

to be followed should be that instituted by President Roosevelt; both also would visit those who have been guilty of attempts to defraud the people with con-dign punishment. Both approve the restriction of immigration to this country and the administrative features of the Immigration Law just adopted. The absence of any reference in the party platform to the discussion of Japanese immigration is noticeable. On the tariff question the Republican platform renews the party belief in protection as a National policy and is careful to include agriculture as one of the industries which should be protected. The Outlook's platform declares that the tariff is not a partisan question and that the present tariff is "a serviceable frame for future tariff arrangements." Both approve the privilege extended to the President to adjust certain tariff schedules on expert advice. The Outlook's platform for Republicans is opposed to Federal purchase of wheat or price fixing for farm products; the party platform approves of lower freight rates and co-operative marketing, and devotes a good deal of space to what the party has already done for the farmer.

This parallel or comparison might be carried much further, but enough has been said to show that there is a substantial but not a complete agreement between the two programmes and that our compound platform for Republicans is more specific, less boastful of the past, and more forward-looking than the official platform.

It is to be hoped that the usual tendency to put all the emphasis in a Presidential campaign on the two candidates for high National office and too little emphasis on Congressional representatives will be qualified by a strong desire to see certain definite things accomplished in our National and international relations in the campaign which is now about to begin.

### Pushing the Bonus

**P**RESIDENT COOLIDGE has plaved away, as far as possible, the knots in the bungling carpentry of Congress. The fiscal affairs of the Government will be somewhat upset for a time, funds meant for use late in the fiscal year will be paid out in the early months, but the Government will meet the obligations which Congress placed upon it and then failed to provide for.

The machinery for administering the

Bonus Law will be promptly put in motion. The President, opposed to bonus legislation to the extent of vetoing the bill, said when Congress went away without providing money for it, "I am not willing to let the administration of this law remain practically in abeyance until Congress again convenes simply because I would be justified under existing conditions in so doing." The Director of the Veterans' Bureau, who has some money not immediately needed, was directed to make funds available to the War Department for its part of the preliminary work. Arrangements for issuing insurance policies and paying cash to veterans will go on very nearly as though Congress had done its duty.

Scattered over the forty-eight States are 480,000 civil employees of the United States to whom an increase of pay amounting to \$20 a month was voted by Congress. No money was appropriated to meet the increases. Thanks to the President, this obligation, too, will be met. After being advised by legal officers of the Government, the President directed the heads of the various administrative departments to use for the early months of the fiscal year moneys meant for use later along. Every man and every woman for whom Congress voted a raise will receive it.

Of course the money appropriated will be exhausted before the end of the new fiscal year, which begins July 1 this year and ends June 30, 1925. Congress will be in session again, however, in December. It may be by that time sobered sufficiently to make the necessary appropriations for replacing the funds. In any event, it is necessary in conducting the affairs of the Government to assume that Congress will perform simple routine duties.

### Water and Washington

**E**XCITEMENT, sometimes, is good for a people's nerves. The residents of Washington, to illustrate, ordinarily would have been worried sick by the threat of a water famine brought about by the breaking of the single conduit supplying the city. But Congress had just adjourned, leaving "up in the air" a great many things of concern to the city, and the Republican National Convention was just meeting in Cleveland to nominate the most distinguished of Washington residents for another four years' sojourn. In the excitement of the

two, an event of real danger to the city got scant mention in the newspapers and little attention in the public mind. Before the combined excitement was well over the break had been temporarily repaired.

For seventy-five years, at intervals, Washington had worried over the possibility of a break in that conduit. It was constructed during the latter fifties, mainly under Jefferson Davis as Secretary of War. He saw it completed and the water flowing through it only a few months before he left Washington, to become a little later President of the Confederacy. His name was chiseled from the stone arch carrying the conduit across Cabin John Creek, and all along the twenty-mile line of the conduit Federal forces stood guard to prevent Confederate troops, across the Potomac in Virginia, from making a foray and cutting the great brick pipe. The old earth-works behind which the defenders lay are still visible from one end to the other of the Conduit Road. Again when the World War came and German wreckers were said to be about, the old conduit was under guard. Through all the years between there were periodical scares from reports that the conduit walls were weakening. Volumes of newspaper space have been devoted to the danger. And when the break came, thanks to a pre-excited state of mind, it was dismissed with a stick or two of type.

A new conduit is building, parallel with the old one, and one of the last things Congress did was to appropriate \$1,500,000 to carry on the work. It is still at least a year from completion, however, and if reports of the terribly weakened condition of the old conduit are correct, Washington may yet have both occasion and leisure before the new water pipe is finished to worry over a break in the old one.

### Workers' Education Growing

**T**HE workers' education movement is growing rapidly in this country, according to recent figures compiled by a committee of the National University Extension Association. This committee, headed by Dean Louis E. Reber, of the University of Wisconsin, reports that there were about 100 experiments conducted during the year 1922-3, participated in by more than 20,000 adults. Thirty different States now boast workers' classes, and outstanding experiments

# Maintain the Party of the Truth

(1 Henry VI, Act II, Scene 4)

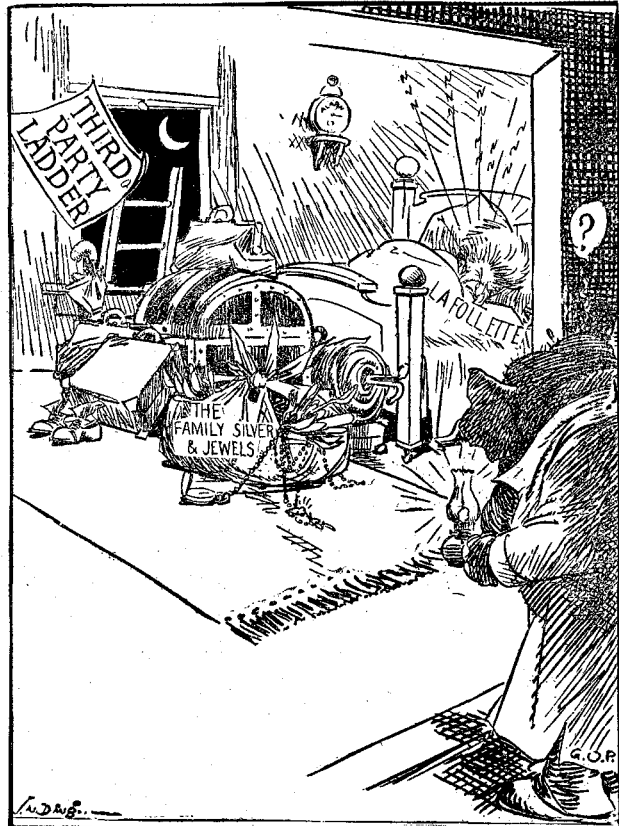
*Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger*



The extremes meet

From Anne S. Eissler, Philadelphia, Pa.

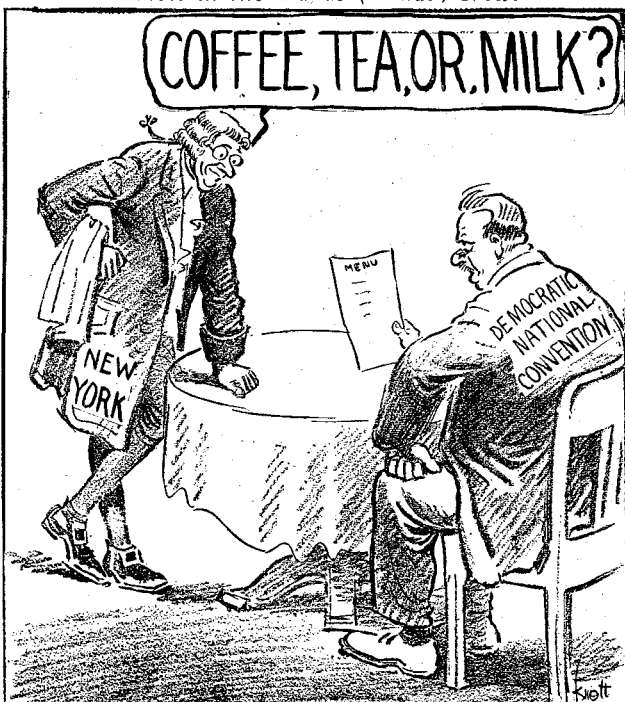
*Darling in the Philadelphia North American*



You aren't thinking of leaving us, are you, Bob?

From Mrs. William Oliphant, New Egypt, N. J.

*Knott in the Dallas (Texas) News*



And what'll you have to drink?

*Orr in the Knickerbocker Press*



The struggle is on

From Charles E. Fleck, East Greenbush, N. Y.