far Judean hills two affectionate brothers tilling a common farm together. One had a wife and a houseful of children; the other was a lonely man. One night in the harvest time the older brother said to his wife: "My brother is a lonely man. I will go out and move some of the sheaves from my side of the field over on his, so that when he sees them in the morning his heart will be cheered by the abundance." And he did.

That night the other brother said to his workmen: "My brother has a houseful and many mouths to fill. I am alone and do not need all this wealth. I will go and move some of my sheaves over on his field, so that he shall rejoice in the morning when he sees how great is his store." And he did. And they did it that night and the next in the sheltering dark. But on the third night the moon came out as they met face to face, each with his arms filled with sheaves. On that spot, says the legend, was built the Temple of Jerusalem, for it was esteemed that there earth came nearest the heaven.—Grain Growers Guide.

#### CALIFORNIA AND JAPAN

In connection with the California Japanese question, Secretary of State Bryan sent to Governor Hiram Johnson, at Sacramento, the following telegram:

"The president desires me to say that while he fully recognizes the right of the people of California to legislate according to their judgment on the subject of land tenure, he feels it his duty to urge a recognition of the international character of such legislation.

"Being anxious to preserve and strengthen the long standing friendly relations existing between this country and the nations of the orient, he very respectfully, but most earnestly advises against the use of the words 'ineligible to citizenship.' He asks that you bring this view to the attention of the legislature. He believes the senate bill as telegraphed to the department of state is greatly to be preferred. That bill limited ownership to citizenship and to those who had declared their intention to become citizens."

Governor Johnson referred this telegram to the legislature without comment.