## WAR MESSAGE OF **WILSON DISTORTED**

German People Not Permitted to Read Full Text of President's Address.

EFFECT ON PUBLIC FEARED

Copy Issued by Committee on Public Information Shows Important Passages That Were Suppressed.

The German government did not dare to communicate to the German people the full text of President Wilson's war message of April 2, 1917. It feared the influence which the unabridged text of this message might have upon the opinion of the people. Therefore the official message of the president of the United States was presented to Germany in an abridged and distorted form.

The committee on public information of the United States government has prepared a copy of this message showing the passages which were suppressed in the report of the Wolff Telegraph bureau when the message of the president was published to the whole world. These passages are shown in bold-faced type in the following copy of the message. The Wolff Telegraph bureau is not only under censorship control of the German government, but has been consistently employed by the government for the promulgation of official opinions.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I have called the congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to he made, and made immediately, which It is neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the re-

On the 3d of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary an-nouncement of the Imperial German government that on and after the 1st day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of G many within the Meditarranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft, in conformity with its promise, then given to us, that passenger boats should not be

sunk, and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed. The new policy has swent every re-riction aside. Vessels of every kind. striction aside.

hatever their flag, their character their cargo, their destination, their srrand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and withbut thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neualong with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latthrough the proscribed areas by the government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized autions. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would he respected and observed upon the seas, where no antion had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up with meager enough results, indeed after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart

and conscience of mankind demanded. This minimum of right the German government has swept saide under the elea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which It is impossible to employ as it is employing them, without throwing to the wind all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men. women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of penceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a war against all nations. Amertean ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has attrred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no diserimination.

The challenge is to all mankind. will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temper ateness of judgment bentting our character and our motives as a nation We must put excited feelings away Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vin-dication of right, of human right, of

which we are only a single champion. When I addressed the congress or the 26th of February last I thought it ould suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful vicience. But armed neutrality. It now appears, is impracticable. Because

submarines are in effect outlaws, when one as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks, as the law of autions has sexumed that merchantmen would de fend themselves against privateers or ruisers, visible craft giving chase upn the open sea. It is common pro dence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their or They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

The German government denies the within the areas of the sea which has proscribed even in the defense rights which no mo rn publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we placed on our merchant whine will b treated as beyond the pale of law an subject to be dealt with as spirate uld be. Armed neutrality is ineffertunl enough at best; in such circum-stances and in the face of such pretenslous it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certeln to draw us into war without either the rights or the effectiveness of the belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making e will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred right of our nation and our people to be in nored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in un-hesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty. I advise that congress declars the recent cours of the Imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally actake immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its wer and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and and the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co operation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and as incident to that, the ex those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as pos-

mible be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material re-sources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the inci-dental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible.

It will involve the Immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the ene my's submarines.

It will involve the immediate addi tion to the armed forces of the United States, already provided for by law in case of war, of at least 500,000 men. who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional incre ments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in

It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well-con-

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation, because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits, which will now be necessary, entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people, so far as we may, against the very serious hardships and evils whi would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

carrfing out the measures by which these things are to be accorplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty-for it will he a very practical duty-of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our asalatance. They are in the field, and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the government, for consideration of your committees, the several objects I have mentioned. hope that if will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very eareful thought by branch of the government upon whom the responsibility war and safeguarding the nation will

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world, what our motives and our feets are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not be lieve that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I ad-dressed the senate on the 22d of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed congress on the 3d of February and on the 20th of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindiente the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power, and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a cert of purpose and of action as will those principles.

Neutrality is no longer feasible desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peo ples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence cratte governments, bucked by organtred force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of canduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among antious and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states

We have no quarrel with the German cople. We have no feeling toward but one of sympathy and friend-It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering the war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old unhappy days, when peoples were no where consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and

Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some eritical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to atrike and make conquest. Such designs can be

uccessfully norked out only unde over and where no one has the righ nak questions. Cunningly contrived lans of deception or aggression, car led, it may be from generation to ration, can be worked out and kep from the light only within the privaof courts or behind the carefully guard ed confidences of a narrow and privi leged class. They are happily impossi-ble where public opinion commands are insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for sence can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No auto keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a lengue of bonor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would ent its vitals away; the slottings of inner circles who could olan what they would, and render nocount to no one, would be a corruption sented at its very heart. Only free people can hold their purpose and their honor stendy to a common end, and prefer the interest of mankind to any

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hopor the future peace of the world by wonderful and heartening thing hat have been happening within the ast few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew her best to have been always in fact democratic at heart in all vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude toward life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose, and now it has been shaken off and the great generous Rus-sian people have been added, in all their native majesty and might, to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of

One of the things that have served to convince us that the Prussian autoerney was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unanspecting communities, and even our offices of government, with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries, and our commerce. Indeed it In now evident that its spics were here even before the war began and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture. but a fact proven in our courts of justice, that the intrigues which have more than once come perflously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country, have been carried on at the instigntion, with the support, and even under the personal directions of official agents of the Imperial government accredited to the government of the United States.

Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them, because we knew that their source lay not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us (who were, no doubt, as ignorunt of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its conveni-That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors, the intercepted note to the German minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend, and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept the gage of battle with the natural foe to liberty, and shall, If necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to and nullify its pretensions and its pow-We are glad now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience.

The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political Hberty. We have no conqueserve. We desire no conqueserve. We have no selfish ends to dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions the rights of mankind We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free people, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punc-tilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for

I have said nothing of the govern ments allied with the Imperial government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and inwiess submarine warfare, adopted now without disguise by the Imperini German government, and it therefore not been possible for this government to receive Count Tarnow akl, the ambassador recently accredited to this government by the Imperial and Royal government of Austria-Hungary; but that government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienua. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to onduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not with enmity toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all constderations of humanity and of right and is running amuck.

We are, let me say aguin, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us however hard it may be for them the time being to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship, exercising a patience and forbearance which would

otherwise have been impossible. We shall happily still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of Ger-man birth and native sympathy who live among us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward

ill who are in fact loyal to their petchra and to the government in the hour of fest. They are most of them as truand loyal Americans as if they had ever known any other fealty or alrefance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining he few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disoyalty, it will be dealt with with a tem hand of stern repression; but if If lifts to bend at all, to will life to New War Tax Squeezes Purse mly here and there and without counenance except from a lawless and

olignant few. It is a distressing and oppressive duty. gentlemen of the congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you There are, it may be, many mouths of tery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great, seaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civ-Ilization itself seeming to be in the

balance. But the right is more precious than sence, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts-for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free people as shall bring pence and safety to nations and make the world itself

at last free. lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have. with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

## CALLS BOYS TO THE COLORS

President Wilson Asks All Between Ages of Sixteen and Twenty-One to Join Working Reserve.

Young men of the country between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, not now employed, are called upon by President Wilson to serve the nation by Joining the United States Boys' Working reserve. In a letter made public by Secretary Wilson of the laor department, the president says it is the patriotic duty of these young men to use their spare time in productive work and help support the nation in the present cirisis. The president's letter follows:

"Permit me to express my great appreciation of the great work undertaken by the United States Boys' Working reserve of the employment service of the department of labor. To give to the young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one the privilege of spending their spare time in productive enterprises without interrupting their studies at school, while their older brothers are battling in the trenches and on the seas, must greatly increase the means of providing for the forces at the front and the maintenance of thoes whose services are needed here. It is a high privilege, no less than a patriotic duty, to help support the nation by devoted and intelligent work in this great crisis.

"Let me express the hope that the young men of the country not now permanently employed may eagerly enter the Boys' Working reserve to fit themselves by training and study for good citizenship and productive service. In this way they can show themselves worthy of patriotic fathers who have fought for democracy in the past, sus tain their patriotic brothers who are fighting for it today, and command the affectionate pride of the brave mothers who are silently bearing the burdens at home.'

University Functions What is the matter with our universities is that all the students are schoolboys, whereas it is of the very essence of university education that they should be men, writes George Bernard Shaw. The function of a university is not to teach things that can now be taught as well or better by university extension lecturers or by private tutors or modern correspondence classes with gramophones. We go to them to be socialized; to acquire the hall mark of communal training; to become citizens of the world instead of inmates of the enlarged rabbit hutches we call homes; to learn manners and become unchallengeable indies and gentlemen. The social pres sure which effects these changes should be that of persons who have faced the full responsibilities of adults as working members of the general community, not that of barbarous rabble of half emancipated schoolboys and unemancipatable pedants.

Growing a Character. Character is what you are. Reputation is what folks think you are. Sometimes they are so well balanced that you can't tell one from the other, says Grit. But more often the one is a libel on the other. Folks exalt virtues that do not exist and condemn follies that are purely subjective and personal. Much depends on who re ports you. Exiends are always charitable and interpret our lives to best advantage. Enemies can see no good in us and report as they see. So reputation may flatter or condemn. Not so with character. This is something beyond external observation. It is the life itself as lived amidst its motives and obstacles. Few people can know its real value, for even you do not always know just what you are capable of being until the emergency demands display your worth. What you are in the face of severe testing is character.

Just Missed It.

An old gentleman from the country, tremulous with fear after hearing bombs and gunfire, in an air raid, emerged from his hotel with his wife, relates the London Chronicle. In the street they inquired of an imperturbable police constable if it was "all over." The policeman, imagining they were eager sightseers, said. "Well, I'm afraid, sir, it is all over; but they may return in 'alf an 'our." Rapid departure of the "sightseers."

## **EVERYONE PAYING** TO CRUSH ENEMY

of Wage Earner, but Ail Must Help.

## KAISER TO BLAME FOR COST

Mad Prussia Must Be Broken Before Conflict Can End-Good Patriots Steel Selves for Sacrifice and Then Victory.

Postage.-Three cents an ounce or fraction thereof on letters for other than local delivery; two cents on all postal cards. Admissions-Ten per cent tax

on tickets to theaters, cabarets, and other amusement places. Dues-Ten per cent tax on

dues of clubs exceeding \$12 a year. Tobacco-Graduated taxes on cigars, tobacco, cigarettes, cigar-

ette papers and snuff. Express-Five per cent tax on

amounts paid for express transportation. Passengers-Eight per cent of the cost of railroad tickets, ex-

cept local. Berths-Ten per cent of the cost of berths, staterooms, and

parlor car seats. Oil-Five per cent tax on amounts paid for transportation of oil by pipe lines.

" ssages-Five cents tax on each telegraph, telephone, or radio message costing 15 cents or

insurance-Eight cents tax on each \$100 or fractional part thereof of each life insurance policy; one per cent of the premium on fire, marine, inland, and casualty insurance policies.

Washington,-Uncle Sam is rather pleasantly surprised at the way the nation is standing the war tax gaff. The grouching, such as there is, has been growled in a minor key, and most of it comes from the trouble-makers, the whining pacifists, those of a sickly cast of loyalty.

Nobody really enjoys paying excess taxes, such as three cents postage for letters, extra charge for freight, express and passenger transportation, telephone and telegraph messages and amusements. But all true Americans who realize that the kaiser is to blame for the trouble, stand ready and willing to pay their share of the cost of exterminating the world's greatest

By the way, do you know that if you are single and earn more than \$1,000 yearly, you must pay two per cent tax on what you make over \$1,000. And if you are married, you must pay two per cent on what you make over \$2,000. The tax for all of 1917 must be paid by June 1, 1918.

All of the new taxes fall upon the average man. They have nothing to do with the "conscription of wealth." They are a part of the program of taxation to make each man, woman and child in the United States feel a direct personal part in the war. They apply to freight, passenger and express transportation, pipe lines, Pullman seats and berths, telegraph and telephone messages, insurance policies, admissions to theaters and "movies" and to club dues. The effect of most of them is felt, therefore, in a slight rise in the high cost of living.

The taxes are expected to net the federal government the following revenues:

Freight transportation....\$77,500,000 Express transportation.... 10,000,000 Passenger transportation.. 60,000,000 Pipe lines..... 4,500,000 Seats and berths..... 4,000,000 Telegraph and telephone messages ..... Insurance policies ..... 5,000,000 Club dues ..... 1,500,000 Admissions ...... 50,000,000 The war tax on facilities furnished

follows: Three per cent of the amount paid for transportation by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power in competition with carriers by rail or water, on freight consigned from one point in the United States to an-

by public utilities is now levied us

One cent for each twenty cents or fraction charged by express companies for transportation from one point in the United States to another.

Eight per cent of the amount paid for the transportation of persons by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power on a regular established line in competition with common carriers, from one point in the United States to any point in the United States, Canada or Mexico where the ticket is issued in the United States. No tax is imposed on com-

mutation or season tickets for trips less than 30 miles, or in cases where the fare does not exceed 35 cents,

T n per cent of the amount paid for sents, berths or staterooms.

If a mileage book used for transportation or accommodation was purchased prior to November 1, 1917, or if cash fare is paid, the conductor or agent collecting the fare is required to collect the tax.

Five per cent on the amount paid for the transportation of oil by pipe

Five cents for each telegraph, telephone or radio dispatch originating in the United States where the charge is 15 cents or more.

The foregoing taxes are paid by the persons paying for the services or facilities rendered. A carrier making no charge for transporting a commodity because of its ownership thereof, or for any other reason, is required to pay a tax equivalent to the amount which would be imposed if it received payment, except in the case of commodities which are necessary for its use in the conduct of its business or the business of another line constituting a part of the same railroad system. Service rendered to the federal and state governments is exempt from taxation. Persons collecting these taxes are required to make monthly returns and monthly payments to the federal government.

The new levies upon insurance take effect in the following manner:

On life insurance, eight cents on each \$100 or fraction of the amount of the policy, except industrial insurance policies not in excess of \$500 issued on the weekly payment plan, in which case the tax is 40 per cent of the first weekly premium. Policies of

re-insurance are exempt. On marine, inland and fire insurance, one cent on each dollar or fraction of the premium charged under each policy including renewals, but not including policies of re-insurance, Casualty insurance, one cent on each dollar or fraction of the premium charged under each policy (except indemnity and surety bonds, which are

including renewals, but not including re-insurance policies. Policies issued by any corporationexempt from the income tax are ex-

taxable under another title of the bill)

empt from this tax. The person, partnership or association issuing such policies of insurance is required to make monthly returns and monthly payments to the govern-

For every ten cents or fraction thereof you spend on the movies you must turn over to the government one cent. Of course, the movie proprieters may save you the inconvenience of handling pennies by raising his admission price a nickel, as many other persons selling goods affected by the war tax have already done.

Here is the way admission tax and the club dues levies will fall upon . the public:

One cent on each ten cents or fraction of the amount paid for admission. to any place including admission by season ticket or subscription, to be paid by the person paying for such admission, except in the case of children under twelve, where the tax in every case is one cent. Persons admitted free pay the tax on the basis of the charge made to other persons of the same class, except employees, municipal officers on official business and children under twelve. Where the charge for admission to a cabaret or similar entertainment is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment, service or merchandise, the amount paid is to be computed under regulations to be prescribed by the treasury department.

In the case of persons having the permanent use of boxes or seats, or a lease thereon, the tax is equivalent to 10 per cent of the amount for which a similar box or seat is sold for the performance or exhibition at which the box or seat is used or reserved by or for the lessee or holder.

These taxes are not to be imposed in the case of a place where the maximum charge for admission is five cents. or for shows, rides or other amusements in outdoor general amtisement parks where the admission is ten cents or in the case of shows, rides or other amusements (the maximum charge for admission to which is ten cents) within outdoor general amusement parks, or in the case of admissions to such parks. Where the proceeds inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educational or charitable societies or organizations, and in the case of admissions to agricultural fairs, no tax shall be levied, provided none of the proceeds are distributed to stockholders or members of the association.

A tax of 10 per cent is imposed on the amount paid as dues or membership fees, including initiation fees, to any social, athletic or sporting club where such dues or fees are in excess of \$12 per year, such tax to be. paid by the person paying the dues or fees. Dues or fees paid to fraternal or beneficiary societies, orders or associations operated on the lodge. system are exempt.

Those collecting admission dues or fees are required to collect the tax and make monthly returns and payments to the government.

Greatest Thing in the World.

Love has been called the greatest thing in the world, but the greatest thing in the world is not a thing at all; the greatest thing is a person. Personality is the greatest thing in the world. The greatest thing in personality is not strength of body nor strength of mind. It is strength of heart. "Clever people are as common as blackberries, the rare things to and a good one." It is not Daniel Webster's brain, but Lincoln's heart, that wins a nation's love.- Exchange.

Gained Fame While Dying. Antoine Watteau, one of France's

foremost artists, painted his celebrated decorative panels while dying of the white man's scourge. He sprang from humble and poverty-stricken surroundings, and was forced to work on the brink of starvation for the greater part of his thirty-seven years. Just as his fame rose to national proportions his tubercular condition became worse and he worked desperately during his last few years to complete as much work as possible before he died,