

Washington as an Object Lesson



(Extracts from an address by Representative Philip Pitt Campbell of Kansas in the House.)

MR. SPEAKER, governments do not spring up; they are created. They do not endure; they may be perpetuated. Is history a picture gallery containing few originals and many copies? Do the people of former periods set the example for the people of periods that follow? Is there a destiny that shapes our ends? An independent and free people may be original, make and follow their own plans, and determine their own destiny. This hour is full of interest to those who are concerned with questions affecting the welfare of the people and the future of the republic.

So it is not my purpose today to extend the fame or add to the renown of Washington. His fame is secure even to the earth's remotest bounds; his renown will grow as the centuries unfold the scroll of the ages. While men care for wisdom and honor and patriotism and appreciate the achievements of those who have served mankind, Washington will have a place in the minds and hearts of men in all countries and in all ages. (Applause.) I shall therefore take occasion on this anniversary of his birth to note the government established by the fathers, the achievements made under it by the American people and its benefits to mankind, and at the same time consider the departures that have been made from its fundamental principles and purposes that endanger its perpetuity.

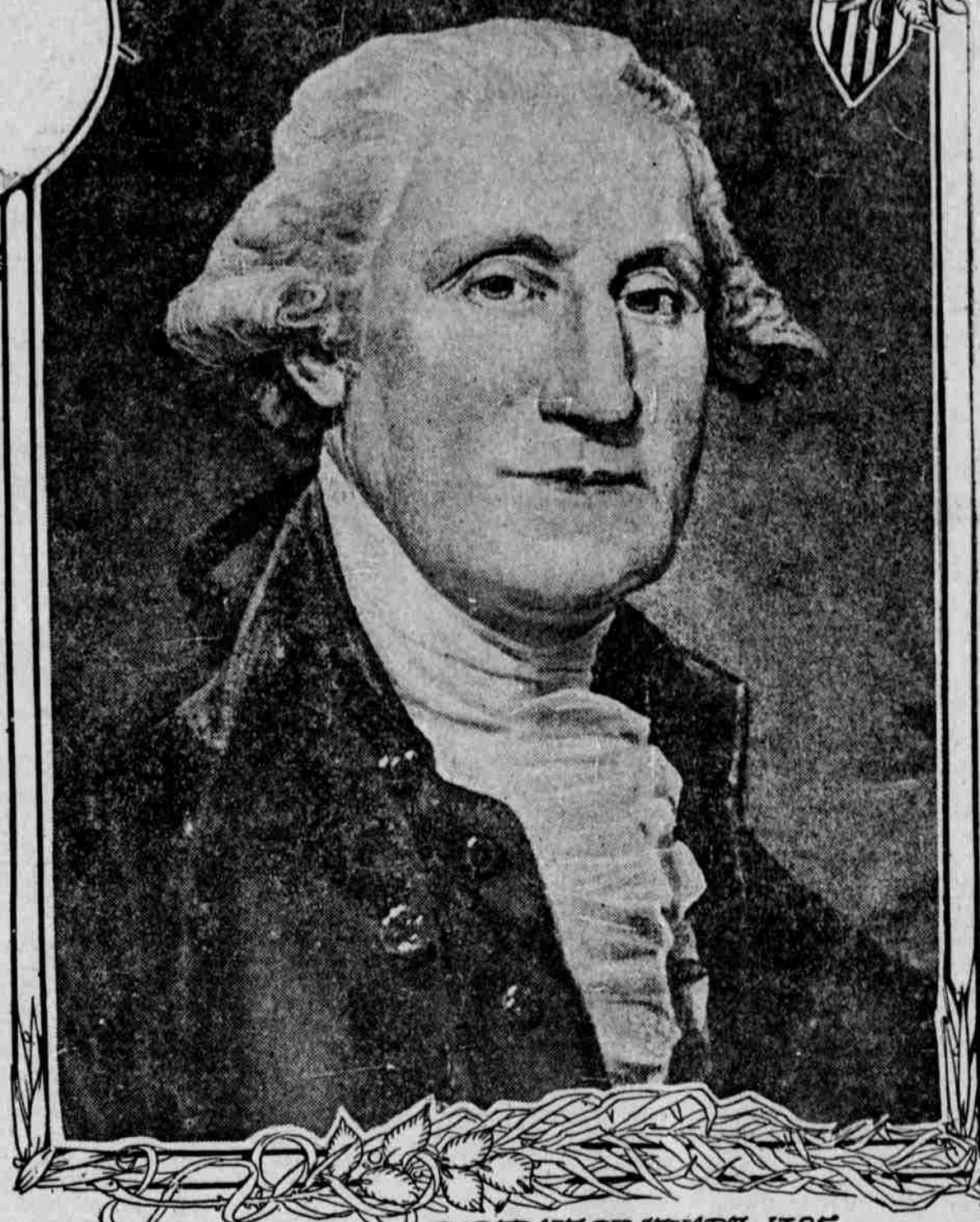
It is safe to say that the creation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States mark the world's greatest achievement in the art of self-government. The fathers under the leadership of Washington undertook the delicate and difficult task of creating a government with such enduring principles as would make it susceptible of being perpetuated. It was provided that each citizen who lived under it should for all time be the political equal of every other citizen and that every man should have the opportunity of obtaining individual reward for individual effort. The government created was of the people, by the people, and for the people. Its purposes and powers are simple, plain, and direct. It offers protection to the citizen in his right to life, liberty, property, and in the pursuit of his happiness. The powers granted are enumerated with such other powers as may naturally be implied from the written instrument.

These powers impose upon the government created the duty of dealing with national and international questions affecting the life, the character, and the honor of the republic and its people in their national and international relations. The right and duty of dealing with such questions as affect the individual citizen are left to the states and the smaller political subdivisions. Under this division of political authority and duty the people of the United States have through a hundred and thirty years enjoyed the freest and best government in all the world. Under the simple guarantees of government that make the individual secure in his natural rights the American citizen has been developed. He is self-reliant, resourceful, courageous, inventive, ambitious, patriotic, and appreciative of his heritage of freedom. There runs through his veins the best blood of every people north of the Mediterranean sea. From the days of the fathers every generation has offered and freely given life and property for the maintenance of the honor, the preservation of the integrity, and the advancement of the glory of the republic. It is ours. We must preserve it. We must not impose duties upon it that it cannot perform. We must not ask the exercise of functions for which it was not created. We must not indulge in the hope of things from it that it cannot give. We must not invite disappointments in the operations of its activities. It is enough that it shall always offer protection to all that man holds dear and shall continue to afford opportunities to the individual citizen to obtain rewards according to his individual ambitions and efforts.

This leads me to call attention to the important duties of this hour that require us to take our bearing and to ascertain how far we have already been beguiled to depart from it and divert and multiply the activities of the government in matters foreign to its original purposes, and to contemplate the effects of such departure on the life of the government and on the opportunity of the individual citizen.

It would be difficult to enumerate all the departments, bureaus, and commissions of the government at Washington that have been created to exercise bureaucratic authority and paternal guardianship over the people in every part of the republic. There is no activity, business, social, or domestic condition that is not the object of their supervision, their solicitude, or their authority. Over 600,000 civilian employees make up the army that oversees and directs the affairs of the people and assumes guardianship over them. Government agents and inspectors, exercising every variety of authority, are found on every Pullman out of and into Washington. Government reports on every subject from adenoids to rat traps fill the files of offices that cover acres of floor space in Washington. The mahogany and quarter-sawn oak office furniture already installed has cost many millions of dollars, and more is being purchased.

If a yearling dies of blackleg on a farm in Kansas, the government at Washington acts on the case. If a hog dies of the cholera in a hog lot in Iowa, the government at Washington takes charge. If a weevil bores through a boll of cotton on a plantation in Texas, the government at



Washington is stirred to action. Nothing escapes the vigilant eye of the government and its innumerable functionaries. If the price of one article goes up, let the government take charge of the seller; if the price of another goes down, let the government take charge of the buyer. And thus the carnival of government activities goes merrily on. Government control is the remedy for every ill, and government regulation the source of every good.

The people pay all the expenses. In some instances they pay it all through the government at Washington. In the case of other activities they pay half through the government at Washington and the other half through the governments of the states. But the people pay all the expenses of this complicated machinery of government, that has its agents looking over the shoulders of every business man and directing affairs of every citizen.

The fathers embodied with rare wisdom those elements of strength and endurance which were essential if the government was to be perpetuated through the ages. They avoided with the foresight of statesmen the things that lead to disappointment and discontent among the people. The fathers studied the experience of mankind in self-government. They studied the lessons and profited by the teachings of history. They sought and found the causes of failure by other peoples in the experiment of self-government. They did not wander into the realms of fancy. They were creating a government for human beings whose nature has remained the same through all the centuries of time. They knew that the things that in other ages had invited criticism, provoked discontent, and resulted in disappointment and revolution would lead to the same end in future ages. They therefore created a government adapted to the nature of man, a simple government of laws to be enacted and enforced by the chosen representatives of a free people. The purpose of the government was to protect them in their natural rights, and to enable them to meet their national and international duties and obligations. Its powers were limited.

The fathers did not contemplate at any time under the Constitution they gave us a government by men. It was not in the scheme of the fathers that at any time the people should be beguiled into using the government at Washington for supervising or directing their purely personal, local, and domestic affairs. They knew that in a government of free people no man is big enough or wise enough or good enough to command another, his political equal, in what he may or may not do. It is fundamental that a free people may not be expected long to endure the annoyances, the vexations, the arbitrary regulations, the restrictions, or the disappointments that are incident to government by men acting as the functionaries of a central authority, directing the affairs of and exercising police powers over the people in the remotest parts of their territorial limits. Even the assurances of government bureaus that the authority exercised over the liberty of the citizen is for his own good will not long beguile the citizen into a surrender of his right to live under a government of laws enacted by his authority and consent that merely protect him from injury by others and protect others from injury by him.

There is no word in the discussion by the fathers of the powers and duties of the government they have handed down to us that leads to the belief that it was contemplated in their plan that the head of any department or the chief of any bureau or the agent of any commission should at any time make restrictions or arbitrary regulations affecting the life, liberty, property, or the pursuit of happiness of the citizen. Such restrictions upon the individual as were contemplated

were to be made only by the states, and the lesser political subdivisions having immediate jurisdiction, and then only by the plain terms of statutes enacted by the representatives of the people. The rapidly growing and alarming tendency today is toward a centralization of all authority and power incident to government in Washington.

We have already ignored the admonition of the fathers; we have defied the laws of human nature, which have never changed; we have overlooked the lessons of history. All these have admonished us that only governments of simple laws can properly serve or long endure in a country of free people. We have already been led by the delusion that government bureaus, exercising bureaucratic authority and police power, not authorized by the terms or implied by the provisions of the Constitution, are better for the people than a government of plain statutes. We have been lured by the promise that government agents would lead the citizen by the hand into green pastures, beside still waters, into Elysian fields, then on into the millennium. Already the citizen looks about him and finds himself in the midst of a fool's paradise, entirely surrounded by government bureaus. So many of the numerous bureaus of the government are exercising bureaucratic authority and police power that they meet the citizen everywhere he turns—in his fields, in his mills, in his mines, in his shops, in his factories, in his places of business, great and small—everywhere substituting the will and judgment of a government agent for the will and judgment of the individual citizen. No matter in what direction the citizen may turn, lo, the agent of the government is there to forbid or to command. Instead of remaining his protector, the government has become his guardian.

There are many matters that require more than individual attention, matters in which co-operation is not only desirable but necessary. In all such matters the smaller political subdivisions and the states should be resorted to. In that way the portion of the public directly concerned are able to observe and intelligently determine whether those they have employed to do the particular things they require are rendering a service that justifies the continuance of the activity and the expense involved in carrying it on. It is a profound truth that that government is best that governs least.

The government of the United States is of so great national and international importance to our people even unto the remotest township and hamlet of the republic that its place in their affections should not be imperiled, nor should it be made the object of common criticism for failure to do for the citizen what the citizen alone can do for himself. A solemn responsibility and a great duty immediately confront us here. We are the chosen representatives of the American people, sworn to protect and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic. It is time to begin the process of reestablishing a government of laws under the Constitution. It is time to limit the activities and reduce the expenses of government at Washington. (Applause.) The process of eliminating every element of weakness with which the government has been burdened and which now make it the object of criticism should be gradual but persistent, until we can again look upon it as the simple government of laws, given us by the fathers for the purpose of guaranteeing life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness of the people, with the hope that our children and their children from generation to generation may have the same guarantees and the same opportunities that we and our ancestors have enjoyed under the Constitution of the United States. (Applause.)

ARE PLAYING PART

Creatures of the Wild Use Advertising Tactics.

In Love-Making and the Warding Off of Enemies, Employment of Publicity is Common.

That creatures of the wild know the value of advertising just as well as do human beings is indicated by signs that may be seen by any one who goes into the country.

Often this advertising may be just a dodge on the part of the insect or animal to avoid the attentions of another creature who has designs upon him as a delectable dinner morsel.

This peculiarity of nature is noticeable in regard to the butterfly, which is an ingenious little publicity merchant. Certain kinds of butterflies have noxious qualities which are not to the liking of birds, but there are other species which are just the reverse. The latter consequently assume the colorings of the former and so, by advertising their undesirability as food, manage to preserve their lives, says an English writer.

The same tactics are adopted by bees, but it is from bird and animal life that we get the best examples. Certain kinds of snipe, for instance, set up a peculiar shriek as soon as they catch sight of a shooting party, and this is kept up until they have advertised far and wide that the gunners are on the lookout.

Wild sheep, also, are clever in this respect. They need only to see one of their number at attention, with head up and ears pricked forward, to become suspicious and ready for flight. Again, when deer register the presence of a foe, they send a signal to every member of the band to be cautious.

The wild bellow of the lion is often uttered not because he is angered and ready to fight. He knows that to keep away his foes he has but to remind them of his power, and he does so by proclaiming his strength far and wide.

With just the same object does the rattlesnake shake its castanets. The sound of them reaches the ears of his foes and, awed with the dreadful warning of the snake's latent power, they rapidly disappear.

But it is at the mating season in the wild that the full power of publicity is brought to bear. There is a general flaunting of color and parade of strength, with the object of proving to a possible mate how much more desirable than his rival each one is.

This competition for favor is particularly outstanding in bird life, and the display of colors and ornaments to catch the female eye is carried to perfection. The great peacock, while conscious of his beauty, at the same time is aware that his rival may be just as beautiful, and to oust him from favor he tides himself up and, as it were, puts on his Sunday best.

Birds of paradise wave their wonderful silky plumes, and the humming-bird with great skill flashes his gems among the flowers, making a perfect color-scheme.

Other birds, less fortunate in the matter of color, find the power of song a great factor in gaining favor; so these songsters chant their sweetest melodies or chirrup and whistle as best they can.

Even the lumbering alligator knows how to advertise, and, in searching for a bride, does his best to stage a fight so that the lady of his choice may see him come forth the victor!

The same applies, writes Ernest Ingersoll, in "The Wit of the Wild," to lions and tigers, and even the monkey, so if you see any of those fellows vainly strutting about at a zoo, don't laugh. They know what they are doing!

Granddaddy of Kangaroo?
A footprint made by an animal believed by scientists to be the granddaddy of the kangaroo has just been found in an ancient lagoon in the Hastings (England) district.

The animal which made the imprint, many thousands of years ago, is called by experts the *Iguanodon*, one of the members of the dinosaur family, of which numerous traces have been found in America and reconstructed in American museums.

The *Iguanodon* is supposed to have been 20 to 30 feet in height. Its footprint, a cast of which has just been exhibited to the members of the Geologists' association here, covered an area of nearly four square feet.

Impressions of its toes indicated that this *Iguanodon* was in rapid motion, suggesting the possibility that an ancient sabre-toothed tiger was on its trail.

The Birthday of a Papoose.
Wesley George Claremore, an Osage papoose, was one year old a few weeks ago, and his parents invited 75 members of the tribe to celebrate the event with them and attend a big feast, for which two deer were killed and served, says an Oklahoma newspaper. In addition there were two beavers, two hogs, a wagonload of turkeys, ducks and chickens, several cases of bananas, oranges, apples and other fruits, and continuous stacks of pies and cakes. Toast responses were made by Bacon Rind and Edgar McCarthy, former chiefs of the tribe, and Roanhorse, a member of the Osage council.

Wifey Taught Him.
Bachelor—Well, old man, one thing I notice about you 'since you've been married; you always have buttons on your clothes.
Benedict—Yes; Dolly taught me how to sew 'em on before we'd been married a week.

A SWEET LITTLE BABY BOY

Makes a Bright Spot in Every Home. A Comfort in Years to Come



Park Rapids, Minnesota.—"I have taken your medicine—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—when I was a girl for pains and before and after my marriage. I now have a sweet little baby boy and will send you his picture if you wish to publish it. My sisters also take your medicine and find it a great help, and I recommend it to those who suffer before their babies are born."—Mrs. Wm. JOHNSON, Box 155, Park Rapids, Minn.

To marry and arrive at middle age without children is a great disappointment to many women. Think of the joy and comfort other women have in their children as they grow older.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped to bring great happiness to many families by restoring women to health. Often the childless home is due to a run down condition of the wife, which may be helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It brought health and happiness into the home of Mrs. Johnson. Why not to yours?

Stop Laxatives
Which Only Aggravate Constipation

Nujol is a lubricant—not a medicine or laxative—so cannot gripe.

When you are constipated, there is not enough lubricant produced by your system to keep the food waste soft. Doctors prescribe Nujol because its action is so close to this natural lubricant. Try it today.

Nujol
For Constipation

SQUEEZED TO DEATH

When the body begins to stiffen and movement becomes painful it is usually an indication that the kidneys are out of order. Keep these organs healthy by taking

GOLD MEDAL FRABLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Famous since 1895. Take regularly and keep in good health. In three sizes, all druggists. Guaranteed as represented. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

Defective hammocks have caused many fond lovers to fall out.

WHY DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND SWAMP-ROOT

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription. Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Revenge is an act of passion.

Are You a Mother? Do You Need Help? THEN THIS LETTER IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO YOU

Omaha, Nebr.—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was a splendid tonic and relieved me of all nauseating conditions during expectancy. My baby and I were both strong and hardy in every way. I surely am glad to recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to the expectant mother because I know by actual experience that it is good."

Mrs. Jobe Cooper, 4318 Erskine St. You should obtain this famous Prescription now at your nearest drug store in tablets or liquid, or send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for trial pkg. tablets and write for free medical advice.

Cuticura Talcum is Fragrant and Very Healthful

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.