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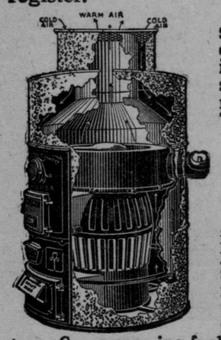
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THE LANDLORD

By LOUISE OLIVER.

When moving time came it was unfortunate for Cornelia that both her parents had to be away.

So with black Judas and his wife, Violet, she had managed to get china, rugs and furniture into shape for transportation across the city to the cozy new bungalow in the hillside above the river.

For days Cornelia had scoured agencies and scanned lists, waded through mud and lost her way, ruined clothes and caught colds, and altogether it had been a most disheartening process. But her courage remained unshaken and her will at last found a way, for one day she came across what she wanted—exactly! A bungalow on a hillside with a superb view of the river. This was no mere house, it was explained to her at the office, the owner having built it for himself, but he was an Englishman and had gone to war and was now somewhere in the trenches in France.

Moving day came. Cornelia rose at six and after a huried breakfast took the car to her future home.

The conductor began to call stations instead of streets. At one of these Cornelia got off and made her way along the roads toward the haven on the hill that was to be her home.

She mounted the steps of the terrace and took out her key. Then the hum of a powerful motor caught her ear. Down the road were coming two immense trucks loaded with furniture!

Then around the corner of the house came a man who called, "Hello, Dorgan! Come on and help me get a door open. I forgot to get the keys!" Then, seeing Cornelia with her key in the lock, he hurried up the steps.

"I don't quite understand," said Cornelia. "I rented this house a week ing. There seems to be some mistake."

The man regarded her quietly for a minute. She was very pretty, was Cornelia—very—and one would have said that his mind was not entirely upon the fact that someone else was trying to move into the same domicile with himself.

"What shall we do to McAlpin & Co.?" asked the man quietly. "They assured me the property was without a tenant and that I could certainly move in. However, to annihilate them won't help hatters much, will it? And for us to demolish one another wouldn't do either, would it, because—he paused an instant, "well, because it wouldn't. You said 'we' were moving in. That implies a family?"

"Yes, my father and mother and brother. I am Cornelia Anderson."

"So, you see, to do away with you still leaves a father and mother and brother. Now with me it's different. I'm alone! And if you will only look at me with a little more tolerance I will beat a hasty retreat and take my cook stove and rocking chairs along with me."

Cornelia, completely mollified, held out the key. "Under the circumstances we have no more right to the house than you have. I can't possibly move our furniture into it knowing that I am leaving an American and a gentleman out in the cold without any home."

They laughed together. "But," he protested, "you wouldn't exactly be leaving me without a home. I really was only going to use the place as a sort of storage house for my things for the time being—not a home, you see, at least for some time to come. Besides, I'm not altogether an American gentleman. I'm an English soldier just now."

"Then you—then this is your house. You are my landlord?"

"Don't call me that, please—it sounds so unfriendly."

"But the house is yours! They told me all about you at the office!"

"True enough! But that hasn't anything to do with the case. I'm home on sick leave. I'm going back soon. All I'm doing now is to make havoc of other people's plans. So I'm better out of the way."

Cornelia thought a minute. Then, "There's an immense attic! Would that be of any use?"

He caught her meaning. "That's a bully idea! Don't you need it—the garret, I mean?"

"No, indeed! We'd be glad to have you use it!"

"Thanks, awfully. Then it's settled. I'll tell Dorgan he can put the things in. I must be off on the one o'clock train and I've some business to attend to before I leave."

Cornelia was silent. Try as she would, she could think of nothing to say in parting. But the soldier went on: "Will you come to the end of the veranda with me, where there is a better view of the river?"

She went with him.

"A soldier in active service cannot afford to lose a minute. Don't think me abrupt, if you can help it, but try to understand that after the next few minutes I may never see you again. And I'd like to go away with the feeling that you'd hope for me to come back. Is it a hopeless wish?"

Cornelia did not stop to understand the panic in her heart as she answered him slowly:

"No—I do hope very much that you will come home soon—safe and sound. I shall be very, very glad to see you."

He caught her hand suddenly in his. "Dear girl," he said earnestly, "I'll come!"

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WILL SLOAN'S LINAMENT RELIEVE PAIN

Try it and see—one application will prove more than a column of claims. James S. Ferguson, Phila., Pa. writes: "I have had wonderful relief since I used Sloan's Liniment on my knees. To think after all these years of pain one application gave me relief Many thanks for what your remedy has done for me." Don't keep on suffering, apply Sloan's Liniment where your pain is and notice how quick you get relief. Penetrates without rubbing. Buy it at any Drug Store. 25 cents 3

DEMOCRATIC REVENUE BILL CONDEMNED

Washington, Aug. 2, (Special Correspondence) Debate on the Democratic revenue bill in the house, recently, gave opportunity for wide range of discussion of the policies of the Democratic administration in the matter of revenue. Numerous members of the House cited statistics demostrating the disastrous effect of the tariff law of 1913, which threw American prorducers into keen competition with the cheap labor of Europe and Asia. The following are brief excerpts from some of the adresses:

Representative Martin B. Madden, of Illinois: "You Democrats have forfeited your right to the people's confidence. You have not reduced the cost of living as you promised to do in 1912. On the contrary, you have opened the ports of America to the free entry of products of the world, while the cost of living has continually gone up.

"You have refused to economize in the conduct of the Governsment's business.

"You have given no protection to the lives and property of American citizens in foreign lands.

"You have proved your unfitness for government.

"You have been brazen in your determination to levy tribute in the form of taxation upon business enterprise.

"You are taking away from the States the revenue which belongs to them by the application of the principle involved in the inheritance-tax section of this bill.

"You have levied taxes on the corporations without limit in the belief that they are all gold mines. You believe that every form of a corporate enterprise is a menace to the life of the Nation. You do not understand the business needs of the American people. You are not familiar with the industrial side of American life. You are not qualified to run a great business enterprise like the Government of the United States.

Representative F. W. Mondell, of Wyoming speaking of the duty on dyestuffs: "We welcome this tardy Democratic recognition of the virtue of Republican policies, but we decline to desert the altars of the true faith to participate in the acts and incantations of those, who, though unable to longer entirely resist the penetrating power of truths they have long spurned and denied, still in the main adhere to their idols of free trade and their fetishes of burdensome direct taxation.

"Even as the ancient Israelites in the very shadow of the mountain of the law set up an altar to the worship of the golden calf, so Democrats in this day of their proclaimed enlightenment as to the wisdom of Republican principles of protection still set up their altars to and worship their discredited idols of free trade and of direct and burdensome taxation upon the people and their industries."

Representative P. P. Campbell, of Kansas: "I prefer to make foreign nations pay for the privilege of selling their products in our market rather than let them sell their products here free of tax, and then our own people to make up the necessary revenues to pay the expenses of the Government."

Representative E. J. Hill, of Connecticut: "This bill marks the inauguration of the English free-trade system here at the very time when England's fearful struggle to preserve her life compels its abandonment there and forces her into a commercial union with her allies for the adoption of a policy of protection and preferential trade among themselves when peace shall have been restored. . . . The system of protection and national industrial independence which Bismarck taught to Germany, which France has been practicing for many years, and which Britain has now accepted is thrown into the discard by the Democratic party of the United States under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson."

Senator LaFollette, in the course of the debate on the naval bill, assailed the measure as one of extravagant and unreasonable surrender to an organized propaganda promoted by the manufacturers of munitions. In this we disagree with the Senator. But when he said, discussing the manner in which the moneys will be raised to pay for the increase in the national defence, that "this Democratic administration has given no good reason for doubling the taxes of the country," we are in hearty accord with him. If the Democratic administration had been content to leave the tariff laws as it found them, or if it had been willing to enact new tariff laws upon some other basis than that of sectional preference, there would have been money enough to meet the greater part of the cost of military preparedness. It is the Democratic tariff law which has failed to produce money enough to run the government in normal times—to say nothing of paying for extraordinary expenses—which has made it necessary to double the taxes of the country. The fact that Senator LaFollette himself voted for that tariff law does not change the situation any.

In a letter to a Progressive editor in Pennsylvania the President declares his desire to have the support of Progressives and adds that he has always tried to deserve it. He neglects, however, to file a bill of particulars. It will be readily admitted that, whenever the law has looked to the appointment of a Republican to office, the President has almost invariably named a Progressive for the place—but this is not because he has loved Progressives, but because he has disliked Republicans. Aside from this it is difficult to remember where the President has shown any considerable regard for Progressives, either personally or as concerns the principles which they have espoused.

"The sovereignty of thoughtfulness" is the President's latest contribution to mouth-filling phrases which do not satisfy. We do not pretend to know what he means by it. We doubt if he could himself reduce it to words of one syllable. But we can foresee where the thoughtfulness of the voters of this country is to assert its sovereignty on election day.

Col. William H. Phelps of Missouri says there were 1,600 Progressives in his county in 1912, "and ", he adds, plaintively, "I find that the Progressives who are going to vote the Democratic ticket this fall were Democrats in the first place."

Rutherford (N. J.) Republican—Mr. Hughes stands not only for "undiluted Americanism", but also for "Industrial America first" in the way of protection from foreign competition.

THE RETURN TO "DOLLAR DIPLOMACY"

The fine scorn with which the Wilson administration, in its early days, dealt with what it was pleased to call "dollar diplomacy," and the precipitate haste with which it withdrew the government's approval from the plan for the so-called "Six-power loan to China have not been forgotten.

The administration doubtless wishes that forgetfulness might now cloak the incident—because the State Department is now breaking its neck in a frantic endeavor to resuscitate the syndicate which had the matter in charge and to put the loan through.

The moving impulse in this change of attitude on the part of the administration is the new compact between Russia and Japan in relation to the future of the Chinese nation—a compact which has been drawn in such terms as to leave the United States on the outside of a closed door which the diplomacy of John Hay had taken care to open.

The episode affords another instance of the amateurish and disastrous methods of the Democratic administration in dealing with foreign affairs. It also adds another to the lengthened score of the President's changes of mind. It also emphasizes to the country the eminent desirability of restoring to the State Department its ancient character for continuity and consistency of policy.

"Dollar diplomacy" is a scornful phrase; "dollar diplomacy" in its practical operation means a more extended commerce and an enhanced prestige for America. It means "America first" in many a worthy field of effort. In the hands of Republican diplomats it can accomplish much. In the belated attempt of the Democrats to make use of it, there can be little to hope for.

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, says that this year's presidential contest is "any one's fight". This is hardly the language of enthusiasm and it is barely the language of hope. It is, however, as much as any Democrat could truthfully say. But the fact is, of course, that the fight is Hughes's.

THE FARM WOMAN AND THE RURAL HOME

To the experienced observer of politics, the appointment of congressional and legislative commissions of investigation has its farcical sides. These comissions frequently serve useful purposes in giving employment to worthy politicians (of one's own political party of course) who for reasons for which they were not to blame are temporarily out of a job. They hold long and tedious sessions, collect a lot of material that everyone knew before, and have it bound up in black covered books, which either gather dust in unvisited library basements, or go direct to the junk shop.

So the National Education Association at its recent convention may have provoked a smile by passing a resolve asking Congress to sanction a comission to investigate the subject named in the title of this article. But it is an interesting subject.

The farm woman is not as much of a problem as she was two decades ago. Then in the popular conception at least, she used to go crazy from loneliness. Now she studies the fashion papers, belongs to the grange and woman's club, travels around to visite her relatives in the cities, and may be seen on the road driving her husband's automobile. Every morning the fields and valleys reverberate with her conversation with her neighbors in a ten mile radius, as she makes the telephone hum often tying up the business messages by her busy line.

The old time farmer's wife made butter, milked the cows, worked in the garden, and was a general drudge. The modern farmer's wife is no more likely to go crazy from loneliness than anyone else. She has good ideas about the crops of her husband. Her observant eyes show her a thousand holes in the farm economy that she would like to stop. She does stop lots of them, and if the hired man can't stop, she may do it with her own hands. She still lives a life of intense activity, and may be as tired at the end of the day as her cow-milking mother was.

What Congress can do to relieve her toils is not clear. But if the subject is taken up as requested, it will promote some interesting discussion. One may wish that the results should not be as neglible as those of the traditional investigating commission.

THE SENTINELS ADVETISING SCHOOL

Lesson No. 4.

There is a great opportunity for any bright and ambitious clerk to make money for his employer by making his advertising more effective. Most clerks will think this means studying the dictionary for high flown adjectives, and toiling over copy to produce an imaginative style. This is far from the truth.

Good advertising is not written out of a man's head, no matter how well stuffed, nor with the aid of any ditctionary or phrase book. It is the product of superior information about the goods.

The next time a salesman comes around, the merchant or his ambitious clerk will do the talking. Let him put the salesman on the witness stand, and fire questions at him about the way goods are manufactured, the relative merits of different kinds of material, the relative advantage of different processes. Salesmen study these matters pretty carefully and they are always glad to communicate information. Let the ad writer take copious notes about every article which he is going to advertise.

If he has questioned intelligently, and the salesman knows his business, he will be able to tell the public just what material his goods are made of, and why that material is desirable, just what processes and fittings are used, and why they are superior. He will describe the little touches that give style and individual distinction to fabrics. In the case of food products, he will make the reader feel as if he wanted to have the thing for his dinner.

This kind of advertising sells goods, because it helps the housewife pick out things that have quality for moderate prices. She not merely feels that the store has good values, but she is made to look at the merchant and his clerks as experts in their line, as people who have studied into the real nature of merchandise, and whose judgment can be banked on.

Formerly the farm hand had to be able to milk the cows, but now that is not so important as ability to keep the automobile in repair.

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