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## CONGRESSIONAL DIGNITY AND THE MESSAGE.

It has been said that the congress is insulted. Why?

Because the president in his message saw fit to call the attention of that body to the fact that it has destroyed the usefulness of the Secret Service because under his order it had investigated congress for complicity in land grabbing and kindred offenses.

This is what the president said:

"The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men. Very little of such investigation has been done in the past, but it is true that the work of the secret service agents was

partly responsible for the indictment and conviction of a senator and a congressman for land frauds in Oregon.

I do not believe that it is in the public interest to protect criminals in any branch of the public service, and exactly as we have again and again during the past seven years prosecuted and convicted such criminals who were in the executive branch of the government so in my belief we should be given ample means to prosecute them if found in the legislative branch.

But if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of the congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government."

Thereupon as has been mentioned before congress became insulted.

It went into fits of rage and began to hunt up precedents. Its congressional "dignity" had been trifled with because its action had been called into question. Some one who is the custodian of the dignity of the congress found that when Tyler in 1842 had had the temerity to question the wisdom of the acts of that body and had caused it some distressing moments the congress resolved the following resolution:

"1. Resolved. That while this house is and ever will be ready to receive from the president all such messages and communications as the legislation and laws and usual course of public business authorize him to transmit to it, yet it can not recognize any right in him to make a formal protest against the votes and proceedings of this house, declaring such votes and proceedings to be illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting the house to enter such protest on its journal." That the aforesaid protest is a breach of the privileges of the house and that it be not entered on the journal.

"2. That the president has no right to send a protest to this house against any of its proceedings."

Therefore it may be expected that that part of the message will not find an abiding place in the archives of the senate and the house of representatives. When any one tramples on the toes of congress an appeal is immediately made to "dignity."

Congress says that the action of the president is unconstitutional. It is probable that the most of us who have no "dignity" to be hurt will find constitutional ground for the proceeding under that portion of the Constitution which says:

"He shall take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed."

Surely he has the right to insist that he be provided with the means to execute the laws and to hunt up evidence though it lead into the halls of congress. That is plainly his duty.

But looking at it from the other point of view. What difference does it make whether the extract is put down in the record or not. Ashley in his "American Federal State" mentions what everybody knows to be the case: "But even with special messages, it is the pressure of public opinion, rather than the power of the president that leads to favorable action."

The other day congress was not even listening to the reading of the message.

It has come to pass, that in these

later years the message is not to congress in reality, but to the people of these United States. It is part of the way in which public opinion is formed. The force that makes congress do what it does not want to do. It is as a creator of public opinion that the president has been so successful. It is here that the real work of the president has lain, it is his strength. That is the reason why nothing that the congress can do in this case can worry the president. The more congress tries to evade the issue which is to help the enforcement of law and not to make the capitol at Washington a charnel house of all manner of corruption, the more public sentiment will fall in behind the president.

If congress will pay a little less attention to its "dignity" and do a little more to help the executive department hunt out grafters, there will not be such a wholesale maiming of lame ducks after the next election.

CLOTHES AND THE MAN.

Men's clothes do not receive the same attention in the Sunday Supplements of the large newspapers, that has been given to the sheath gown and lingerie of all sorts. Nevertheless, they are receiving more general attention than they have for a long time, due to the large amount of advertising which has been indulged in by the makers of ready-made men's clothes.

Pick up any magazine and you will find the clothes section is almost as large as the section which was occupied by bicycles when they were in their first flush of fashion.

It has been said by a man who is supposed to be an authority on sociological conditions, that the new style of ready made clothes has had an important effect on the men of this country. He says that in England and continental countries the style of a man's clothes is a caste mark over which no man can climb, whereas in this country the cheapness of really good ready made clothes has made it impossible to tell a man who worked for his bread with his hands from any other. This fact and education he said were the two things which had done more than anything else to give an equal chance to the rising generation of young men, no matter in what station of life they had been born.

Most people are inclined to scout the value of clothes. They however, forget the fact that more than one man has won or lost his way on account of his clothes and the way he wore them.

There is no better example in all history of the value of clothes than the way in which they helped along D'Isaill from an inconspicuous place in an out of the way corner of London to the Prime Ministership and a peerage.

He ascribed his success, or rather his opportunities to his clothes. He had to borrow money often to dress well—but dress well he did.

His views on the subject are probably contained in a paragraph in his novel *Endymion*.

The tailor speaks:

"Dress does not make a man, but it often makes a successful one. The most precious stone must be cut and polished."

"I have known many an heiress lost by her suitor being ill dressed. You must dress according to your age, your pursuits, your object in life; you must dress, too, in some cases, according to your set. In youth a little fancy is rather expected; but if political life be your object it should be avoided at least after one and twenty. I am dressing two brothers now, men of considerable position; one is a mere man of pleasure, the other will probably be a minister of state. They are as like as two peas, but were I to dress the dandy and the minister the same it would be ridiculous."

This is a little worldly perhaps, but the extraordinary confession of a man who is several times a millionaire contained in one of the papers of New York, the other day, is a confirmation of the theory. "I was down on my luck ten years ago. I had only a hundred and fifty dollars left out of a business crash. I bought the best clothes I could with the money I had and after visiting the barber, ate a good meal. I obtained a splendid position that afternoon which I afterward found was given to me because I looked prosperous and successful."

That is where the nine tailors come in.

A service was held at the quaint church of Plemstall, near Chester, recently for the dedication of the well of St. Pleymund, friend and tutor of Alfred the Great. The spring is remarkable for the fact that its water has been used in baptisms at Plemstall church for fully eleven centuries.

The archdeacon of Chester, who conducted the service, reminded the congregation that while living there as a hermit, Pleymund acquired such a reputation for learning that King Alfred appointed him archbishop of Canterbury.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Friday, Dec. 11.—King Solomons Chapter No. 4 R. A. M. stated convocation; election of officers.

It has come to pass, that in these

## SOCIETY LEADER

## MAY GO ON STAGE.



MRS. HENRY SPIES KIP.

Mrs. Kip is one of the leaders of the younger set of New York society, who has separated from her husband, and is said to contemplate a career upon the operatic stage.

TEN MORE DAYS  
IN FULL TERM

Earlham Students Prepare for  
"Exams."

Only ten more recitation days remain before the Christmas vacation and Earlham students have become noticeably studious. Those who are naturally studious are applying themselves with added seriousness and those who have spent more time in out-of-class activities are attempting to make a whirlwind preparation for the term's quizzes. Examinations will probably begin on Monday. Should they begin on this date, all students will have completed their papers by Wednesday evening.

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THOUGHT BRYAN WAS  
WASHINGTON'S RIVAL

Findlay, Ohio, Dec. 11.—A Hancock County school teacher was giving a class some points in the history of the country, testing the knowledge of the juveniles by asking who was the first occupant of the White House. One hopeful quickly said: "George Washington."

"Very well," said the teacher, "can any of you tell whether Washington had any opponent against him?"

"Please, teacher," was the answer, "William Jennings Bryan."

SOLDIER RUFFLES  
POLICE CHIEF

Charged Description of Himself Was a Fake.

Roy Anderson, the member of the Tenth Infantry, U. S. A., who was arrested in this city on suspicion yesterday, has been permitted to depart. He was taken into custody upon a description provided at Liberty, of a soldier who was accused of the theft of two guns. The theft was committed last Saturday. Anderson succeeded in inducing the local authorities to believe his story that he was merely absent from his regiment without leave. He denied being a deserter.

Superintendent Bailey became somewhat ruffled at Anderson's assertion. The description in the superintendent's possession was a "fake." When Bailey told him he was being held upon a description sent from Liberty, Anderson asked to see it. After looking over the slip he remarked calmly to the chief: "Oh, you just fixed that up on me."

"We don't do that kind of things, sir," responded Bailey quickly.

"BLOOD LUST" OF  
PRESIDENT CRITICIZED

Unbecoming to President, Says Humane Officer.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 11.—Secretary E. W. Whitehead, of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, in an article printed in the monthly publication of the Colorado Humane society, just from the press, entitled "Protect the Poor," says:

"President Roosevelt as a sportsman is furnishing to the American nation an example of ruthlessness and blood-lust as far-reaching as it is pernicious."

Continuing the article says: "These vacation trips are not worthy of a president nor of the true American man, any of his truest admirers regret his heralded hunting trip to Africa. It is not necessary; it cannot reflect credit upon him; he runs little risk and if there is any, it is a needless one in an unworthy cause."

President Roosevelt as a sportsman is furnishing to the American nation an example of ruthlessness and blood-lust as far-reaching as it is pernicious."

Go back three years or so. Look up the newspaper files of that time. You will read that Nodzu "forced the passage of the Yalu, fought the fierce battle of Hanban, beating the Russians back."

Do you remember now?

In the days of the Russo-Japanese war Nodzu was a hero. The newspapers told about his "far flung battle line," and about his boyhood and his home life, and his sisters and his cousins and his aunts.

Then, like a dizzy comet, Nodzu dropped out of sight and memory.

Well, for that matter—

Can you name offhand the man who outgeneraled and outfought the Russians in those great battles on the Manchurian plains or the Japanese sea captain who swept the ocean clean of the Russian fleet?

Honest, now, can you?

Whether you can or not is of little moment. If you remember the names right off, you are an exception. Most of us have forgotten.

And it is significant that we have forgotten, because the world, like you and me, easily forgets the mere war hero.

For centuries the world gave its favorable memory to the successful soldiers. Garments were rolled in blood to make these colossi—Xerxes, Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon. Great? Yes, but butchers all.

We are coming to esteem the patriotism of peace as higher than the patriotism of war. We are putting down the killers of men and putting up the saviors of men.

Nodzu made his noise and subsided.

He strutted a big figure in the lime-light, and the curtain of forgetfulness came down. He did nothing in time of peace to help men or educate or uplift them. He was logically forgotten.

He who would live in the annals of

our day must be more than an executioner.

One of the steam shovels engaged

in work on the Panama canal, in the operation of which more than 300 employees were engaged, recently lifted out a quantity of dynamite which is described in an official report as being "more than a bushel." What would have happened if the shovel had struck the dynamite instead of the earth around it is easy to imagine.

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SHE AT LAST HAS  
GAINED FREEDOM.

MRS. TOM PIERCE.

Mrs. Pierce is well known as a horsewoman in Boston and in the Long Island Hunting Circles, and has recently been in a sanitarium in Connecticut. She recently obtained her release by means of habeas corpus proceedings and is now in New York city.

NATURAL GAS  
WILL BE PLENTIFUL

Eighteen New Wells Drilled by Richmond Company.

With the addition of eighteen new gas wells near New Lisbon, in the Henry county field, President E. G. Hibberd, of the Richmond Natural Gas company, states there need be no worry over the lack of this fuel during the coming winter. Mr. Hibberd says that the addition of the wells to the