A general impression is that with powerful weapons of great precision greater loss of life and greater pain are caused. The view is almost certainly inaccurate. The modern bullet, says the Scotsman, unless it is of the soft-nosed type, is on the whole merciful, and either kills outright or gives its victim a fair chance of re- history of the nation. covery. It does not, as a rule, muti-

The ambulance corps was practically unknown 60 years ago, and not only is aid brought more rapidly to the wounded, but it is far more effective than in the pre-Lister days. Rapidity of conveyance has increased beyond all comparison. In the present war it is true to say that in many cases men have been lying in a British hospital within 24 hours of receiving their wounds. If the risk of being hit is greater, the chances of recovery from injury have been immensely increased.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy. Adv.

War Snatches.

Simeon Ford, the humorist of New York, said the other day:

"We are a nation of humorists. We extract humor even out of war. As I walked down Broadway the other morning I overheard scraps of talk like these:

"'The missionaries have been looking for heathens in the wrong countries.'

'What's the matter with the late Rudyard Kipling resurrecting himself and giving us a new war song?"

'Carnegie's peace palace? The kaiser has turned it into a fort."

OUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU of work of the Homedy for Red, Weak, Watery ea and Granulated Hyelids: No Smarting—at Bye Comfort, Write for Book of the Hye mail Free, Murine Eye Remedy Co. Chicago.

Not Due to Ignorance.

Doctor Briggs received a note from a farmer living back quite a ways in the country, requesting him to come as quickly as possible to see his child who was very sick with "a very bad

The doctor examined the child and then turned to the mother.

"Don't you know," he asked, "that your little girl is coming down with the measles?"

"Yes, doctor," was the woman's reply, "I knew she was." 'Then why in the world," asked the

doctor, "did you write me that she had a very bad cold?"

The woman hesitated for a moment, then, looking at her husband, said, with sullen frankness:

"Neither him nor me knew how to apell 'measles.' "-National Monthly.

Resonant Tum-Tums.

Little Madge had been listening to her mother reading from the paper, was silent for some little time, and then Madge burst out laughing very suddenly.

'Why, dearle," said the mother,

what is it?" "I was thinking of what you just read about the wild people in Africa,

mother," replied the child.

"But there was nothing amusing about that, dear."

'Why, yes there was, mother," said Madge, "about their beating on their tum-tums till they could be heard for miles."-Everybody's Magazine.

Lay something by for a rainy day, and just as soon as the clouds begin to gather some fellow will come along and borrow it.-New York Times

Many a woman's imagination makes

Tone Up! Not Drugs-Food Does It

-wholesome, appetizing food that puts life and vigor into one, but doesn't clog the system.

Such a food is

Grape-Nuts

The entire nutrition of wheat and barley, including the vital mineral salts-phosphate of potash, etc.-

Long baked, easily digested, ready to eat; an ideal food with cream or milk, and fine in many combinations.

"There's a Reason"

Grape-Nuts

-sold by Grocers.

GREAT VOLUME OF LEGISLATION COMPLETED BY LONGEST CONGRESS

regular session of the Sixty-third congress which began December 1, 1913, is about to be concluded. Begun as an uninterrupted continuation of the special session called by President Wilson month after his inauguration, it is e longest sitting of congress in the

history of the nation.

The work, including that of the spec-lal session for tariff reform and income tax provisions, represents the legisla-tive achievement of the first democratic congress since March 4, 1897. The chief enactments include the new currency law, anti-trust legislation, repeal of the toll exemption provision for Amer-ican coastwise ships in the Panama canal, and the provision to build a gov-ernment railroad in Alaska.

The congress was remarkable for the fact that in less than two years it had to deal with conditions arising from two foreign wars—the revolution Mexico and the European conflict—and was on the verge of facing a war between the United States and Mexico. Both of these situations demanded emergency legislation, some of which may have far reaching effect upon the future course of the nation in its

As a rule the utmost co-operation between democratic leaders in congress and President Wilson marked the session, although one notable break curred in the party over repeal of the tolls provision of the Panama canal act, This led to an alignment which placed the president and some of the party leaders on opposite sides. Among those who took issue with the chief exwho took issue with the chief ex-ecutive being Speaker Clark and Ma-jority Leader Underwood. Speaker Clark's defense of his opposition to repeal furnished one of the most spectacular climaxes in the history of

the House. Five Personal Appeals.

The president appeared before joint sessions of the House and Senate on five occasions. He delivered his general nve occasions. He delivered his general legislative message December 2. Sub-sequent messages were on anti-trust legislation, the Mexican situation, pleading for continuation of "watch-ful waiting," the tolls repeal bill and the necessity for a war revenue bill.

Most important of the laws enacted
by congress since December 1, 1913

Federal reserve act creating 12 re-gional reserve banks, and federal re-serve board of control and reforming the currency system.

Federal trade commission act, crea-

frederal trade commission act, creating a commission of five members and absorbing the bureau of corporations to investigate organization, conduct and practices of industrial corporations; inquire into unfair competition and leged violation of anti-trust acts; aid the department of justice and the courts in the prosecution of business offenders; to make public information deemed to be of public interest relating to industrial conditions and to recommend remedial business legislation

The Clayton anti-trust act, which The Clayton anti-trust act, which provides for guilt of individuals connected with corporations convicted of violating the anti-trust laws, limits interlocking directorates, prohibits holding companies which will lessen competition, prevents exclusive and tying contracts, liberalizes laws relating to injunction and contempt and experience. to injunction and contempt and ex-empts from prosecution under anti-trust laws agricultural, horticultural,

fraternal and labor organizations. Act repealing provisions of the Pan-ama Canal law exempting from pay-ment of tolls American vessels engaged pastwise shipping of the United

States.

Alaska Railroad Project.

The Alaska railroad law providing for government construction and operation of 1,000 miles of railroad, with telegraph and telephone lines, from the lower Pacific coast to interior waters and mineral region of Alaska at a cost not to exceed \$35,000,000.

Laws placing on a war footing the Laws placing on a war footing the Laws placing on a war footing the lower providing for peace commissions of investigation in international disputes not settled by ordinary diplomacy with 23 foreign nations as follows:

Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Salvador, way, on any path. It is their business found they are merely in a mantional disputes not settled by ordinary diplomacy with 23 foreign nations as follows:

Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Salvador, way, on any path. It is their business to see as much as possible. They show themselves everywhere and they ride until they are fired upon, keeping this

Law regulating cotton future sales on ery unless actually delivered under conditions and grades established by the department of agriculture.

Overshadowing much other important legislation were emergency measures demanded by the extraordinary conditions precipitated by the war in Europe. Such legislation, enacted or about to become law, included the following measures:

War revenue law imposing special in-ternal revenue taxes to aggregate approximate annual revenue of \$108,000,000 to offset estimated treasury deficit due to loss of customs receipts during the European war.

Amendment to Panama canal act admitting to American registry foreign built ships of American ownership to engage in overseas and South American trade. Emergency currency act, permitting banks of national currency associations to leave circulations to the control of the contro sociations to issue circulating notes up to 125 per cent of their unimpaired capital and surplus and making avail-able to banks of the country more than \$1,000,000,000 of emergency currency. Law creating in the treasury department a bureau of war risk insurance appropriating \$5,000,000 to insure ships American registry against hazards

of the European war.

Resolutions appropriating \$2,750,000 for protection and transportation of American citizens stranded in European war zones and authorizing the American Red Cross society to charter a ship of foreign register and for the

a ship of foreign register and fly the American flag. Appropriation of \$1,000,000 for extra expense of diplomatic and consular service in taking over embassies, legations and consular offices of warring nations

Mexican Tangle.

Mexican Tangle.

Before these unforeseen conditions which demanded decisive action to cope the European situation, congress had on its hands for most of the session the threatening Mexican imbroglio which came to a climax in the act of reprisal by the government in the seizure of Vera Cruz. Many times the situation was critical, and actual warfare with Mexico was prevented only by the course of the administration and the cool heads in congress in preventing untoward oratorical outbreaks and unwise action. Legislation growing unwise action. Legislation growing out of the Mexican controversy was limited to the following:

Resolution expressing congress' justification of employment by the president of armed forces of the United States to enforce demands for affronts and indignities against this nation and disclaiming any hostility to the Mex-

ican people or any purpose to make war on Mexico. Appropriation of \$500,000 for trans-portation and care of interned Mexican soldiers and military refugees and \$500,000 for relief and transportation to the United States of American cit-

izens in Mexico. Other legislation placed upon the statute books included scores of local improvement laws, many measurer re-

Washington (Special)-The first lating to land entries, and the follow- of constitutional amendment granting ing: General appropriations for govern-

ment expenses aggregating approxi-mately \$1,200,000,000.

Appropriation of \$20,000,000 for rivers and harbors improvements at discreand narbors improvements at discre-tion of war department, passed as sub-stitute for \$52,000,000 specific appro-priation bill after prolonged fillbuster. Law granting public water supply to city of San Francisco from Hetchy valley in Yosemite National park.

Act prohibiting importation of opium accept for medicinal purposes under Treasury regulation and placing pro-dibition tax of \$300 a pound on opium nanufactured in the United States for smoking purposes.

Act authorizing payment of money orders at any money order office in country although drawn on specified Appropriation of \$600,000 for treat

ment and eradication of hog cholera and dourine.

Law limiting labor of women in the District of Columbia to 8 hours a day. Agricultural extension act providing for co-operation between department of agriculture and state agricultural colleges in diffusion of informa-tion relating to agriculture and home economics and providing for an ultimate annual appropriation of nearly \$5,000,000

An act raising the American displo-

matic agencies in Argentine and Chile from legations to embassies.

A provision for election of United States Senators under laws governing election of members of House of Representatives in states where legislatures had not passed special election. tures had not passed special election

Act providing agricultural entry of phosphate, nitrate, potash and other mineral lands. Act providing income tax of 1 per

cent of the gross annual income of railroad corporations in Alaska. Law establishing United States coast guard and consolidating the revenue cutter and life saving serv-ices with increases in salary for em-

Act reorganizing diplomatic and consular service of the country. Act providing for government leas-ing of coal lands in Alaska and to pre-

vent monopolization of natural resources of the territory.

Resolution creating commission to consider the subject of national aid for vocational education to report not later than June 1 next.

Foreign Relations.

Foreign relations of the United States absorbed much attention of the congress irrespective of the wars in Mexico and Europe and formed the basis for discussion by the president in his annual message and in frequent conferences with members the foreign relations committee. This committee lost its chairman early in the session through the sudden death of Senator Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia. Senator William J. Stone, of Missouri, was chosen to succeed him as head of this important committee, which was busy throughout the session with the consideration of treaties and other foreign affairs. General arbitration treaties with 12 foreign nations, upon recommendation of this committee, were ratified by the Senate, as follows:

Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Switzer-

Laws placing on a war footing the volunteer militia and naval militia of the states, subjecting them in time of war to the call of the signal corps of the army. held up in the Senate for further con-Law regulating cotton future sales on stock exchange, providing a tax of 2 cents a pound on sales for future delivery unless actually delivered under the control of the co to the Senate later.

Much time was given by the com-

mittee for hearings and consideration of a treaty with Nicaragua, to acquire of a treaty with Nicaragua, to acquire the Nicaraguan canal route and naval station rights in the Bay of Fonseca, for \$3,000,000; and the treaty with Columbia, to pay that country \$25,000,000 compensation for the Panama canal strip. Action on both treaties was deferred until next session.

ferred until next session.

Investigations by congress were less than has been undertaken in recent sessions. The special lobby investigating committee of the Senate, however, continued its existence and probed into alleged lobbying in connection with the passage of the Panama canal act, and the subsequent repeal of the tolls exemption provision. The committee exemption provision. The committee has not yet made a final report. The House lobby committee reported a resolution of censure for Representative McDermott, of Illinois, who resigned his office. Investigation by the Interstate Commerce commission into his office. Investigation by the Inter-state Commerce commission into the financial operation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad com-pany and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway was instituted by reso-lutions of congress. Investigations also were conducted, by Senate and House committees into the West Virginia coal strike, the Michigan copper strike, and the Colorado coal strike, Inquiries, leading to impeachment proceedings the Colorado coal strike. Inquiries, leading to impeachment proceedings which eventually were dropped, were conducted by the House judiciary committee into the affairs of Judge Daniel Thew Wright, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and Emory F. Spear, United States circuit judge for the southern district of Georgia. Notwithstanding its achievements the congress left much important work un-

congress left much important work unfinished. Much of this legislation will be taken up for consideration in the winter session, though it will be impossible, in the opinion of administration leaders, to consider all of it before adjournment, March 4, next. Some of the subjects uncompleted are the following the subjects uncompleted are the subjects uncompleted a the subjects uncompleted are the fol-

Government purchase of merchant vessels, advanced as part of the war emergency program, but postponed by agreement with the president, until next session

Revision of immigration laws, includ-ing an illiteracy test, passed by the House and approved by the Senate committees, but never pressed in Sen-Regulation of development of water

power in navigable streams.

Bill providing for leasing of mines and other natural resources on public Bill providing eventual independence for the Philippines, which passed the House, but was deferred until next ses-

sion by the Senate,
Bill to provide rural credits legislation, by establishment of a system of farm mortgage banks

Equal Suffrage.

Resolution providing for submission

suffrage to women, passed in House, defeated in Senate, and reintroduced. Bill to provide for submission of conitutional amendment for national pro-

National direct primaries for nomintion of presidential candidate.

Regulation of railroad stocks and onds by the Interstate Commerce comhission undertaken as part of anti-rust program but deferred.

Measure for regulation of stock ex-hange and boards of trade undertaken nd reported by the Senate committee so banking and currency.

Bill for greater safety at sea and amelioration of condition of sailors, massed by both houses, considered in

onference and recommitted to Senate Measure for limitation of campaign

ontributions Constitutional amendment limiting to a single term.

National aid to building of good roads, bills for which were reported

this session. Reorganization of the civil service. Measure providing for government licensing of cotton ware houses, which passed the Senate but was held upon the House, and other measures con-templated for relief of cotton situation

Interesting features of the session were controversies in the Senate over several of the president's appointments. The nomination of H. M. Pindell, of Peoria, to be ambassador to Russia led to a prolonged inquiry by the Senate committee on foreign relations. The nomination was once withdrawn. Mr. Pindell was latter renamed and was ordered confirmed by the Senate, following which Mr. Pindell asked the president to withdraw his name. The nomination of Thomas D. Jones, of Chicago director of the International Harday. cago, director of the International Harcago, director of the International Harvester company as a member of the federal reserve board, precipitated a struggle in the Senate committee on banking and currency. In the midst of the fight Mr. Jones requested the president to withdraw his name. The nomination of Paul M. Warburg of New York, as member of the federal reserve board, also stirred up a controversy. board, also stirred up a controversy, Mr. Warburg once refusing to appear before the banking and currency com-mittee. He eventually yielded and his

Two senators, William O. Bradley, of Kentucky, (republican) and August O. Bacon, of Georgia, (democrat), died during the session. Three deaths occurred in the House membership— Representatives Irving S. Pepper, of Iowa; Robert G. Bremner, of New Jersey and William Richardson, of Ala-bama, all democrats.

appointment was confirmed by the Sen-

****************** UHLANS INVITE DEATH

Work of Cavalry Is to Draw Enemy's Fire—Cannot Hope to Defend Themselves, But Aim Only to Locate Oppos-

++++++++++++++++++ Rotterdam-Of the German uhlans, of whom much has been heard in the European war, Luigi Barzini, a widely known Italian war correspondent, says in the Corrière Della Sera

Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Switzerland, Paraguay, Austria-Hungary, the Netherlands and Salvador.

Later in the session, and in the midst of the European conflict, the Senate, upon recommendation of the foreign relations committee, ratified new treaties providing for peace commissions of investigation in international disputes not settled by ordinary diplomacy with 23 foreign nations as follows:

says in the Corriere Della Sera:

"As we neared a small station and the train lessened its speed we saw a small troop of cavalry guarding the railroad crossing—a patrol of uhlans. Their demeanor was calm, Although they were in the enemy's country, their care free attitude gave the impression that they were merely in a maneuver camp.

"The swarms of cavalry the Germans send out ahead of their advance are

up until they have found the enemy. Theirs is the task of riding into death. The entire front of the enemy is established by them and many of them are killed—that is a certainty they face. Now and then, however, one of them manages to escape to bring the infor-

mation himself.
"The fire with which the uhlans are received permits of a fair estimate of the strength of the enemy, for they know that usually all the soldiers shot as soon as the cavalry of the enemy shows itself.

"At every bush, every heap of earth, the uhlan must say to himself: 'Here I will meet an enemy in hiding.' He knows that he cannot defend himself against a fire that may open on him from all sides. Everywhere, there is danger for the uhlan—hidden danger. "Nevertheless, he keeps on riding, calmly and undisturbed, in keeping with German discipline."

In contact work, as the task described by Barzini, the uhlan rides in small bodies until he has drawn the fire of the enemy. Instead of retreating as he may do in ordinary as small bodies until he has drawn the fire of the enemy. Instead of retreating, as he may do in ordinary reconnaisance work, he endeavors to trace the front of the enemy, riding parallel to it—usually until the last man is shot down. The contact action has, meanwhile, been closely observed from the German front and the advance and attack of the infantry is governed by the information gained at the expense of the uhlan, for whom there is no hope as soon as he is detailed for this duty, but who, from all accounts does not but who, from all accounts, does seem to mind this part of his work.

Blasphemous Not Acrimonious. "Do I understand you to say," asked the judge, "that his remarks were acrimonious?"

"No, judge, your honor. I didn't say that. I said he just swore at me. I ain't a-goin' to claim that he done what he didn't do."

There are engaged in positions of varing importance in the German post-office department no fewer than 166,000

Before the War.

Peace conventions, cabinet meetings.
Nota's, contra's, feverish heat,
Mobilization, dreadnought fleeting,
Ultimatums, drumsticks beat;
Princes' speeches, courage giving,
Heaven-requested bliss and speed,
Hurrah shouts from soldlers living,
Victory—sure through valiant deed.

In the War.

Weary marching, hasty camping.
Sentry duty, hunger, thirst,
Scanty rations, ardor damping,
Prompt obeying always first;
Cannon roaring, bullets flying,
Shrapnel raining, musket click,
Taking forts, 'mid comrades liying
Groaning, bleeding, fast and thick.

After the War.

Million debt, the land neglected, Ruined commerce, empty shops, Counties lost, which greed selected, Enemy's greed, which never stops; Countless thousands fallen, crippled, Wounded, countless thousands more, All the country mourning—rippled, Widows, orphans, thousands more,—Contributor.

++++++++++++++++++++ WHY THE DUKES ARE SELLING THEIR LANDS

*********** Editorial in the Baltimore Sun. With the duke of Marlborough auctioning off his own lands—a live duke crying the farmers' bids; with huge blocks of London real estate changing hands and portions of many estates on the market, the radical changes conservatives predicted as a result of Lloyd-Georgie's policies are actually taking place. With land taxed at its real value, many of the dukes and gen-try find it unprofitable to maintain their holdings. They are "land poor," and there is no question that many large estates will be divided or reduced. Lloyd-George struck a severe blow at the whole system of "landed gentry," by which the great mass of Engtry," by which the great mass of lish farmers have been held as tenants As long as landlords refused to sell, it was impossible for the independent farmer to get a foothold. Breaking up of large estates into small holdings means that the British farmer will endow an independent

joy an independence he has never be-fore possessed, and millions of acres that were held as game preserves or left fallow or in forest will be brought under cultivation.

The liberal chancellor began by proving that the large landholders were not bearing anything like their share of the burden of taxation. Vast share of the burden of taxation. Vast tracts were on the tax books at the same valuation that had prevailed hundreds of years ago. Revaluation of land, putting it on the tax books at its true value, was the first step. That was a mere act of justice; but, as Lloyd-George saw, the results would be far-reaching. If fully taxed, the soil must be put to use. The hue and cry against his vast schemes of poor relief, insurance against iliness and unemployment, provision for the aged rener, insurance against liness and un-employment, provision for the aged poor, better housing of working people, proceeded from the belief, now a cer-tainty, that they would be paid for largely by the wealthy who had not been taxed in proportion to their

His ambitious schemes for the wel-His ambitious schemes for the welfare of the working classes entailed an expense that shocked the more conservative members of his own party. Facing a deficit of \$25,000,000 in the budget, the chancellor found even that insufficient and doubled the amount. "Where is the money coming from?" his critics demanded. Lloyd-George's smiling reply was. "No poor man's his critics demanded. Lloyd-George's smiling reply was, "No poor man's cupboard shall be the barer by reason of my proposals." In addition to the larger revenues from taxation of land at its value, the tax on incomes was largely increased. Compared with the British income tax, that of the United States is extremely light. On \$1,000 income the Englishman pays \$7.50. On \$3,500 the American pays but \$5; in England it would be \$118. The tax on \$500,000 in England is \$62,500, as against \$25,020 here. But it must be remembered that a very much larger proportion of Englishmen live off their incomes and pay practically no tariff tax.

tax.

If the Lloyd-George program meant the the Lloyd-George program taxation, If the Lloyd-George program meant nothing more than increasing taxation, it could not be justified. But John Burns, head of the British board of trade, estimates that within the last eight years 500,000 lives have been saved by the improvement in housing and health conditions and infant welfare. Pauperism, the great bane of England, which baffled the conservatives, has been dealt with, the number of pauper charges in England and Wales decreased by 178,000. The British workingman no longer fears he will become a public charge if he falls sick or loses his job. The aged poor no longer have the fear of the alms-house continually before them. There is insurance against sickness, against unemployment and against old age. Thousands of hovels and noisom tenements have been torn down to give place to december and against with the place to december and against only the place to decembe a part of the against old age. tenements have been torn down to give place to decent homes. And with all this has come a new spirit of inde-

pendence and democracy.

With dukes selling off sections of their estates to yeomen and the house of lords stripped of its power, even Macaulay, who, in his review of Hallam's history, predicted sweeping changes in British government and life, would have been amazed at the amazed at the changes that are taking place.

Busy Days at the State Department.

"A Neutral Nation's Activities," by Hallam Winter, in National Magazine. lam Winter, in National Magazine.

Day after day the little ribbons of red, white and blue attached to the correspondence flutter about the desks in the department over which William Jennings Bryan presides. Into the room of the secretary file the newspaper correspondents and in 10 minutes the world-survey is made, the columns of news are written and telegraphed all over the country. The secretary, sitting on the corner of his desk, discusses the situation in San Domingo as encouraging; replies to the interrogations about Mexico, Japan, the far and the near east, answering now and then, "I am not prepared to discuss that proposition." It is all so informal, so simple, so democratic—just what one would conceive in a republic now holding the stakes, while world stakes are being played for with the grim dice of "the iron game."

The scenes have shifted from Mexico to

the stakes, while world stakes are being played for with the grim dice of "the iron game."

The scenes have shifted from Mexico to the old world, but whether it is information from Nicaragua or the latest advices from Japan, the routine of the work at the state department concerns vitally more different countries than at any other time in the history of the government. The acute spots marked on the map blaze over the world as never before at one time. As if foreign complications were not enough, the state department is also engrossed with the task of rescuing and aiding Uncle Sam's citizens stranded abroad. Over 30,000 letters were received in two weeks from Americans, asking about relatives and friends on pleasure tours in the suddenly war ridden countries. Over 5,000 persons were located, and many American residents who had not taken out citizenship papers were drafted into service and appealed to Uncle Sam for release. Thirty extra clerks were employed, and the work continued night and day.

In the Cradle of Polo.

From Outing. The antiquity of polo is much more definitely established than is the region of its origin. As far back as the Sixth of polo from the frontier of India or pole from the frontier of inda— from which country it reached the western world by way of England— gives no indication as to which of the rival claimants is the legitimate one.

Indian cricket, tennis and golf are in-different, but Indian polo, taken by and large, is the best in the world. Between large, is the best in the world. Between native and British players, in fact, it is not improbable that a dozen polo teams could be put in the field in that country which would stand an excellent chance of carrying off the honors in a round robin with an equal number of fours picked from England and Americal to the rest of the world. ca. if not all the rest of the world.

Koenigsberg.

From the London Chronicle.
Should the Russians occupy Koenigsberg a heavy blow will have been dealt at Prussian pride. For here it was that in 1701 Frederick I crowned himself first king of Prussla and William I in 1861. The great grain exporting city has grown up in modern times, but it had its foundations laid in the Thirteenth century by the Knights of the Teutonic Order, who built themselves a blockhouse, and afterward a castle. The dukes of Prussla loved the city and held royal state in a palace that has long since disappeared. Koenigsberg might be described as the Louvain of Bast Prussla. Its scientific institutions are many, and its university contains, as Louvain's did, 200,000 volumes

PRESIDENT'S ENVOY BACK FROM MEXICO



Paul Fuller.

Paul Fuller, President Wilson's personal envoy to Mexico, returned from that troubled country last week and made a secret report to the president. While he would not talk for publication, it is understood that his sympathies are with Villa rather than with Carranza.

Dogs In the Manger.

The president has been notified that if he insists on the passage of the government owned merchant marine bill, congress will not be able to adjourn before the November elections. This means that the ship subsidies are improving their stranglehold on a democratic congress and that it will take a long fight to shake them off.

This being the situation, why a surrender rather than a fight?

It is now two months since the war tied up so much shipping on which the foreign trade of the United States depends. It is two months since new and most promising routes for trade began to open for this country, without any shipping to take them up. What has private capital done in this time to seize so great an opportunity? How many ships has it bought or started to buy and transfer to the American flag? How many ships has it contracted to have built?

The answer is that it has done nothing. It is buying no ships. It is building no ships. Aside from the action of one or two large concerns in transferring their ships from the British to the American flag, which has not increased our ocean transportation facilities by a single ton, this private capital has done nothing to overcome the great emergency or meet the great opportunity. It is content with preventing the government from deing anything, lest old subsidy lose the advantage of this emergency and opportunity.

Crowding forward the government-owned marine bill will at least serve to drive these dogs out of the manger. It may even serve to set them at work after being driven out.

Trouble With Our City Governments
The basic difficulty, as I conceive it, is
that we made the mistake of fashioning
the forms of our city government upon
the governments of the nation and the
states; and that, having thus set up a
system of administrative machinery wholly unsuited to its purposes, we proceeded,
logically perhaps, to run our cities not
with reference to their own needs of business interests, but upon the issues of national politics. The fact that the administration of a city has nothing whatever to
do with divisions of opinion upon lines of
national policy has but recently occurred
to us, and is still strange doctrine in many
parts of the land. Thus—to cite an instance that sums up the system iself—the
question of the choice of a city commissloner of street cleaning, whose sole duty
it would be to clean the streets efficiently
and to help protect the public health,
would be determined according to views
held by the voters upon the tariff, or the
currency, or the proper method of regulating the trusts; and the socalled "commissioner," when so appointed, might be
depended upon to turn both contracts and
subordinate appointments over to those
who had made him politically possible.
When we consider such a situation reflectively, it seems difficult to conceive of
anything more ridiculous. And still, the
American people, who pride themselves
upon their keenness in business and trade,
have for generations tolerated a system of
the milling the purely business interests of
their communities that sets aside the first
principles of business, and has rolled up
an appalling bill of waste in every part of
the land.

A Question of Degree. Trouble With Our City Governments

A Question of Degree.

"Gertie," said a mother to her 5-yearold daughter, "here's a dime; run down to the drug store and get me a bottle of sweet oil."

Gertie started down the street, but soon came running back to ask: "About how sweet do you want it, mamma?" A bottle of wine left in Philadelphia when the British evacuated that city during the revolution has been given to a local society and will be drunk in

Switzerland shares with Scotland the distinction of being the best educated country in the world.

1992 when the society will celebrate its centennial and the wine will be 214

DR. S. M. WELLS, Specialist



In rheumatism, neuralgia, dropsy, paralysis, catarrh of head and stomach, bow sind bladder; liver contipation, heart, piles, alsers, rectal troubles, galstones, gravel, treated successfully without the knife), Hystero-epilepsy, moinantholia and incompatibilities of men and women, blood and alchonic diseases. Consultation and examination strictly confidential. Dr. Wells it reliable, experienced and educated. Offices 505 lows Bldg. Correce sts. Sloux City, Is

ner Fifth and Pierce sts., Sloux City, Is