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BOTH SIDES SATISFIED.

The suffrage debate Friday night was highly successful. Both sides claim a victory. Unfortunately we cannot look for so satisfactory an outcome next fall when the voters of the State, the Senate permitting, will ballot for and against the extension of the franchise.

POLICE DO GOOD WORK.

The Police Department has come off with flying colors, in the matter of Chambersburg's latest violent taking of human life. The murderer was run down in somewhat dramatic fashion and his apprehension has been followed with a net-like gathering in of nine other individuals charged with concealing him for several days and finally aiding him in an attempt to get out of the State. The police work under special disadvantage in dealing with crimes against the person in the Italian colony because of the custom of shielding fugitives from arrest and it will be a good thing if such punishment can be visited on the accomplices in the Fiorelli case as will convince their fellow-countrymen of the seriousness of that character of offense.

Another suggestion growing out of the several murders that have disgraced the section beyond the canal is that the police should make occasional raids upon suspected neighborhoods for the seizure of revolvers, knives and other deadly weapons of which, if rumor be true, enough can be seized almost any time to stock an arsenal or a museum.

A DIFFERENT MATTER.

W. L. Dix, of the High School faculty, seems to think the ability of college-degree teachers has been criticised. The only criticism we have noticed, has been directed against the theory that it is necessary to import college graduates to teach ordinary school branches.

LIQUOR AS CAUSE OR EFFECT.

Some of the statements made for and against the local option bill at last Tuesday's hearing, need to be taken with a grain of salt. We have been struck particularly with the charge of a local option advocate that one-third of the revenue of the State goes for the support of institutions for criminals, insane, feeble-minded and epileptics and that 65 per cent. of all these unfortunates are the victims of the liquor traffic." Is drinking the cause of all the misery, crime and disease charged against it or is it not in very many cases a consequence? It is beside the question to say that the poor and the afflicted injure rather than help themselves by indulgence in liquor; the important fact is that in the cases referred to, all were not originally tempted from the path of virtue or brought to poverty or illness by convivial habits. If there were no liquor would there be only one-third as many criminals and dependents in the State as now? And is it not a common thing for the dependent and criminal, hunting an easy excuse, to lay the blame for their wrong-doing or their misfortune upon John Barleycorn?

It will strike disinterested people that a pretty fair case can be made out for the cause of temperance, without summoning arguments that are disingenuous or lacking in intrinsic merit.

MOVIES IN THE SCHOOL.

The Trenton School Commissioners in projecting new buildings, may well give some thought to the need which will be created before long to accommodate instruction by means of moving pictures. Educators are recognizing that in the schools the movies will find a useful field, especially in the history and geography classes. Here again the modern child will have a great advantage over the generations that pursued knowledge under the difficulties incident to a "little red school house." Already some cities have introduced instruction by illustration and it certainly ought to facilitate the acquirement of learning in various directions. Most of us can readily pick up knowledge by pictures that comes hard when it has to be gleaned from the more or less dry pages of a printed book.

DELAWARE'S DISGRACE.

The remarkable persistency with which an old custom holds on despite wide-spread condemnation, is instanced in the continued whipping of various classes of offenders in Delaware. Another effort to abolish the whipping-post is under way in the Legislature of our sister State, but the Star of Wilmington admits that the bill may fail of passage unless public sentiment is aroused in its favor. Delaware enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the only commonwealth in the country to adhere to this means of penalizing the wrong-doer. Nor does she enjoy in consequence any special immunity from crime for the Star tells us that "the criminal courts are crowded; the post finds frequent opportunities for service; the citizen guards his windows and doors with quite as keen vigilance as does his Pennsylvania or Maryland neighbor."

If whipping at the post is ineffective in checking the volume of misdemeanors for which it is imposed, the last argument for its maintenance has been removed. At best it is a barbarous proceeding and the spectacle to which public attention is invited each time a prisoner is bared and lashed, is repulsive to every humane person. Its effect is to brutalize popular sentiment while, in the judgment of criminologists, [illegible] and degraded to a point that renders reform doubly difficult. In just indignation over such offenses as wife-beating, for instance, one is disposed to think the post an appropriate punishment, but fuller consideration of the subject shows that there are other penalties which reach the offense quite as adequate and without the repellent features of the Delaware method. The pending bill should be passed by unanimous vote of the Legislature.

CUTTING AN OLD FRIEND.

In the interest of national neutrality, must prudent school teachers see that no pupil recites "Bingen on the Rhine" this winter?

WHERE TROLLEY NICKELS GO.

The Trenton and Mercer County Traction Corporation gave little encouragement last week to the City Commission's desire for joint action in the needed repaving of State Street west of Calhoun. Lack of funds, owing to the large expenditures for betterment of the road recently made, was assigned as the cause. Part of the West State Street work may be undertaken this year, but the whole job as projected is said to involve greater cost than the road feels equal to.

In this relation, it may be worth while to quote what electric railway magnates say upon the subject of revenue and expense. Analytical figures compiled by Charles C. Peirce, acting president of the American Electric Railway Manufacturers' Association, show that the stockholders receive less than one-third of a cent, out of each nickel paid and that less than three-quarters of a cent of such nickel is paid, in the shape of interest, to those owning the underlying securities of such companies. * * * The nickel of the passenger has been divided into its component parts, according to the uses to which it is put, and shows that 1.605 cents goes into wages of employes, .965 cent for supplies, .74 cent for interest, .56 cent for rent, .23 cent for taxes, .21 cent for claims for damages, .16 cent for reserve funds, .145 cent for salaries, and .31 cent to the stockholder.

Of course, the amount that goes to the stockholders seems small when figured in this way, but if there are enough nickels taken in, even one-third of a cent on each fare will make a handsome total. It is well for the public to be reminded that not all that goes into the coffers of any traction company is profit, but funds can be found to meet all proper obligations, where the franchises cover thickly populated territory like urban and suburban Trenton, unless indeed the stock is too liberally watered.

SHOULD BE VIGOROUSLY PUSHED.

The Chamber of Commerce should get back of the canal-feeder abandonment bill in the Legislature and shove with all its strength. So many commendable projects for Trenton's benefit have fallen through for lack of proper support that their fate may well serve as a warning in the present instance. Here we have a magnificent opportunity looking to radical street traffic improvement, civic embellishment by a series of lagoons with park-like adornment and a shifting of practically all the cost to the shoulders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The measure has been framed so as to apply in practice only to Trenton and any attempt to mix it up with the Morris canal abandonment scheme should be resisted. It stands on its own merits and the Chamber of Commerce and the City Commission ought to make it clear that Trenton is not divided in its advocacy of favorable action.

REASSURING MESSAGE.

George D. Ogden, general freight agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, brought a message to the business men of Trenton Friday night that is comforting and reassuring. The great corporation for which he spoke, cordially accepts the new order of things of which according to him the slogan is "The public be pleased; the railroad be conserved; the law be obeyed." Further, Mr. Ogden made it clear that the Pennsylvania railroad looks for vastly improved conditions this year and sees, after a wholesome period of retrenchment, the opening up of enlarged trade if Uncle Sam keeps out of war and attends strictly to business. We rather think that is to be the national program, a few hotheads in Congress and elsewhere to the contrary notwithstanding.

FLOOD DANGERS.

Everybody interested in Mahlon Stacy Park—and what Trentonian is not—breathed more freely when the threatening freshet in the Delaware subsided last week. It is of particular importance that there should be no overflow across the seawall till the valuable top-soil has been well pinned down with a good sward and the shrubbery has taken firm root. After the park is well established, less damage is likely from the infrequent floods that rise high enough to cover the wall.

DOES SNOW AFFECT YOU THIS WAY?

There was a time, perhaps, when "Beautiful Snow" was a favorite poem, but of late years it is seldom quoted except for purposes of parody. Only the children nowadays keenly enjoy the coming of this paralyzer of traffic and transportation in closely-built cities. And yet the rich imagination of a grown-up like Richard Le Galliene finds in the snow "a curious sense of friendliness and gaiety." There is a playful, caressing way with it which, particularly in town, evokes a mood of holiday making even in serious and careworn hearts. Mankind at large, to Mr. Le Galliene's poetic mind, seems filled with a boyish glee at its coming, and, at whatever expense to our convenience, tie-ups of traffic, and other interruptions of our serious business, the wider it whirls and the thicker it falls the better pleased we grow. We read of telegraph wires down, of trains north and west snowed in, of snow-plows fighting their way through twenty-foot drifts, and the like excitements with kindling eyes. We take a personal satisfaction in the triumphs of this wild, white, simple thing from the wilderness that is able with such ease to throw out of gear all the complex machinery of our boasted civilization, and with its soft fingers stop so effectively the pompous work of the world.

Did you notice all this as you struggled home amid the thickly-falling flakes last week and wondered whether or not you were going to be able to get down town again next morning? If you did not, the fault was with yourself. You were too self-centered, too grossly occupied with things of the earth. You need to catch a little of the spirit of the poet, from whose lines in Harper's for February, we have quoted. He reminds us that in our simpler days, in the spring-time of life, we were glad of some enforced interruption to the dull routine of our lives. At school we might have rejoiced in any happening, however calamitous, from the burning alive of the head master to an epidemic of scarlet fever, that for the time made going to school an absolute impossibility. So the coming of the snow proclaims a sort of elemental holiday, and, however the superficial grown-up side of us affects irritation at the state of the streets, and fumes and fusses at the blocked trolleys, the eternal school-boy in us secretly exults and entertains a wild desire to snowball the passers-by and roll in the luscious gathering drifts.

Fortunately for the passers-by a vigilant police force restrains the "eternal school-boy" from translating his desire into action.

ICY SIDEWALKS.

A New York State contemporary says that "the word 'damn' has been legalized in three States, including New Jersey." If so the fact has escaped our attention, but we are glad of it as thereby one less stain rests on the consciences of several thousand Jerseymen who took a sudden and undignified drop to the icy sidewalks last week.

GOOD HABIT TO FORM.

Christmas clubs, Fourth of July clubs and similar saving devices have put an army of Trenton folks in the right frame of mind to appreciate this sage paragraph from the Utica Observer:

"The habit of going to a bank regularly to deposit some money—even though the sums be small—is one of the best that the people of Utica ever acquired, and the hundreds who have fallen into it through the influences of the thrift clubs are building splendidly for the future."

HIGH PRICE OF WHEAT.

One of the fads of the newspaper paragraphs just now is to enquire after the welfare of old-fashioned people we used to know. In this vein somebody asks what has become of the farmer who used to sit around the grocery store growling about his taxes. Well, if he raised wheat, he is probably busy speculating on which make of automobile to buy.

WISE PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Having driven typhoid out of town by filtering the city water, the City Commissioners are now taking steps, in the approval of Mayor Donnelly's plans for a Children's Hospital, to put an end, so far as possible, to the spread of those two other scourges, scarlet fever and diphtheria.

While public opinion has been disposed to hold Sheriff Houghton of Middlesex responsible for the dreadful slaughter at Roosevelt a few weeks ago, the Grand Jury after a full investigation of the facts gives him a clean bill of health. Twenty-six of his deputies have been indicted for murder, however, in connection with the deaths of two strikers. With nineteen men shot, the reckless defendants are lucky not to have a larger score to settle for. By the way, the Grand Jury recommends the establishment of a State constabulary, about which there is much controversy.

Some weeks ago we commended the movement of the Teachers of English in our American schools to encourage juvenile voice culture. The Baltimore American is one of several papers that have since then expressed similar views. In the opinion of the American, the right time to take up this subject is when the youthful voice is changing and it should not be left to the colleges, as is too often the case at present. By that time the youth has formed habits of speech and mannerisms of diction and style of enunciation and emphasis and pitch that are usually all wrong. It is seldom the case that any person naturally develops the best qualities of voice in pitch, tone and enunciation. In about 90 per cent. of the schools of the country, music is now taught, but in comparatively few schools is attention given to the still more practical matter of cultivating the voice for its most common and effective use, namely in expressive and intelligent articulation whether in conversation or in reading.

Henry Ford, the philanthropist, is not going to be alone in his efforts, to make good citizens and honest workmen out of discharged convicts. It is reported that organized labor in New York State is willing to give union cards to all prisoners upon their release, if they have learned a trade while incarcerated, or had one before being committed. There is some risk involved but it is worth taking if even a fair proportion of the former convicts make good.

Washington, D. C., like Trenton, has experimented with the time-limit on automobiles parking in the business centre and the National Capital seems to regard it as a failure. It is voted impracticable to enforce such a rule rigidly and once the bars are thrown down, there is room for abuse of the stopping privilege right and left. To compel strict enforcement would require an immense number of policemen to keep tab on each vehicle that may be parked on the affected streets. The Washington Star thinks that common sense and mutual consideration are better standards of parking arrangement than the minute hand of a watch, especially as in the final analysis all vehicle owners will be found amenable to reasonable regulation, and upon information will be disposed to conform carefully and scrupulously to the rules. Obviously education is the most urgent need rather than burdensome restrictions.

After a stroll along West State Street and bathing in the glorious spring-like sunshine, we feel sorry for people who are traveling far and spending good money to find what we had yesterday at home.

The Engineers' Club has had a business-like air from the start and it confirms early impression in its favor by tendering its services to Mayor Donnelly in any civic work in which His Honor desires it to engage.

Three Presidents, representing both political parties, having succeeded in killing off attempts to check immigration by literacy tests, it might be well if the promoters of the movement turned their attention for a time to securing a more rigid enforcement of the existing law. It is claimed such enforcement would keep out most of the undesirable foreigners that seek our shores.

Haste is of the devil.—Koran.

Learn to Bear the Burden of the Hour

Weekly Sermonette by the Parson

The horizon is that line where the earth and the sky seem to meet. As one gazes off at the ocean or at a landscape the horizon seems to mark the very edge of the world. We know that all kinds of human activity are going on beyond where the arch of heaven is let down to meet this earthly scene, but we know, too, how useless it is for us to strain our eyes to behold it. We must be content with the scenes immediately before us.

Let us reflect now that the horizon as a fact in nature is matched by a spiritual horizon that is a fact in our lives. Here, too, an opaque curtain is let down just before us and we cannot peer beyond it. Only trouble results from our eager attempts to do so. We try to live the days before they come; we cross bridges before they are even in sight. We add to the worries of the present all the possible worries of the days ahead. We shoulder three kinds of trouble at once; that which has come to us, that which is a present experience, and that which we anticipate for the future.

All this useless anxiety results from attempting to pry up a horizon the God has mercifully set before our human vision. It is an old truth, applied, however, by about one in ten of us mortals, that we live but one moment at a time. Life is dealt out to us in very small sections Each one of us is shut up to a narrow responsibility in that he has only to do the work, seize the happiness and bear the pain of the present moment. The moments yet to come one has no business with.

The battle line of life is never widely extended. One is called rather to a long series of single engagements. We meet the enemy not massed, but in single detachments. If we can keep continually bringing up our forces to beat him on whatever quarter of the field he appears, ultimate victory is bound to perch on our banners. The life campaign is immensely simplified when we view it in this light.

Masters in the art of living have learned to take short horizons. It is only the next thing to be done that they try to do. Marcus Aurelius was a wise old Roman when he said: "Do not disturb thyself by thinking of the whole of thy life: but on every occasion ask thyself, what is there in this that is intolerable or past bearing? For thou will be ashamed to confess. Remember that neither the past nor the future pains thee, but only the present. But this is reduced to very little if only thou circumscribest it, and chidest thy mind if it is unable to hold out against even this." Try it, my anxious brother, and see if that hard situation cannot be borne, provided no pain be imported into it from events past or events to come.

The strongest back would break if we had to live a month or a year at a time. But most of us, if we keep sweet and steady, can negotiate a minute at a time, which is all we are required to do. It is the gospel of the short horizon.

God broke our years to hours and days that
Hour by hour
And day by day
Just going on a little way
We might be able all along
To keep quite strong.
Should all the weight of life
Be laid across our shoulders, and the future, rife
With woe and struggle, meet us face to face
At just one place
We could not go:
Our feet would stop, and so
God lays a little on us every day,
And never, I believe, on all the way
Will burdens bear so deep
Or pathways lies so steep
But we can go, by God's power
We only bear the burden of the hour.

THE PARSON.

YOUNG OFFENDERS AND OLD.

Thomas Mott Osborne, the new keeper at Sing Sing, is opposed to separating young offenders from veteran criminals, because many an old prisoner will tell a new violator of the law "Don't do it, kid; don't lead a life of crime." This coincides exactly with the judgment of the late Samuel S. Moore. While head keeper of the State Prison at Trenton he had in charge the most notorious forger and counterfeiter this country has ever known; a government prisoner. At that time the convict was more than seventy years old and had served term after term of imprisonment. But Mr. Moore said that his advice to every young convict with whom he came in contact was to cut out criminal life entirely. "Look at me," he used to say. "I'm an old man and have done more in this line than you can ever expect to do, and yet see what I am." While this is all true, it doesn't follow that all confirmed criminals advise young men to lead honest, useful lives. Far too many of them become teachers in crime, and on general principles it seems better to keep the young as far from the bad as possible.—Newark News.

TIMELY.

It's a short way to Slipperary,
It's a short way to go;
It's a short way to Slipperary,
Where th' bumps and bruises grow.
Good-by, gravitation;
Good-by, head and feet;
It's a short, short way to Slipperary,
When man and pavement meet.
—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

STARTLING STATISTICS.

In a recent address on eugenics and the relation of the State to defectives, Prof. M. F. Guyer of the University of Wisconsin, stated that the statistics show that 40 to 90 per cent. of the women leading immoral lives, 25 per cent. of the victims of white slavery, 33 to 60 per cent. of delinquent girls under detention and 25 per cent. of the inmates of penal institutions are feeble-minded. Furthermore, the number of inmates of hospitals for the insane in the United States exceeds the number of students in all colleges and universities, while the number of inmates of asylums for the insane of this country exceeds the number of officers and enlisted men in the navy, army and militia. These are startling and suggestive facts for the public to ponder on.—Exchange.

PERHAPS SHE IS.

Perhaps woman is waiting to get the ballot before taking up in a serious way the art of getting on and off street cars.—New York Evening Sun.

ALLAN WALSH'S VOTING PLAN.

The plan of taking the vote in Congress on roll calls by the installation of an electric push-the-button system has been proposed from time to time for a number of years, but no particular interest appears to have been taken in the matter until of late. Now it is said there is a prospect of the scheme becoming adopted. It is claimed that it will greatly facilitate the dispatch of business in saving much of the time now consumed in calling the roll, which requires 40 minutes in the House. With the proposed system this can be done in ten minutes while the result will be recorded as soon as the last vote is registered. While this time saving device is calculated to expedite matters in the House, it is not likely to count for a great deal in the Senate, even were it to be introduced in that branch, where the custom is to take a little account of time in its deliberations, and where the members, as a rule, have a decided aversion to being rushed as indicated at times by the long-winded speeches that are delivered in that body as well as by the leisurely manner in which it is the custom to conduct its proceedings.—Fall River Globe.

(From the Washington Star.)

THE NEUTRAL WORKER

LIKES HAMMOND'S BILL.

Assemblyman Hammond's activity in behalf of better roads and his demand that the State Department should turn over the county's quota of road money will meet with general approbation.—Somerville Unionist-Gazette.

NOW FOR COMET PARTIES.

Another comet is said to be headed this way. And that will make another excuse for more comet parties. Remember the comet party when Halley was gyrating around here? O, yes, you do! Don't you remember the guests used to gather at the kitchen window in their pajamas, since the comet rose over the northeast corner of the back veranda post. And the first celebrant to say: "Is that it? Tellwithit!" got the backside of the bed for first prize. The booby prize was pneumonia.—Buffalo News.

HOBSON HOBBIES.

We gather from Captain Hobson's concluding remarks that the Rum Devil now menaces the American republic as ferociously as the Mikado of Japan used to do.—Hartford Times.

IS A CREDIT TO ALL.

The Canadian government has done the fair thing by the young men who were shot recently in the Niagara River opposite this city, one being killed and the other wounded. When the parties in interest announce that they have received a sum of money which satisfies them and when also it is announced that the counsel are paid by Canada, so that there is no lessening of the sums paid to the families of those who were shot, everyone else is bound to be satisfied.

Beyond that, the public are certainly gratified that Canada has been so prompt and so just in dealing with this case, instead of holding it as a source of irritation and of friction between the two countries.—Buffalo News.

TAX ON CATS.

The bill to levy a cat tax of $1 a year on every cat in this State has again been introduced in the Legislature. Birds, mice, small chickens, little rabbits, ground squirrels and some of the larger two-legged animals think it is a good bill and ought to pass. The cats are howling mad and fight against it every night.—Newark News.

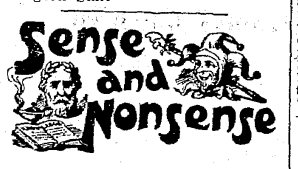
AN I. W. W. RENT STRIKE.

"A workers' moriatorium" (to follow their own spelling) is now urged upon the unemployed of New York city by the leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World, whose advice is "pay no rent until the jobs come around." This agitation for a rent strike is among the symptoms of the distress situation and its possible effect is not to be despised. But the chances are that the jobless workingman who cannot pay his rent will be more likely to secure a "moriatorium" from his landlord if he simply pleads that he can't pay and leaves the I. W. W. out of the proposition.—Newark Star.

WAVES.

The prohibition wave has come a-rolling o'er the land;
It was tiny in the distance, but it's big when close at hand.
It once was like a streamlet gliding gently on its way,
To irrigate the mint bed for a warm and thirsty day.
The prohibition wave that now sweeps on with mighty roar
Is different, far, from any that we ever had before,
And the place in which it started with surprise we must recall—
Way down in Alabama, where the mint is best of all!

Another wave comes splashing in a wild, tempestuous gale,
Once more the Demon Rum is seen to shudder and to quail.
It comes from a location where in days long since gone by
Diluted sulphuric acid used to pass for rock and rye;
Where the trusty old six-shooter was, in time of need, turned loose
To promote the fermentation of the red-hot cactus juice.
We think of time's great changes with a feeling kind, yet grave,
When good old Texas starts along a prohibition wave!
—Philander Johnson, in the Washington Star.



Although the Allies say the water is fine, Italy and Rumania still stand shivering on the bank.

* * *

The war poets may show much inspiration, but it takes perspiration to support a family.

* * *

The principal obstacle in the way of the "Buy it now" movement, seems to be the unfeeling refusal of the merchants to extend further credit.

* * *

Some one asks what has become of the boy who used to raise chickens and thereby pay for his own clothes. Well, evidently he has become a man, and is probably just now paying the bill for a dress suit for his son to go to the dances in.

* * *

The people who insist this country is not prepared for war probably never saw the militia officers in all their gold lace at a dance.

* * *

Everything has to close up at 3 a. m. in Berlin now. New York would never stand for that.

* * *

With May wheat at $1.57, it wouldn't hurt the farmer a bit to go into town and buy a new 25 cent necktie.

* * *

It is considered all right for United States senators to make 10 hour speeches, but the minister should beware how he exceeds thirty minutes.

* * *

It is said that we are on the "eve" of a big business boom, but it seems to be one of those long winter evenings.

* * *

The women voters of Chicago had to tell their ages the past week, and the registrars politely looked as if they believed it.

GET USED TO HORRORS.

When the Titanic went down with 1,500 souls on board the world was shocked and horrified and the incident was re-written and re-lectured and sermonized over for months. When the German cruisers were sunk by British gun fire recently more than 2,000 men went down with them and the incident lived hardly a day in the general memory. Was it because the men on the cruisers were paid to die? Or does it merely prove how quickly we get used to horrors? —Haverhill Gazette.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE.

We have laws prohibiting men from carrying concealed weapons, simply because of the danger that they will shoot without justifying provocation. By prohibiting "gun toting," we seek to reduce the number of burglaries, murders and other crimes. And yet, in international affairs, the world has proceeded upon the opposite theory. It has figured that everyone should go about heavily armed, in order to insure protection against such crimes as land seizure or interference with "rights." We see the result—the same that would follow promiscuous carrying of arms by private citizens—a resort to the use of these arms developing into the greatest war the world has ever known. The men who are urging that we should have a much larger standing army and navy, and more forts and defenses, would hardly assert that individual citizens should go about, armed heavily. Then why should nations always be preparing for war? Wouldn't it be a better plan for all to disarm, and then simply maintain an international "police force" to insure justice to all? —Sandusky (O.) Star-Journal.

THE MANN ACT.

It is hard to tinker a bad law into reasonableness, and the latest interpretation of the Mann act by the Supreme Court in correcting one absurdity introduces another. Blackmail may be discouraged by the ruling that a woman transported in violation of the law may be indicted as a co-conspirator. But the law is called a "white slave" law, its penalties are on a scale befitting the heinous offense associated with that slang phrase; it had public support on the supposition that it was aimed at kidnappers and "cadets." It is true that by reading the law so as to provide a penalty for the woman as well as her companion it is made more equitable in cases where the blame is shared, but in such cases the offense is of a different and less heinous sort, and ought not to be covered by the same legislation. Moreover, the same principle apparently would apply in the case of mere escapades, where public opinion has inclined to think that the woman has suffered heavily enough from the reprobation of society. The best service that could be done to the Mann act would be to restore it, by amendment, if necessary, to its legitimate function of breaking up the interstate traffic in women, and to leave private morals to local jurisdiction and to the salutary pressure of public opinion, which is the most potent influence for good morals.—Springfield Republican.

THE REAL SPORT.

O the winter is here with its revels and joys,
its sleighrides and skating for girls and for boys;
its forts and its snowmen so droll, and balls
that are bigger the farther they roll;
but most fun of all for Jim, Nellie or Fred is sliding down hill, and so here is their sled

—J. E. Sanford in Elizabeth Journal.

ONE dollar a day invested in life insurance is a very powerful investment.

It is so powerful that the man who tries it assures a large estate for his family.

If he's 29 when he begins he can buy a policy for $20,000.

And $20,000 is a pretty substantial estate.

Founded by JOHN F. DRYDEN — THE PRUDENTIAL WAS THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR — Pioneer of Industrial Insurance in America

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