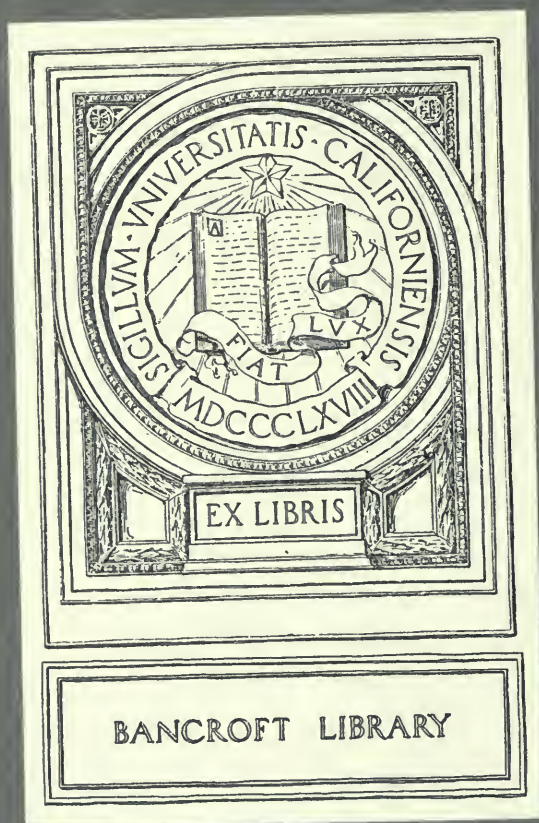




PANDEX of the PRESSES

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MR. BRYAN DINES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

—Washington Star.

THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS

SERIES II

JULY, 1908

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SOCIALISM AS A POLITICAL INFLUENCE

By Leigh H. Irvine

Socialism is a theory of civil polity that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor, through the public collective ownership of land and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries; often popularly but erroneously applied to communism. Standard Dictionary.

Socialism is a theory or system of social reform which contemplates a complete reconstruction of society, with a more just and equitable distribution of property and labor. Webster's International Dictionary.

SINCE a form of government more like Socialism than anything now existing in the world is probably inevitable, a study of conditions tending to Collectivism is not out of place just before a presidential election, though the reign of poetic justice on earth is one of the most remote contingencies of the day. When the millennium comes it will not be led by a drum-major or a political brass band.

Herbert Spencer, the English philosopher and enemy of the theory of Socialism, predicted, in his remarkable essay entitled "The Coming Slavery," that Industrialism is drifting rapidly into a form of state interference, which he terms Socialism. According to him, Individualism is doomed, slavery to majorities being a foreordained part of our political destiny.

In studying the probable manifestations of Socialism it should be remembered that the silent influences of evolution are far more powerful than the noisy elements that usually characterize political movements, but it should also be remembered that the Socialistic vote in the United States has shown a steady increase year after year, in

every instance where the test has been at all well marked—in municipal, state and Federal elections.

Though the vote on this idyllic theory of life and government has never become formidable, there is cause for reflection in the fact that the Socialists have refused to be set back or diverted from their purpose by the various winds that often cause most of the other political parties to veer in this or that direction. The stability of Socialism inheres in the stability of its ideals. These, however, are seldom set forth, except fragmentarily, in political resolutions.

Not only is the Socialist movement becoming well defined in the United States, not only are the leaders learning the methods of practical politicians, but a world-development in the direction of co-operation—wholly unidentified with political manifestations—seems to carry out, with more decisiveness than for many years, the doleful prediction of Herbert Spencer.

Those who assume that Socialism is merely a dreamer's theory, or who look upon it as purely academic, without a chance of ever getting a foothold in America, overlook the fact that the prophecy of Herbert Spencer was not made without a full recognition of the deficiencies of the Socialistic scheme. Despite its faults, Spencer saw that it was destined to supplant Individualism.

Writers who take the view that the plans of those who are restless concerning existing conditions will always prove chimerical

and of no consequence, have not reckoned on the fact that false theories often triumph, and that many causes are conducing to a regeneration of society, which is affected by countless new conditions.

**Socialism
and
Evolution.**

Social forms are forever changing, under the changeless law of evolution. Those writers who dismiss the Socialist political party lightly are perhaps correct in their valuations, but Socialism as an ideal of conduct is another and a stronger thing than Socialism as a factor in to-day's politics.

It is not necessary to consider seriously the ranting street-corner orators common in many American and English cities, but a study of the battle against vested interests, as demonstrated in the unrest of Bryanism, the growth of Populism, and the demand for public ownership, is causing some uneasiness, among the conservative, as to the outcome of organized unrest.

That there is a gradual attempt to Socialize labor-unionism is unquestioned. Osborne Ward foretold the fate of unionism twenty years ago, predicting the triumph of something akin to the ancient spirit that Socialized the guilds of the era before Christ; but the Socializing of unions in America, or throughout the world, would not accomplish so much as some students predict, because unionism has not the numerical strength attributed to it by its political leaders. In sober truth, the unions combined consist of less than a twelfth of the workingmen of the United States, the unorganized labor vote being large, particularly in rural communities.

Aside from the noise and activity of reformers and dreamers, there is an undoubted drift away from the present method of carrying on production and distribution.

The rapidity of revolutions in business methods is often dazzling. Skilful accountants are put to their wits' ends to follow the ramifications of an invested dollar. Our captains of industry are weakened by the

losses due to obsolescence, as well as by the defeats of competition, and the way things were done yesterday will become old-fashioned and expensive to-morrow. This statement applies as much to the institution of Capitalism, as an organized form of economic energy, as to the system of selling and accounting prevailing in a factory or a store.

The universe is never at rest. Everything beneath the stars is changing, and man is evolving in his ideals. These in turn change his way of life, and overthrow the institutions that were dear to the man of yesterday.

There is a common belief among those unlearned in matters historical that the present system of industry—competition and the individual ownership plan—has always existed, and that an attempt to overthrow it is a futile protest against a world-plan that has in it elements of the everlasting.

But Eugene V. Debs very properly corrects this misapprehension by telling his audiences that the modern system of Capitalism now dominating the earth followed Feudalism, creeping slowly for generations, not learning how to bestride the world like a Colossus until shortly after the close of our American Civil War.

**Feudalism
and
Modernity.**

Feudalism collapsed in Europe only a few centuries ago, and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the small manufacturer of preceding ages was swept away by the gigantic factory system of modern times, a system made possible by the railroad, the telegraph, the steamship, and those other agencies of modernity that have turned the world into an international market under increased facilities for transportation and productivity.

To wrest the field of opportunity from the clutch of trusts is the problem that now challenges Mr. Debs and his party.

It is easy to see that humanity is growing better in its ideals of peace, human brotherhood, and so forth; it is plain that Hague conferences and ministerial bands of Christian Socialists mean well; it is even mani-

fest that industry is assuming new forms, and that Capitalism is to be watched by statesmen, clubbed by the wielders of big sticks, and hounded by unions—but the picture of a Socialist president of the United States, surrounded by adepts in arts Utopian, is like those wraith-like portrayals of angels, vaguely suggested now and again by the impressionists of Whistler's school.

Let the disciples of the Golden Rule go on with their preaching. It is well. Let the Doctor Funks continue their indictments of the greedy and let the St. Clairs draw their pictures of the downtrodden! From such efforts improvements in human conditions are born. And when a Bernard Shaw tells us it is a sin and a crime that those who neither work nor spin are allowed to gather tolls and clip coupons we probably resolve to vote against the system that permits these impositions—but we do not vote for the Debses. Ideals and candidates do not unite.

**Iron Law
of
Wages.**

Every worker must produce enough for the subsistence of himself and those dependent upon him, as Ricardo has shown in his iron law of wages—but the worker can not make his living, can not come face to face with opportunity, until he first brings forth a goodly sum and gives it to those who do not work.

The owners of opportunities—the landlords, the money kings—demand their toll before any of us can fill our dinner pails and start to earn our livings by the sweat of our brows.

And yet most of us will vote for Taft or Bryan, comparatively few caring anything about the get-rich-quick panaceas of the Debs reformers. This is the way of the world.

When a system of regimentation is offered to us, we balk. The old-fashioned way of our forefathers suits us, for the average American winces when the Socialist plan is analyzed, when he realizes that somebody ABOVE HIM—under the Debs panacea—may appoint him caretaker of

village swill, and prohibit him from being the village baker.

We prefer to take our chances that the unearned incomes will be abolished by evolution, a world-process that benevolently lops off unused caudal appendages. We have faith unquestioned in the mysterious processes that pervade the unseen world, finally tempering the wind to the shorn lamb. Nature's methods may be slow, but they are more certain than those of the



Countess of Warwick, Who is to Work for Socialist Ticket in Coming Campaign.

—Kansas City Star.

walking delegate of the Karl Marx army of Socialism.

Man and nature have mastered the problem of production to such an extent that there are food, clothing and shelter for all. If man and nature can not master the ethical problem of the equitable distribution of the product, if a way to justice is not found under the non-political laws of human development, most of us will toil and suffer to the end without the aid of a Socialistic Moses in the White House.

Impassioned editors and orators, however, behold the coming of what they call the New Time. They say the atmosphere is

permeated with their sentiments. The *Socialist*, a strong Chicago propagandist weekly, says: "For the last two years the United States has been turning out more Socialist books than any other nation on earth. It has left Germany, long the leader, far behind in this respect. The whole environment is electric with Socialist sentiment and Socialist thought."

George Allen England tells the *Review of Reviews* that the Socialist movement grows with comparative steadiness and never, on the whole, loses any ground once gained.

Josiah Strong's *Social Progress*, a statistical annual, gives the Socialist vote of 1900 in the United States as 442,402, though it was only 2,064 in 1888, Socialism being at that time comparatively unknown. In 1904 there were forty Socialist journals in the United States, and it is now estimated that there are more than one hundred and fifty devoted to the work of the cause. Supplementing these are thousands of devotees and public speakers of ability who give their entire time to the work of making proselytes.

**Socialism
and
Labor.**

Another writer says it can not be denied that the Socialists are rapidly honey-combing the labor contingent of the world, whether that contingent be found in the stable unions or in the unstable masses that drift over the sea of industry as ships that pass in the night.

At Hull, England, the recent Labor Congress adopted "the socialization of the means of production, distribution, and exchange" as an ultimate aim, but the chances are that it will settle down to a gradual program, like that which enters into the scheme of Socialist parties the world over. Protective legislation for workingmen in hazardous occupations, an eight-hour law, a wider scheme of old-age pensions, the Employers' Liability Law, and like measures, will be the object of labor agitation in Parliament. Socialism has shown itself adaptable to circumstances. In Germany it refuses to be anti-militaristic. In our own

country it holds votes by defending Asiatic exclusion, and seeks to gather other votes by drafting issues intended to appeal to the farmer, as it did recently at Chicago. Run the gamut and one will find practical Socialism using the tom-tom methods of the politicians, ever playing to the populace, and at all times using the accustomed resources to make its point.

One of the marked growths of modern Socialism is among Christian ministers in



Duchess of Manchester, a Recent Convert to Socialism.

—Kansas City Star.

England and America. The Reverend Robert F. Horton, of London, says: "Socialism and Christianity ought to be better acquainted and agreed; there is no great difference between the principles at the roots of both. Both long for a better order and better life of man. They might be agreed if they saw that a reformed society can not be achieved unless by reformed men, and reformed men can not be truly reformed unless they work for a reformed society. If

Christians were more Socialist, Socialists would be more Christian."

The voting population of the Socialist colony must have the spirit of reform highly developed, for has not Louis Post told us that it is not human nature to support repeatedly what obviously has no likelihood of winning? This is true of everything, from betting on horse races to voting at presidential elections. Some men will "vote for a principle," as they say, again and again. But what they are really voting for is not a principle, but a pet organization; no ordinary devotee of a party votes for a principle if he uses his vote repeatedly in such a manner as not to promote the general acceptance of his principle or some part of it.

But the Socialist is a different fellow, often showing rare devotion even in the face of inevitable defeat.

As usual, the political wing of Socialism predicts victory this year, "if its soldiers will only unite." The leaders emphasize the statement that Capitalism has "broken down" and that the labor unions have been forced to enter politics as never before in their history.

Socialists in Aspiration.

In the *Review of Reviews* for May, George Allen England sees that the Socialist party is what he calls "far and away the largest political unit, not only of to-day, but of all time," having reference to the men who are Socialistic in their aspirations, rather than to those who are such by their votes.

The *Public*, of Chicago, which has made a close study of the political significance of Socialism, sees little hope for a formidable Socialist vote for the forthcoming election, or at any national battle of ballots.

If we had the majority, instead of the plurality electoral methods, side-parties, it thinks, might spring up and flourish. Editor Post thinks Bryan is enough of a Socialist in theory to draw heavily from Debs, and predicts that the nomination of a conservative Democrat would largely increase the

vote for Debs, the real Socialistic struggle being between the principle of labor and the principle of privilege.

Even Lincoln Steffens has concluded that privilege—bad conditions, a bad system—should be charged with making men do wrong. This is coming close to the Socialist's contention that men's actions are determined largely by environment, and that the real reform is to create an atmosphere that will make it easy for all men to act right, to do good rather than evil.

According to thoughtful Socialists Louis Post's forecast of a large deflection from



Socialist Party Makes a Platform and Nominates Candidate for President.

—Pittsburg Gazette.

Debs to Bryan is wrong, because the rigid Marxian program would prefer the complete triumph of Capitalism to the palliative of a halfway Socialist of the Bryan type.

The Socialist's program pictures the trust as the final stage of Capitalism. The trust must first exploit the multitude, after which it will be easy for the state to exploit the trust.

It would be easier to dispossess ten or a hundred trusts than to seize the property of a hundred thousand, or a million owners of the means of production, therefore, say the leaders, a vote for a trust candidate is the way to hasten the approach of the millennium of Socialism, which is the heir apparent to the greedy trust.

It would be as impossible for the tree of

Socialism to bear fruit, with the human nature of to-day as its soil, as for Christianity to reach its greatest development among the Hottentots.

Golden conduct can not be extracted from leaden instincts, for Socialism possesses no alchemy that will make angels from the raw material of men armed with tusks and claws. Socialism requires a universal devotion of man to man, a development of collective good will toward all.

In a recent address to the Fabian Society of London H. G. Wells clearly recognized this truth when he said that "the essential fact in man's history is the slow-unfolding sense of community with his kind, the possibilities of wider co-operation between man and man, the previously undreamt-of powers arising out of this co-operation, a synthesis of the species, and the development of a common general idea, a common general purpose, out of the present confusion of human aims and motives."

Under such a conception Socialism demands a highly developed and ethically trained humanity to make its program practicable.

Mr. Wells, who is one of the advanced thinkers among the Collectivists, says: "I firmly believe, not only in the splendor and nobility of the Socialist dream, but in its ultimate practicality. I do also recognize quite clearly that with people just as they are now, with their prejudices, their ignorance, their misapprehensions, their unchecked vanities and greeds and jealousies, their untutored and misguided instincts, their irrational traditions, no Socialist state can exist, no better state can exist than the one we have now with all its squalor and cruelty. Every change in human institutions must happen concurrently with a change in ideas."

This verdict agrees with that of some other clear thinkers—that Socialism is a blended moral and intellectual process, having only a secondary or incidental connection with political movements. It is more like a church than like a political party, demanding devotion to an idea, not devotion to a leader. For this reason Mr. Wells con-

cludes that no follower of so-and-so, or of so-and-so can be a good Socialist any more than he can be a good scientific investigator.

Socialism has produced no great leaders. Lassalle alone, of all its prominent names, was of that type of personality which men follow with enthusiasm. Owen, Saint Simon, Fourier, Marx, Bebel, Webb, contributed to the development of the idea, but none were leaders. Kingsley, Morris and Ruskin were void of the elements of leadership.

Socialism as a political party, or an organization dominated by a leader, would fall upon evil times, being subject to the



Western Federation of Miners Repudiates Haywood, Whom it Saved From the Grip of the Law.

—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

blunders and corruption that prove the undoing of all other political parties.

Socialism may inspire the leaders of political parties with its ideas, and its principles may finally permeate and mold society, but the growth which Herbert Spencer predicted for it is already upon society in some such way as the sap of trees is in every forest.

Under the laws of evolution we are well started on the way to public ownership of utilities and the means of production. More and more each year we look to legislatures—to the State—to own and direct industry, whether it be a school or a dredger, a railroad, or a coal monopoly. It is in this way

that the idea of Collectivism is overtaking that of Individualism, this without any special indebtedness to politicians who seek office as representatives of the idea of brotherhood.

If the harsh terms of life that make the fate of the multitude pitiable are to give way to a form of society where justice will reign we shall not be indebted to the politicians for the bells that ring out the old and ring in the new. The laws that rule the universe will take care of man in his little world.

A writer in the *London Nation*, in describing the roar of the vast metropolis, gives a good description of world-conditions that are destined to pass away, conditions that the unfolding human conscience will not permit forever to stain man's earthly record:

The money-men who scheme with busy brain, hear, between the periods of toil, the voices of millions asking to be fed, or clothed, or carried, or cheated, or amused; and to the rhythm of the note they listen as they work out sums. Thus do they hear who scheme or strive to do.

But they who work to order or by rote hear other sounds. The earners of a weekly meager wage, who work with their hands or stand about, or drive, or pull a lever, or sell what others make, hear, when they listen, the impatient cries of those who wait hungrily to fill their place. The clerks who tick or write the hours away, in checking figures or in copying words, hear the same cries intensified by the voices of the children growing up, able and willing to do their work for less. And the women workers who must work to live—solitary women entering the youth of age—hear, in the loneliness of one ill-furnished room, and even while they hurry to their work, the happy shouts of other women's children, and the murmured talk of lovers in the street. Only the little servants of the State who spend short days in filling up and filing printed forms hear, in the faint-heard echoes of the roar, a lullaby. And up from the human welter of the slums drift smothered growls, and blasphemies, which the wealthy sometimes listen to, and quake.

The Rule of the Servant

Three things make earth unquiet,
And four she can not brook:
The pious Agur counted them,
And put them in a book—
These Four Tremendous Curses
With which mankind is curst;
But, A Servant when he Reigneth,
Old Agur counted first.

A Handmaid that is Mistress
We need not call upon;
A Fool when he is full of Meat
Will fall asleep anon.

An Odious Woman married
May bear a babe and mend—
But A Servant when he Reigneth
Is Confusion to the end.

His feet are swift to tumult,
His hands are slow to toil;
His ears are deaf to judgment,
His lips are loud in broil;
And, if his folly opens
The unnecessary hells,
A Servant when he Reigneth
Throws the blame on some one else.
—Rudyard Kipling, in *Collier's Weekly*.



A VIEW OF THE TIME

By Ralph W. Crosman

OUT of the apparent turmoil of the time there arise four tendencies of tremendous import, movements that challenge the attention of the thinking world. They are: (1) The acceleration of the centripetal forces that are working for the cohesion of the races of the earth; (2) the spirit of nationalism that is springing up in peoples where hitherto only the tribal spirit reigned, such as in India and China; (3) the meeting and mingling (but not in blood) of the two world halves, the Occident and the Orient; (4) and the rise and spread of the two apparently opposite but virtually identical ideals of Socialism, the greed for government, and Anarchism, the lust for liberty.

In all departments of human endeavor, in all parts of the world, phases of these movements and tendencies may be observed. The Hague Conference of nations perpetuates itself, and the Lake Mohonk (N.Y.) Conference of International Arbitration assembles. The members of the latter body, from viewing the course of events in the light of universal peace, report "continuous and conscious development of forces" to that end.

More than fifty arbitration treaties—including those between the United States and France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Switzerland, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, and Spain—have been negotiated within the last five years. The republics of the three Americas draw together politically, and the construction of the Pan-American railroad, that shall join the ends of the Hemisphere, proceeds to completion. The annihilation of time and space on land and sea and in air goes on daily, promising new and potent agencies for the unification of mankind. Indeed the "federation of the world" is the one "divine" event toward which the tendencies mentioned point, but the cheerful thought

is allowed us of this day, that that event may not be "far off."

Centralization in Government.

If the forces that are shaping the solidarity of the Americas is regarded as beneficent, the triumph of the centripetal over the centrifugal forces within our own Government is deemed no less destructive—and this notwithstanding the fact that the two movements are probably part and parcel of the same cohering tendency. Not since the right of states to secede from the Union was settled in the negative by the Civil War—the integration of strong federalization triumphing over the disintegration of mere confederation—have the people been so stirred over the tendency and fate of their government. From the East and the West, the North and the South, from Republicans and Democrats, from the aristocracy and the proletariat there arises the warning cry that the increasing power



Carnegie Addressing Peace Conference.

—New York Herald.

of the President and the Federal Government must be checked.

The President has many staunch supporters in his policy of the strong arm, but they are not voluble in defense of their chief save on the ground of the exigencies of the time. Gigantic combinations of capital and labor and profound changes in general industrial conditions had brought the country face to face with a crisis that, as it seemed to many, could be safely met



A Nice Warm Place for the Dove.

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

only by the prompt, strong, wise action of the Executive. Such action the President did not hesitate to take and functions of a kind hitherto performed by the States, by Congress, and by the judiciary were taken up by the executive departments, the sole motive power of these offices lying in the President himself. Carrying to excess the regulation of interstate commerce and corporations, suspending the application of laws or agreeing not to prosecute, assumption of legislation, judgment, and execution by boards and commissions, using

the far-reaching powers of his office to extort more authority from Congress and to choose his successor to office, are among the many indictments of the President found by his critics. And yet no opportunity for the country to give a decisive approval or disapproval of this tendency of the time is at hand. A presidential election approaches, but no longer does the cleavage of political parties correspond with the line dividing the adherents of the Hamiltonian doctrine of a strong federalization and the supporters of the Jeffersonian theory of reserved states' rights. The Republican party is no longer the custodian of conservative federalism and the Democratic party no longer holds the only radical political thought of the time. Roosevelt and Bryan vie with each other in promulgating the radical doctrine of centralization; and conservatism seems for a time without a leader. Nowhere is the issue clearly drawn.

And yet a careful reading of the press of the country seems to indicate that the people as a mass have perceived the point at issue and will in their own time and way give a decisive answer to the question. The one great lesson that the statesmen who wrote our Constitution gave the world was that a strong centralized government exercising political sovereignty directly over all the people could exist harmoniously with the local political, industrial, and social autonomy of the states. That lesson has been thoroughly learned by the American people and the principle involved has taken its place in their minds as one of the high, immutable standards of efficient self-government. Time, circumstance and the inscrutable forces of human correlation working through our industrial and political life have now, however, challenged the supreme efficacy of this division of power. There arise those who say that the Central Government must not only exercise direct *political* control over the people, but that it must assume sovereignty over the multifarious human relations that have heretofore been controlled by the governments of the separate states. Whether these advocates of more power to the Executive are right or

wrong is the great question before the American people, and its answer is even now being formulated in the common consciousness of the nation. Whether all corporations and industries shall be controlled by the Federal Government or the separate states, whether the rights of property, trade, and taxation are to be under national or state control, marks the parting of the ways in the long course of Anglo-Saxon self-government. Which path shall be chosen time alone can tell, but the fact that the people are conscious of the nature of the problem presented is full guaranty that its solution will be wise and just.

Union of the Three Americas. One of the most far-reaching and significant illustrations of the universal co-ordinating forces now so visibly at work, is the International Union of American Republics whose representatives recently met in Washington to lay the cornerstone of its permanent home and headquarters. This event will remain in history beside those marking the birth of states and empires, for it portends nothing less than the creation of the United States of the Western Hemisphere.

This union has existed potentially ever since President Monroe communicated his hands-off-the-Americas policy to Europe in 1823; it was given concrete form by Secretary of State James G. Blaine, and was made a vital part of all-American international life by the deep good-will engendered by Secretary Root's recent visit to the southern capitals. If there were traces of jealousy or suspicion on the part of the smaller members of the Union, all such feelings were dispelled forever when the American Secretary, speaking at the third conference of the Union, at Rio de Janeiro, July 31, 1906, uttered this memorable message to the sixty million waiting, impressionable Latin Americans: "I bring from my country a special greeting to her elder sisters in the civilization of America." All the large papers of Latin America had made preparations to report the speech, and the warm, sincere, graceful words struck to life a chord

of friendship in the three Americas that has been heard again with renewed volume in the recent proceedings at Washington, and that will increase in harmony and power with the coming years.

The Union is composed of the twenty-one republics of North, South and Central America, including all the continental territory from the Canadian boundary to Cape Horn. The government of all of these republics is modeled after that of the United States and several of them have been born within recent memory. Brazil dispensed



Boys in the Peace Temple Swimming Pool: Come on in, Canada, the Water's Fine.

—Minneapolis Journal.

with the services of Emperor Dom Pedro in 1889, in a bloodless revolution, and formed itself into a republic. Relieved of Spanish domination, Cuba became self-governing under the tutelage of the United States in 1902. Then Panama, seceding from Colombia, took its place in the long procession of republican states to the north and south of the Isthmus.

Perhaps of no small significance is the site chosen for the magnificent building that is to be the outward symbol of the Pan-American Union. Standing on a plot of five acres, near the White House and the executive department buildings, on the spot where

cross the diagonals of the original "ten miles square," the structure will proclaim itself the true political capital of the Western Hemisphere.

Victories of Peace. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, whose high endeavor to die poor found expression in the gift of the building for the International Union of the American Republics, has contributed to the time a thought of no less value than are his dollars to the cause of Pan-American union. He suggests and predicts that the republics of the three Americas and Canada will soon meet in conference to establish forever the principle of arbitration in the Western Hemisphere. It is true that South and Central American wars are of little consequence and that trouble between any or all of them and the United States is unlikely on account of the latter's great preponderance of power. But were the Western world to solemnly declare that it had once for all thrown aside the wretched rags of war and clothed itself in the seamless garment of peace, there would go out to the world's other half a virtue that has not been felt since the Prince of Peace himself revealed the light to men.

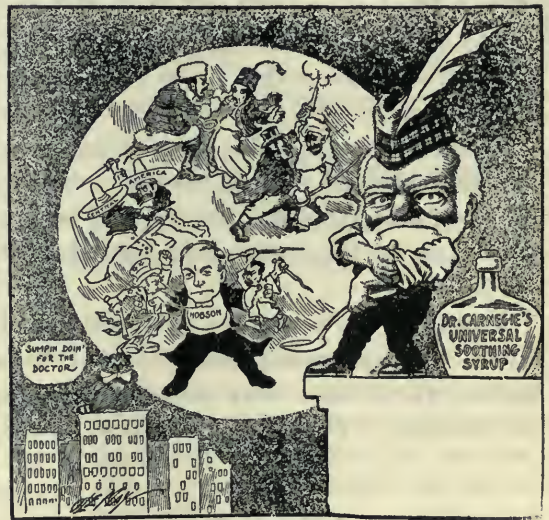
Indeed, ample precedent and substantial beginning augur well for the speedy coming of that time. The Americas have already achieved three notable victories for peace.

On the highest peak of the Andes, upon the new boundary line between the Argentine Republic and Chile, these long warring nations have erected a statue of Christ, cast out of the molten bronze of cannon and bearing these words: "Sooner shall these mountains crumble to dust than Argentines and Chileans break the peace which at the feet of Christ, the Redeemer, they have sworn to maintain."

Again, the cause of peace in the Western world received impetus when the governments of the five small Central American republics established a Supreme Court to which all differences which may arise between them shall be referred. This agreement is perhaps of vaster significance than

it would at first appear, since out of it has come from many quarters the sober suggestion that the Court may prove to be but the forerunner of the United States of Central America; and further, that the principle of arbitration once established among these volatile but generous and aspiring peoples, a similar union of South American republics would naturally follow.

Finally the third victory for peace that the Western continent has given to the world is the outcome of friendly negotiation between the two most powerful and best armed nations of earth. In this illustration



Preserving the Peace of the World Is a Big Job for a Little Man.

—Pittsburg Gazette.

President Roosevelt should find the best support for his contention that a gigantic navy is the only guarantee of peace. Upon the inland seas that divide British from American territory, there ride two mighty fleets, one bearing the Union Jack and one the Stars and Stripes. For nearly a century these great armadas have maintained the peace upon the waters of the Great Lakes. But herein lies the high efficacy of these men-of-war: the fleet is composed of only two tiny ships and each bears but one eighteen-pounder gun. These are the true Dreadnaughts, whose guns are shotted with the salvos of good-will.

Approach of Election.

With the passing of the days before the meeting of the nominating convention, popular interest in the result wanes perceptibly. Not that the interest of the people in public affairs is at a low ebb, but that the results of the deliberations of the two conventions are so confidently predicted that speculation as to possibilities in candidates is scarcely interesting. These words are written before the meeting of the Republican convention in Chicago, June 17, and, according to the political prognostications of all parties and all sections of the country, by the time they are read William H. Taft, Secretary of War, will be the candidate of the Republican Party for President. There also seems to be equal unanimity of opinion that he will be elected.

On the Democratic side there seems to be similar confidence, among both his friends and foes, that William J. Bryan will, for the third time, be the unsuccessful candidate of his party.

About the only chance for speculation lay in the vice-presidential field of both parties, where there was a rather wide range for selection. Candidates for first place,

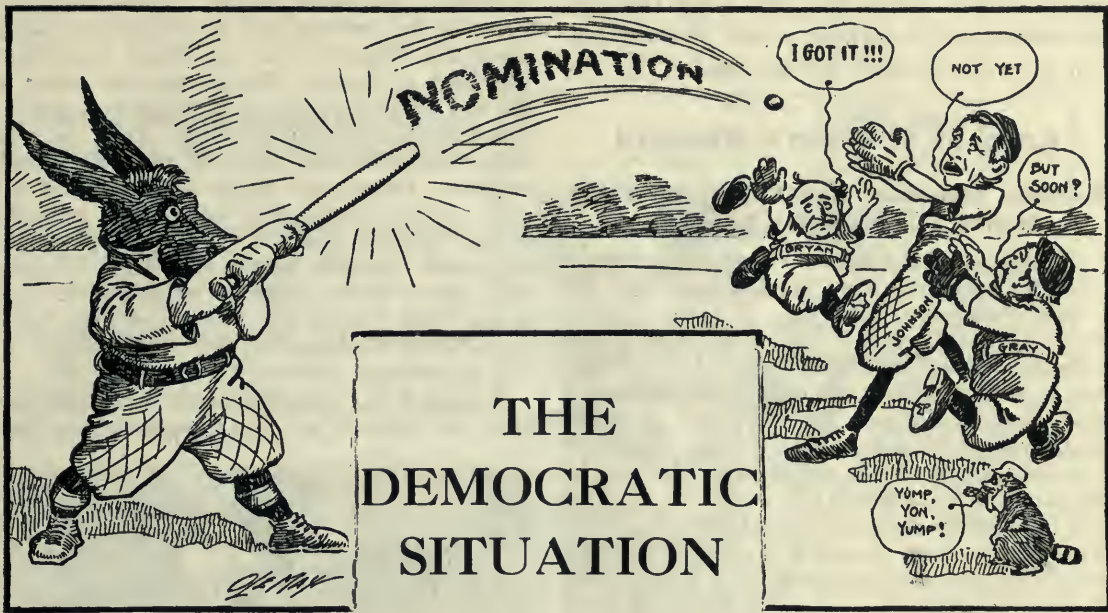
seeing their chances disappear in the rising tide for Taft and Bryan, began judicious scrambling for the seat beside the driver of the political bandwagon. And notwithstanding the opinion that has prevailed for several years that election to the vice-presidency meant political extinction, competent men willing to accept the honor will not be found lacking at convention time. Indeed statesmen of note have not only been elected to this office, but have deigned to prosecute an energetic canvass for election. Men like John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, George Clinton, John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, William R. King, John C. Breckinridge and Thomas A. Hendricks and many others who have held the office were high above the line of mediocrity in statecraft.

Among those who have been suggested as a running mate for Bryan are Governor Johnson, of Minnesota; ex-Governor William L. Douglas, of Massachusetts; Tom Johnson, of Ohio; Governor Folk, of Missouri; Senator Culberson, of Texas; Congressman Ollie James, of Kentucky, and George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts. With the purpose of diverting the labor vote from Hearst, John Mitchell has also been seriously considered for the place.



LAYING THE CORNERSTONE OF UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

—Philadelphia Inquirer.



—Pittsburg Gazette.

**BRYAN REGARDED AS SURE OF THE NOMINATION—HIS STRONG
HOLD ON THE PEOPLE EXPLAINED—WASHINGTON POST
THINKS JUDGE GRAY HAS A CHANCE**

THE work of the thousand and eight Democratic delegates that will assemble at Denver, on July 7, to choose a Presidential candidate, has been performed in advance by one man, and the labor was found not at all arduous. William J. Bryan has pointed his hypnotic finger at the Democratic party and in stern voice asked it whom it wanted for a Presidential candidate, and the party has promptly responded, "Bryan." Whom-ever the party leaders may want, even a casual reading of the American press can not fail to convince one that the party people who do the voting want Bryan for their candidate. And only a casual reading of the press is necessary to convince one also that it is Bryan that these people are going to get. As to his success at the polls, the great preponderance of opinion is that he will meet the same fate that awaited him in his two previous attempts. The strong hold that Bryan has on the rank and file of the party is acknowledged and explained by the able and independent, but unsympathetic, New York Post. This article is quoted below.

The Washington Post, an independent journal of great sagacity in national affairs, thinks that Judge Gray, of Delaware, has a good chance of nomination and election. It reaches this conclusion from the belief that Judge Gray is strong where Bryan is strong, in the South and West, and that he is strong where Bryan is weak, in the North and East. The Post's full opinion in the matter is given below.

A subject which will occupy a great deal of the time of the campaign orators during the summer and fall is the matter of publicity for campaign contributions, and the position of Taft and Bryan on the matter is brilliantly and humorously explained by the New York Sun, and is quoted below. A bill providing for such publicity was introduced in the recent session of Congress, and the two great leaders vied with each other in explaining how anxious they were to have it become a law and what a great calamity it would be to the country if it were not passed. The Sun points out that it has apparently not occurred to the two statesmen that if they

really wish to do so they can make the contributions public without an act of Congress. The law, by the way, did not pass.

SUMMARY OF BRYAN'S STRENGTH

Nebraska Statesman Has Passed Two-Thirds Mark and Is Practically Nominated.

Total membership Denver Convention, 1,008.

Necessary to nominate (two-thirds), 672.

Recapitulation to date:—

Instructed for Bryan	567
Uninstructed, but for Bryan	145
Yet to be elected, but for Bryan (probably)	157
Instructed for Johnson	22
Instructed or classed for Gray	35
Uninstructed, probably anti-Bryan	37
Uninstructed, unclassified	6
Yet to be elected, probably anti-Bryan	5
Yet to be elected, doubtful	34
Total delegates so far elected	812
Yet to be elected	196

Bryan's prairie schooner draws nearer and nearer to the Pike's Peak of democracy. The wheels are not mired and the hard going is being avoided. He is making a trip that is almost without precedent and the donkey team appears to have been shod with good luck horseshoes.

The New York Herald's impartial summary of events in the contest for the control of the Denver convention shows that Bryan holds tight to the situation almost everywhere.

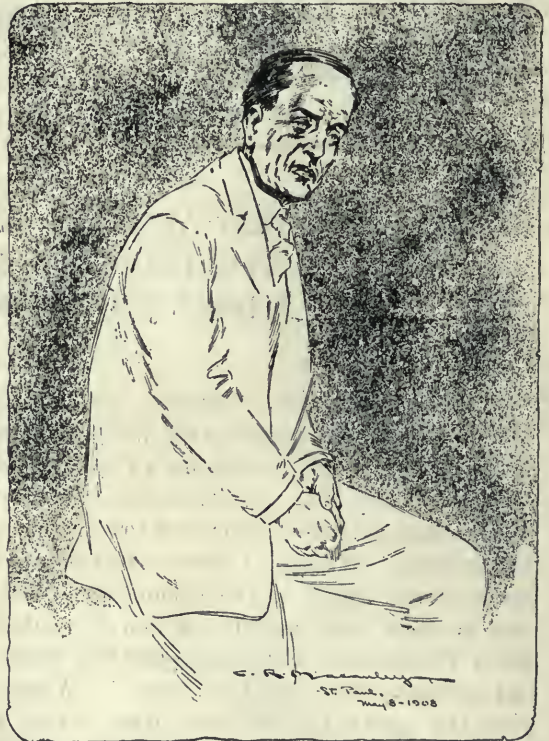
Just as several weeks ago he passed the majority mark and got absolute control of the convention in matters of organization, rules, etc., so now he has passed the two-thirds mark and is actually nominated. If the Herald's estimates, made with care and based on the best democratic opinion, hold good, Mr. Bryan could now go to ballot with 712 delegates. This means that he would have thirty delegates more than he would need to carry off the nomination. It will be noted that in arriving at this estimate the Herald has once more classified New York with seventy-eight delegates in the probably for Bryan column. There never was any strong reason to take New York out of this column, but it was done because of the persistent declaration of Governor Johnson's managers that New York would surely vote for the Minnesota candidate. But on further information from Democrats who are in the confidence of both Charles F. Murphy and William J. Conners New York is once more given to Mr. Bryan. Even if he should fail to get New York he is only sixty-eight delegates from the needed two-thirds and he will easily pick these up, unless all signs fail.

Won Unexpected Votes.

Coming down to the figures of recent contests, Mr. Bryan emerges from the smoke of conflict

with some unexpected prizes. Puerto Rico, it is true, did not instruct, and no one knows exactly where the delegates from the island dependency will land at Denver. But in the first place, in the way of winning delegates Mr. Bryan got the entire delegation from Louisiana. Here the anti-Bryan men had been counting on getting much support. Indeed, the Bryan managers did not make strong boasts about Louisiana, and the Herald in every table it has printed about the democratic situation placed that State as probably against Bryan. But the rank and file went to the State Convention determined that Bryan should have the delegates, and they will vote for him at Denver.

Maryland was also hostile Bryan territory. Here the Johnson and Gray managers had been



Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, Who Says: "I Believe That the Proceeds of the Soil Will Eventually Be Divided Among a Greater Number of Those Entitled to Their Enjoyment."

—New York World.

hard at work. Gray clubs had been formed all over the State. It was known that the delegation would be uninstructed and probably be bound under the unit rule, which would shut out any Bryan "stragglers" from voting for the Nebraska candidate. But the Bryan men had been active. They carried the primaries in the western part of the State and they went to the State Convention at Baltimore with strong lungs and enthusiasm.

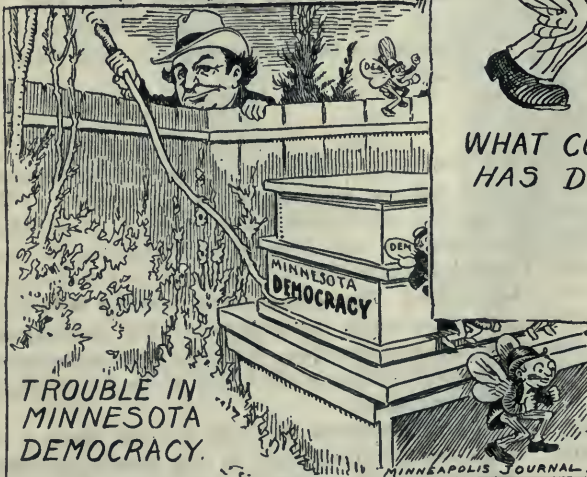
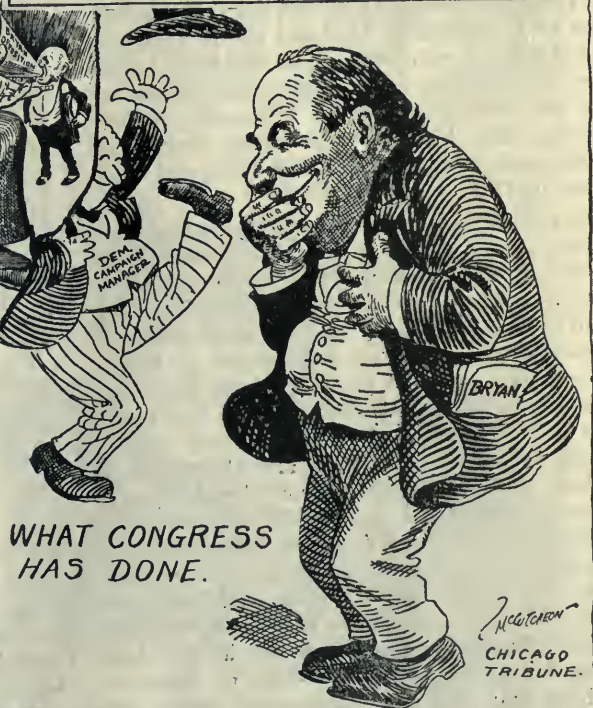
Governor Johnson Secures the Vote of Minnesota, Much to the Discomfiture of Bryan.

Mr. Bryan Believes That Fair Democracy Has Indicated Plainly Enough That She Likes His Company.

The Nebraska Statesman Did Not Allow the Minnesota Delegation to Go to Johnson Without Stirring up a Bee-Hive of Protest.



MR. BRYAN'S IDEA OF THE OPPOSITION.



A "Do-Nothing Congress" Gives Bryan and His Managers Much Good Campaign Material.

They were not able to get instructions for Bryan, but they did prevent the passage of the unit rule and elected four Bryan delegates. The Bryan men say they have six delegates, but, in order to be fair, the Herald accepts the estimate of the Baltimore Sun and gives in its estimates four delegates from Maryland for Bryan.

Idaho and Nevada in Line.

Two more Rocky Mountain states have swung into line for Bryan, Idaho and Nevada. Nevada instructed, and while the representatives from Idaho are silent as to whether the delegation was instructed, information is that both sides were for Bryan. The contest in the convention was between the Mormon and anti-Mormon factions, and both are loyal to Bryan.

It will be seen from the foregoing that Bryan not only holds his lead, but it has now become a question as to how nearly unanimous his vote will be at Denver.

The opposition is becoming discouraged at the remarkable manifestation of Bryan's strength with the masses, just as the Republican managers are becoming alarmed. No such demonstration of influence with the rank and file, the backbone of the party, has ever been made in the country, except by Theodore Roosevelt. In Maryland the two United States Senators declined to go as delegates at large because they are not in sympathy with the Bryan platform and do not think he can carry the State. Governor Johnson's friends say that the chief executive of Minnesota realized long ago that he could not defeat Bryan and is only working with a view to getting the nomination in 1912.

The contest against Bryan will be kept up until the last state convention is held. It seems to be the aim of the opposition now to do everything to prevent Bryan from getting control of the National Committee. Seeing that it is probably impossible to prevent the nomination of Bryan, the next best thing to bringing about his defeat is to try to hold the machinery of the party. Thus Colonel Guffey will do everything to hold his place from Pennsylvania and Colonel J. T. McGraw, of West Virginia, seems already assured of continuing as the member of the committee from that State. New York and New Jersey will elect men who are not ultra-Bryan men, and the same thing may be said of Illinois, Ohio and other states. Most of these states have been compelled to send Bryan delegates, but the leaders have managed to hold on to the reins of power in the hope that after the election the Bryan wave will subside and the conservatives will once more come into their own.

In view of this phase of the contest the results in states like Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Georgia will be watched with even greater interest as indicating the complexion of the National Committee rather than whether

they instruct for Bryan or not.—New York Herald.

BRYAN OUTLINES CAMPAIGN

Direct Vote for Senators, Protection From Trusts, and Less Taxes Among Pleas of Democrats.

Bonesteel, S. D.—In an address here William J. Bryan outlined what the principal issues put forth by the Democrats during the coming campaign would be and indicated what might be expected in the Denver platform. In part he said: "We are just beginning a national campaign. The Republican party has been in power for the

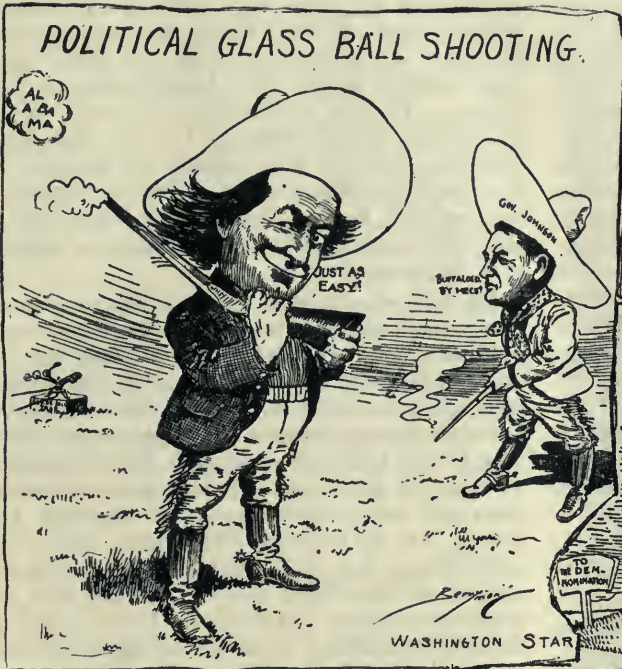


Political Astronomer Discovers New Star in Asinus Democraticus and Is Determining Whether its Orbit Will Bring it Over Denver on July 7.

—Minneapolis Journal.

last fourteen years, and will in the coming campaign ask for a continuation of power. The Democrats will present a criticism of Republican management and propose a change in the personnel of the offices and a change in the policy to be pursued. The voters, after hearing both sides and considering the arguments for and against the policies presented, will decide the question at issue and determine the trend of the Government for four years.

"The Democrats will ask for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people in order that it may be easier for the voters to control the Government; the Democrats will ask for



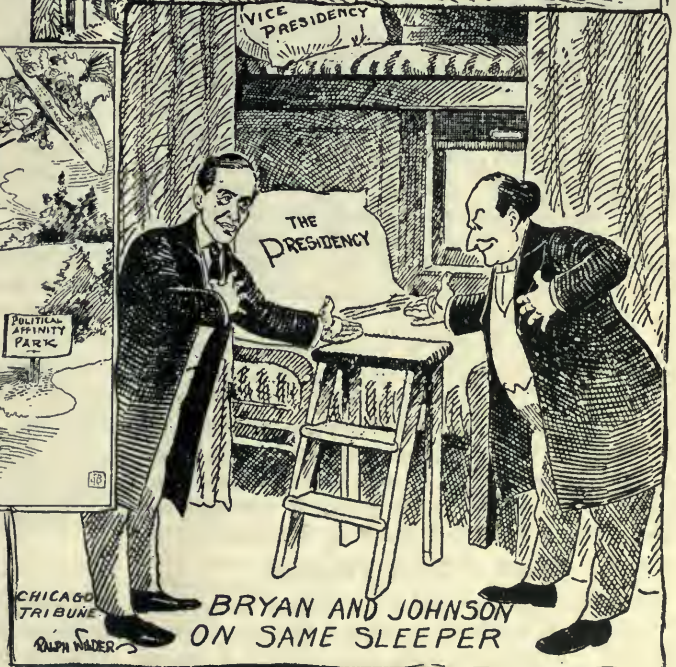
Mr. Bryan's Steed Has Taken Every Means Known to Donkeydom to Inform Her Rider That She Will Hurdle the Two-Thirds Rule Fence Without the Sign of a Balk.



The Nebraska Statesman Picks Off the Alabama Delegation in True Buffalo Bill Style After the Minnesota Governor Thought He Had a Dead Sure Thing.



Yon Yonson Thinks He Beholds His Affinity—The Lady is Engaged But Will Give Yon an Answer July 7.



effective legislation against the trusts in order that the people may be protected from monopolists; the Democrats will ask for reduction of the tariff in order that the people may be relieved from excessive taxation; the Democrats will ask for effective railroad legislation that the people may be protected from watered stocks and fictitious capitalization, for until we know what the railroads are actually worth we can not determine what they should collect in the way of transportation rates; the Democrats will ask for a reconciliation of the differences between labor and capital, that these two important factors in business may work harmoniously together; the Democratic party will oppose imperialism, which is violating the fundamental principles of our Government and is at the same time increasing our expenses for army and navy; the Democratic party will ask for legislation, state and national, to protect bank depositors and to prevent panics."

BRYAN'S STRENGTH

Why Nebraska Man Has Strong Hold on Masses of His Party.

Efforts to prevent another nomination of Mr. Bryan by the Democratic Convention have been a series of "might have beens" and "too lates." Looked at in any way, the present situation is an extraordinary political phenomenon, for there is no mistaking the fact that the leading Southern Senators and Representatives are either lukewarm or hostile toward Bryan. So are the most influential Southern newspapers. Expressions of dislike for him personally, distrust of his policies, and despair of success under his leadership, could be quoted by the column from those who are supposed to mould public opinion in the South. Yet Mr. Bryan has gone behind the official leaders and guides of his party, and shown that he commands a majority of the Democratic voters. And he has done this in other States, North and West, as well as in Alabama and the South. It is a remarkable demonstration of political strength. Whether we like it or not, we are bound to recognize it. Even if we distrust the man, we must admit that he has a wonderful hold upon the mass of his party. As it was said of the popularity of Dickens that it was a part of the total fact which critics had to explain, so the most convinced opponent of Bryan can not deny his political strength, or escape the necessity of studying the secret of it.

Reason of Bryan's Strength.

Ordinary explanations go a certain way. Mr. Bryan has a political machine. He has devoted friends working for him, not without hope of reward; his campaign is well financed; he is a tireless and ready campaigner and adroit manager. But those things do not strike deep enough

to account for all the facts before us. Above and beyond all these usual methods of winning political support, Mr. Bryan possesses certain qualities, and practices certain arts, which give him singular power with large bodies of our citizens. He is a tremendous advertiser, with a conspicuous moral attachment. We may think that this is cheap and vulgar, but there it is. We see it impressing and captivating thousands, and making Bryan stronger than Senators in their own states. We can not shut our eyes to it or get away from it.

No man who tries to put away his prepossessions and dispassionately study Mr. Bryan as a political fact, can deny that he has won an access of power, of a certain sort, since 1896. This has been chiefly in evidence since his return from his foreign travels, two years ago. Since then he has been a frequent and admired speaker at religious gatherings. Before clerical associations and missionary boards, in churches and Young Men's Christian Associations, in schools and colleges, and on the lecture-platform, he has spoken on moral and religious themes with the greatest volubility and unction. He has stood up for all the virtues with fervor, and has been pitiless in exposing and denouncing all the vices. We have not had the pleasure of listening to his lecture, or sermon, on "The Prince of Peace," but those who have tell us that it is a perfect masterpiece of emotional goodness. It steals away the hearts of women and children, and leads the average father of a family to say, "Well, Bryan's a good man, after all. I guess I'll vote for him next time."

Mr. Bryan himself has complacently remarked upon the difference between his standing with the clergy, now and twelve years ago. Then he was looked upon as a kind of bogey-man. The agitator, the innovator, the stirrer-up of class hatred inspired good people with fear. But today Bryan has changed all that. He is the friend of missionaries, the sympathetic reporter of the "forward movement" in China, the favorite orator at church gatherings. Moreover, he is a man of clean private life; does not drink or smoke—is, in a word, almost a Puritan. This counts enormously in the South, which is justly said to be the last refuge of Puritanism in this country. Against eloquence such as his, correct views of religion such as his, and a severe morality such as his, Southern enemies of Bryan will labor in vain to make a stand. The combination of qualities is overpowering.

Man Behind the Policies.

We have said nothing of Mr. Bryan's policies, because they scarcely count in the present demonstration of his prestige. It is the man behind the policies who is sweeping everything before him in his party. Much has been said about President Roosevelt having drawn the fangs of Bryan's

policies, by adopting most of them. People really can't work themselves up into a fright at them any more. But, putting that aside, it is a question whether Roosevelt has not also paved the way for Bryan as a moral exhorter. The time has been—or at least we fondly hope it has—when floods of talk by a Presidential candidate, combined with the itch for publicity, and a mania for saying the undisputed thing emphatically on all occasions, would have wearied the American people. But they have now had seven years of this in excelsis. They have seen one of the keenest advertisers, the most copious talkers, the most preachy of public men ever known, rise to unexampled power. How, then, can they be expected to despise in Bryan what they have applauded in Roosevelt? All the evidence goes to show that they do not, and that their appetite for harangues and "moral earnestness" has grown by what it has been feeding upon.—New York Post.

CHANCES OF JUDGE GRAY

Washington Post Believes Delaware Statesman May Receive Nomination.

Judge Gray has reiterated his refusal to become a candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Democratic party, and he means what he says—or thinks he does, at least. But the only effect his refusal has had is to make his admirers more persistent in booming him for the nomination. And their efforts have not been without success. Despite the judgment of many experts to the contrary, it is not by any means improbable that the distinguished Democrat of Delaware may secure the Denver nomination if he really wants it. It is undeniable that Mr. Bryan has distinctly lost ground in the North and East; ground which he will never be able to regain, and which, if attainable by any Democrat, can probably be secured to Judge Gray more easily than to Governor Johnson. The Minnesota man is not nearly so well known to the East as Judge Gray is, neither has he had such opportunities to prove his qualifications for the place. His rise has been as sporadic almost as that of any hothouse flower, and Eastern Democrats are, by nature, too conservative to give full credence to "every full-blown phenomenon springing new from out the fertile West."

But Judge Gray has a splendid record behind him, and one widely known to both parties. At the present time the delegates from his own State have been instructed for him, while New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and a part of the Rhode Island delegation are pronouncedly more friendly

to his nomination than to that of any other man. This is a most excellent showing, and with a little more time the uninstructed delegations of the Western States might well be brought into line for the man from Delaware. This should be the more easily accomplished because the ardent Bryanites of the West will have none of Johnson and the strong Johnson adherents want naught to do with Bryan. Each of these factions, rather than see the favorite of the other triumph, could be induced to compromise on Gray. Thus would Judge Gray's candidacy bring to the Democratic party that territory which Mr. Bryan never could bring to it—New York and part of the Middle Atlantic States and a large Democratic vote in New England. And at the same time he would carry in the West all that the loquacious Nebraskan could carry.

But it is to the South that Judge Gray must look for his greatest strength, prior to the meeting of the convention at Denver. And he ought not to look there in vain. Judge Gray has over and over proved himself a true friend of the



To the Rescue.

—Los Angeles Herald.

South, and Southerners know it. They approve his political principles and greatly esteem him as a man. And they have become lukewarm toward Mr. Bryan. From Virginia to Texas there has been a growing feeling that he is not the man to lead the party for a third campaign. The change that has come over the spirit of Southern Democracy within the past few weeks is all in Judge Gray's favor, and with an active, aggressive campaign in his behalf to push his advantage there is yet opportunity for success.—Washington Post.



Colonel Guffey, Leader of the Pennsylvania Democracy, Attempts to Ruin Bryan's Chances By Withholding Vote of His Delegation—Governor Johnson Refuses to Take the Nomination for the Vice-Presidency—Judge Gray Doesn't Like to Be Yanked Into the Show by Bryan's Foes.

PUBLICITY FOR CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Absence of Law Need Not Prevent Candidates
From Being Financially Virtuous.

What a pretty little comedy this is, now enacting, with Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan as the principal performers! Mr. Bryan taunts Mr. Taft with the "publicity bill" for campaign contributions, and dares him to a showdown. Mr. Taft responds at once by proving that he has already expressed approval of the bill in question. He is in favor of loosing all the bonds of secrecy.

So we reach this pregnant and prodigious consummation: Mr. Bryan banters Mr. Taft and Mr. Taft comes back with force, while the poor "publicity bill," neglected by its pretended champions and saddled with a condition that kills it for all time, retires to the limbo of lost caprices and melts into a cloud of ignorance. Mr. Bryan parades his willingness, nay his anxiety, to speed the cause of notoriety for campaign subscriptions, and Mr. Taft badgered beyond endurance by his self-appointed competitor, authorizes the exposure of a reluctant though previously concealed indorsement. Mr. Bryan makes light of the tribute of the silver mine owners in a past campaign. Mr. Taft is of course innocent of the fat largess of 1904, when Harriman, called in to choke a yawning leak

in loyalty, assembled that belated \$260,000, and was subsequently basted on the griddle for his pains. These two reformers meet upon a common ground of comedy and call heaven and earth and all the population of the latter to witness their competitive affection for the cause of campaign publicity.

Of course it has never occurred to the Republicans that they can achieve all the publicity they want by the simple expedient of ordering it. Naturally the Democrats are profoundly ignorant of their ability to do the same thing in the same way. Each party has a committee in charge of its affairs and each can issue its own orders to cover ever imaginable campaign emergency. Both can be virtuous and honest without the authority of an act of Congress. Either can go upon record in default of the sanction of the other. If Mr. Taft's sensibilities touching the perfect cleanliness of his contest are as alert and as uncompromising as his recently published letter indicates, there is no reason why he should not keep his own skirts clear. If Mr. Bryan's bowels really yearn for honor and high conduct, who is holding him, we should like to know?

Are we to suppose that Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan can not possibly conduct a virtuous campaign without explicit authority from Congress?—New York Sun.

When Bryan Is President

When Bryan is elected
And begins his White House chores
We'll buy diamonds by the bushel
In the five and ten-cent stores.

They'll lift the tariff from wood pulp,
And also from French wine,
And Standard Oil will hustle 'round
To pay that little fine.

The price of coal will tumble
To about a dollar-ten,
And Winston Churchill will be
Gov'nor of New Hampshire then.

They'll elect a colored Senator
From Georgia, just for fun,

And Tillman will go out to dine
With Booker Washington.

The gypsy moth will fold its tent
And do a silent sneak,
And Taft will put the kibosh on
All invitations to speak.

To gay N. Y. we all will fly
To see Parkhurst lift the lid,
While Hetty Green and Comstock
Will dance the "Merry Wid."

When Bryan is elected
We'll build a brand-new fleet,
And a monument to Roosevelt
In the middle of Wall Street.

—Springfield Union.





TWO DRUMS WITH BUT A SINGLE BEAT.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM OUTLINED

SYNOPSIS OF PARTY PLATFORM CONTAINS RECOMMENDATION OF ROOSEVELT POLICIES—CORRESPONDENT BELIEVES STRIFE BETWEEN PRESIDENT AND OLD-LINE LEADERS MAY BE SERIOUS

AS this number of the Pandex goes to press, on the eve of the Republican National Convention, in Chicago, there seems not the slightest doubt that Secretary of War Taft will receive the nomination. The so-called "allies," Fairbanks, Hughes, Knox, and Cannon, accused of representing the trust and reactionary interests, seemed to have yielded to the pressure of the Administration, and the party has begun to gather its forces for the campaign. Few party leaders or editors doubt the success of the Republican ticket in November, but taking into consideration the high campaigning abilities of Bryan and the uncertain conditions of the time, overconfidence will not be allowed to enter the campaign.

One other element also enters into the decision of the Republican leaders to prosecute a vigorous campaign, and that is the recollection of the fact that the party in power has never been successful in an election following a financial panic. An occurrence that has also caused some anxiety among the leaders and considerable adverse comment by editors, was a speech of Secretary Taft

in which he dwelt upon the early failures and weaknesses of General Grant, the Secretary's remarks being compared to the "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" speech of James G. Blaine that spoiled that statesman's excellent chances for the presidency. The outline of the party platform given below was, of course, written before the instrument itself was drawn, but as the synopsis given came from inspired sources it is believed to be a fairly accurate forecast of the convention's action in that regard.

OUTLINE OF PLATFORM

Revision of Tariff, Endorsement of Currency and Rate Laws Among the Planks.

Following is a synopsis of the declarations that it is believed will be embodied in the Republican Party platform:

President's Policies.—Endorsement as the central idea of the platform.

Promulgation as the embodiment of Republican Party principles.

Demand for their continuation as regards control of corporations.

Advocacy of wisdom of carrying into effect

all of President's recommendations, and necessity for square deal all around.

Tariff.—Unequivocal stand for revision, Congress to work out the details.

Pledge to so equalize duties as to give the consumer the benefit of the most favorable prices consistent with the protection of domestic industries and home labor.

Endorsement of the general principle of protection.

Declaration favorable to a maximum and minimum tariff and against utilization of the tariff for the promotion of monopoly.

Currency Legislation.—Endorsement of the enactment by Congress of the Aldrich-Vreeland law and the appointment of a commission to pave the way for permanent financial legislation.

Assertion that the Republican Party was found equal to meet recent financial disturbance, and by its prompt action saved the business world from drawn-out business depression.

Railroad Legislation.—Declaration for national control as against ownership.

Congratulation of administration on passage of Hepburn rate law.

Declaration for such amendment of Sherman anti-trust act as will enable railroads to enter into reasonable traffic agreements.

Regulation of Trusts.—Supervision of certain corporations having means to become monopolies, engaged in interstate commerce.

Resolution along the lines of that embraced in the platform of 1900.

Relief for Labor.—Such legislation as will insure labor organizations against snap judgment by the courts in the issuance of injunctions.

Removal of the triple penalty in conspiracy prosecutions when directed against labor organizations.

Revision of Tariff.

President Roosevelt's policies will be indorsed unequivocally, and this indorsement will be the central idea of the document. These policies will be set forth as the embodiment of the principles of the Republican Party whose achievements will be lauded as at all times wise and beneficent, as ever in the interest of the people.

Those principles, it will be declared, are quite in contrast with the policies of the Democratic Party, which, as embodied in the public utterances of its leaders, it will be said, promise nothing good that can be assured of accomplishment.

The Republican Party's record as the party of protection and sound money, as the party of progress and good principles, as the party that gave freedom to Cuba and lifted the yoke from the necks of the people of the Philippines and Porto Rico, will be held up for admiration and made the subject of much praise, and the voting public will be asked to continue to patronize the political craft that has carried it

across so many streams. Specifically speaking, more attention has been given by the platform makers to the tariff than to any other subject.

There will be an unequivocal declaration for revision; but the disposition is to leave the working out of details to the ingenuity of Congress. The action of the two houses of Congress in instructing the committees which will deal with the tariff, the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means,

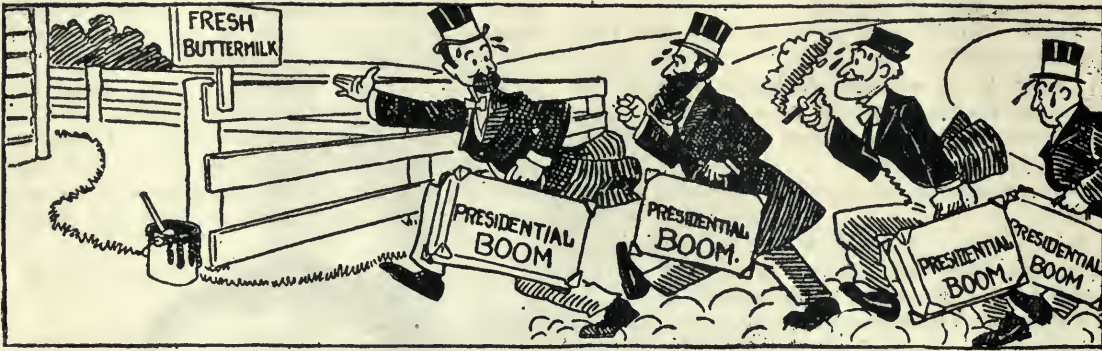


WILLIAM H. TAFT.

—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

to make especial investigation of the situation, will afford sufficient excuse for this course, as the results of these inquiries will be unavailable to the convention, while they will supposedly furnish Congress with a basis for action. This preparatory step will be indorsed, and there will be a general pronouncement in favor of such changes in the schedules as the advance of time and the progress of the country may have made necessary since the enactment of the Dingley law.

The declaration will take the shape of a pledge to so equalize the duties as to give the consumer the benefit of the most favorable prices consistent with the protection of domestic industries and home labor. It will be emphatically stated that there must be no innovation that will



permit American labor to come into competition with foreign labor, and accordingly, it will be specified that in all cases the duty must be equal to the difference between the American and the European cost of production, including a reasonable profit to the American producer.

The principle of protection will be indorsed in general terms, and there may be a declaration favorable to a maximum and a minimum tariff as the one best calculated to insure the promotion of American interests under varying conditions. A clause declaring against the utilization of the tariff for the promotion of monopoly is also among the probabilities.

Will Indorse Currency Law.

Next to the tariff, the financial plank has received most careful attention, but the enactment of the emergency law just before the close of the recent session of Congress has rendered the preparation of this plank much simpler than it would have been if there had been no such legislation. Congress and the administration will be congratulated upon the passage of the Aldrich-Vreeland bill, as in the interest of sound finance, and as calculated to protect the business world against possible panics in the near future, and at the same time provide for the permanent improvement of our currency system through the recommendations which it is anticipated will be made by the commission appointed under the new law.

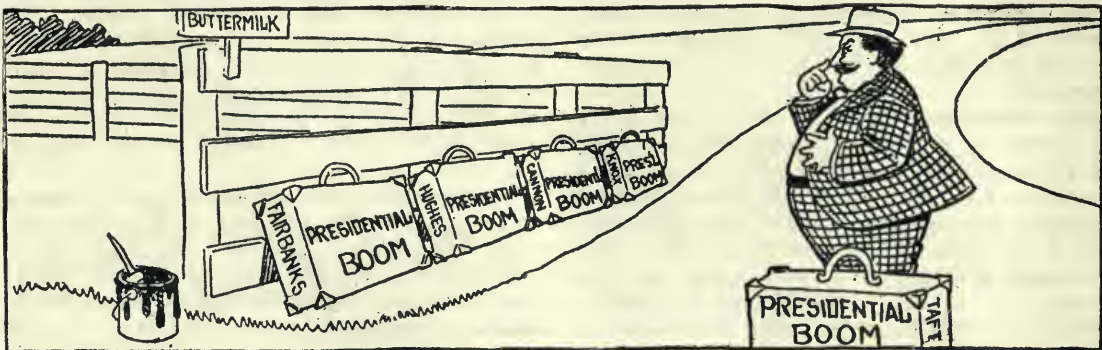
Reference will be made to the financial dis-

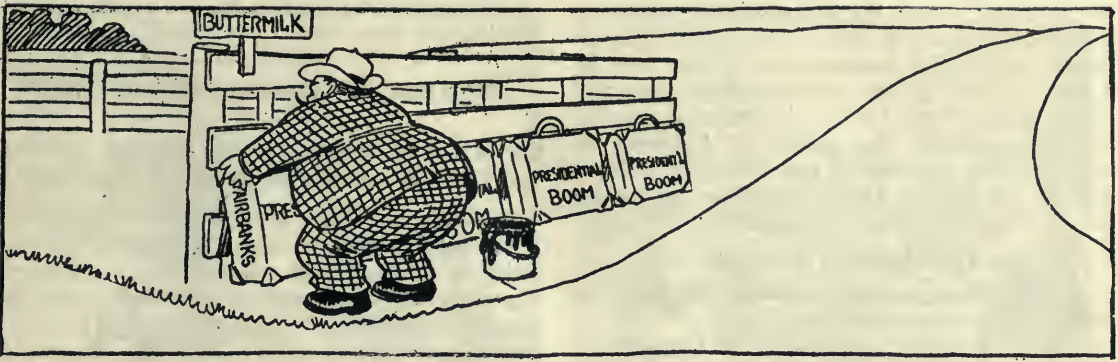
turbance of last fall, and while the seriousness of that crisis will be recognized, the claim will be made that the Republican Party was found able to meet the situation, and the country will be informed that by its prompt action the business world was saved from long-drawn-out financial depression and industrial inactivity. The country will be accordingly congratulated upon the fact that when this emergency arose the Republican Party was in power and in position to come to the rescue.

Will Uphold Rate Law.

The administration will be also especially complimented upon the passage, during the Fifty-ninth Congress, of the railroad rate law, and this legislation will be pointed to as an example of what the party will do for the country at large in case it is given such a lease of power as to afford it sufficient time for the changes which are believed to be desirable.

The President will also be given much credit for recent legislation looking to the preservation of the forests, the conservation of the public domain in the interest of the entire country, and the reclamation of the arid lands of the West. The President's attitude in the matter of the general protection of the resources of the country will be favorably commented upon as indicating the best course for future legislation. His position in favor of the deepening of the channel of the Mississippi River and the general improvement of the inland waterways will come in for





enthusiastic indorsement, as will his vigorous work in prosecuting the construction of the Panama Canal.

Would Amend Sherman Act.

The convention will place itself on record as favorable to such an amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law as will enable the railroads to enter into reasonable traffic agreements without taking the risk of prosecution in the criminal courts. Probably there also will be a declaration in favor of the registration of certain corporations having the means to become monopolies engaged in interstate commerce, so as to give the national government such supervision over them as is now exercised over transportation agencies. In this connection there will be a pronouncement in favor of national control as against national ownership.

Labor and the Trusts.

Cognizance will be taken of the demands of labor to the extent of recommending such legislation as will insure labor organizations against snap judgment by the courts in the issuance of injunctions without due notice or necessary hearing. A recommendation for the removal of the triple penalty in conspiracy prosecutions, when such prosecutions are directed against labor organizations, is probable.

There will be a trust resolution along the lines of that embraced in the platform of 1900, when the necessity and propriety of honest co-opera-

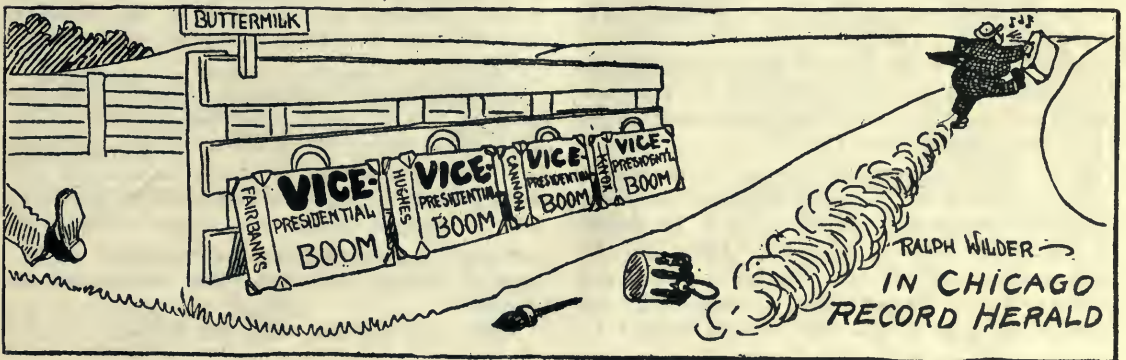
tion and combination was recognized to meet new conditions and extend American trade in foreign countries, but conspiracies which create monopolies, limit production, and control prices were pointedly condemned.

Philippines and Cuba.

Much care will be given to the planks dealing with the Philippines and Cuba. The pacific attitude of this country toward Cuba will be held to have been demonstrated by the present relationship of the two countries, and by the generally known fact that, having restored peace and order to that island, the United States is now preparing to bring its protectorate to an end and remove the evidence of its control. Our management of affairs in the Philippines will be extolled; it will be declared that the Filipinos are prospering and improving under the present administration of affairs, and it will probably be set forth that to abandon these islands until our work there is finished and the Philippine people made ready for self-government will be inhuman, unwise, and in every way unjustifiable.

Emphatic Plank.

As usual, the platform will declare for the protection of the civil liberties of the Negro race. A special effort will be made to have this plank comprehensive and emphatic. There will be a strong declaration in favor of the continued improvement of the navy, including the constant increase of our battleships, with the end in view



of protecting our interests abroad, maintaining our standing among the nations, and supporting the Monroe doctrine, which doctrine will again receive unqualified indorsement. There will be a word in favor of the maintenance of the army on its present basis, but no recommendation for its enlargement. The action of Congress in increasing the pensions of the widows of soldiers will be commended, and a liberal pension policy for the future will be advocated.

For Admission of States.

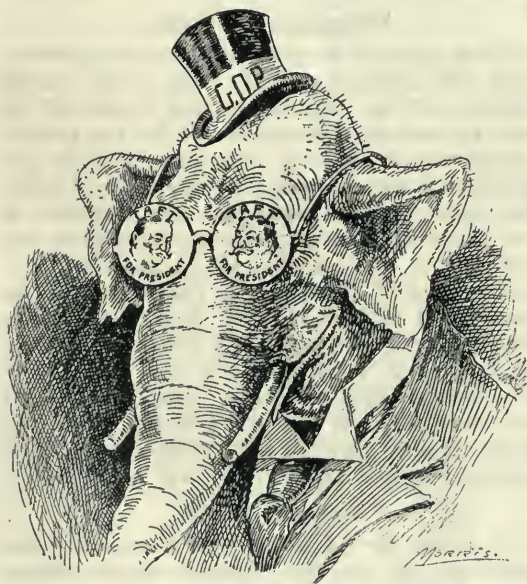
Among other recommendations that will be made will be the following:

Admission at the next session of Congress of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states of the Union.

Protection of American citizens abroad.

Fostering of our commerce in the Orient.

Open door in China.



IT'S ALL IN THE WAY YOU LOOK AT IT.

—Spokane Spokesman Review.

Exclusion of coolie labor, whether Chinese or Japanese.

Strong commendation of the present civil service policy.

Indorsement of the plan to grant a subsidy in the interest of the ocean mails to South America and Australasia, and for the encouragement of American shipping generally.

There will be a demand for the continuation of the policies of the present administration toward corporations. Attention will be called to the wisdom of carrying into effect all the recommendations of the President, and the necessity for a "square deal" all around, for the enforcement of the law without regard to

persons or places, and for the equal protection of all under the law will be emphasized.—Washington Post.

INHARMONY AMONG REPUBLICANS

Correspondent Thinks Trouble Between Factions of Party May Endanger Success of Candidate.

Washington.—That something is wrong with the Republican Party here at the national capital must by this time be obvious to the country. Upon the eve of a great struggle for control of the Government—a struggle which even Republicans admit is going to be a hard one—the party in power is a house divided against itself and is apparently impotent to do the most important work which the country looks to it to do.

What is the matter with the Republican Party? Why does it make so poor a showing at this critical stage?

To answer this question is to write an interesting chapter of the history of to-day. It can not be accurate history unless it gives due weight to all of the contributing causes. Whether those causes ought to exist or not, who is wrong and who is right, is something with which the historian has nothing to do. His duty is to give the facts. In the present case it is his duty to point out the underlying spirit to which much if not most of the moral breakdown of the Republican leadership here at Washington is to be attributed.

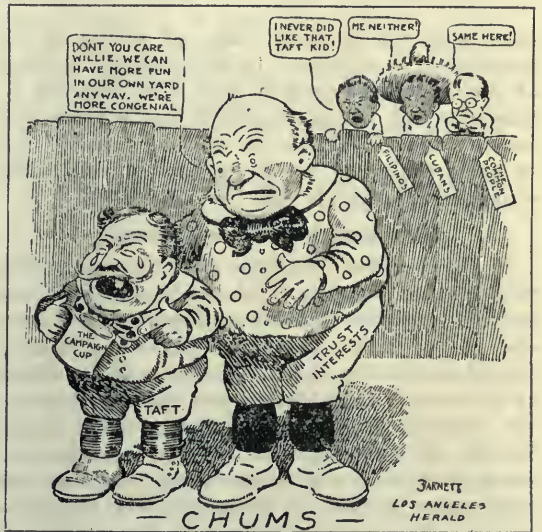
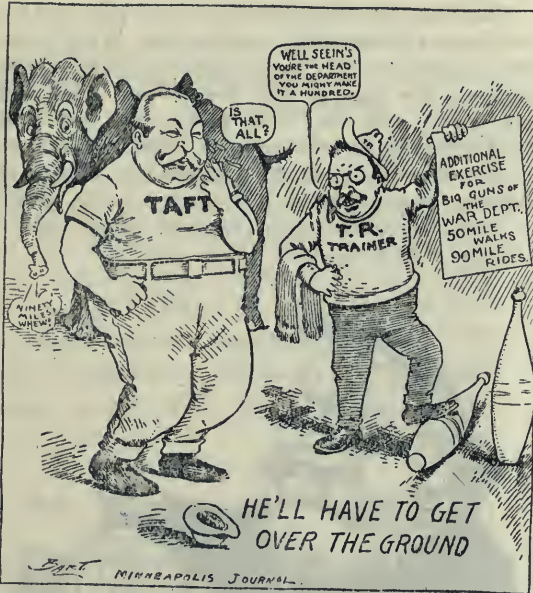
Roosevelt Not Fair.

The chief weakness of the Republican leadership of to-day is due to a widespread feeling that President Roosevelt has not fairly played the presidential game. This discontent has in many instances led to hostility toward the President, his policies and recommendations, strong enough to weaken his influence as party leader and to clog the wheels of the legislative machinery.

For many months it has been known that President Roosevelt had deliberately planned to make Secretary Taft his successor. He has succeeded so far as the nomination is concerned. He has had his way. He has used his tremendous influence as the leader of the party, and as the President and the head of the organization he was the most powerful man in the country.

Their resentment against the President is deep and has had its mark upon the fortunes of the Republican Party. It explains the present situation. It explains why the party in power is now in such a bad state of discipline, why it is making such a mess of things, why there is bitterness and playing at cross-purposes between "the two ends of the avenue"—the White House and the capitol.

These men say that what Mr. Roosevelt should



Everybody is Welcome—Neither Malefactors, Mollycoddles, Predatory Rich, Nor Undesirable Citizens Refused Admittance to Republican Headquarters.

The Strenuous Trainer Sets a Hard Stunt for His Pupil.

Taft Realizes the Inadequacy of Speech—Weeps Into His Campaign Cup—And Finds Himself Retouched for Election.



have done was to keep hands off so far as the nomination is concerned, to have adopted a policy of strict noninterference with the selection of delegates and to have declared that his province was not the dictation of the nomination, but to make the party so strong that it could elect whomsoever might be the party's choice.

President Loses Moral Power.

If the President had done that, they say, there would be no question of his leadership—his true leadership of the Republican Party—to the very end of his term. The entire party would have rallied around him to make a success of his efforts so to intrench Republicanism in the confidence of the country that the Republican ticket would be sure of carrying the election. Instead of doing that, they say, he preferred to dictate the nomination and in so doing has lost his moral power. He may be strong with the people; he is still very popular; they do not deny his strength with the masses, but they declare he is no longer the leader of the men who, in the representative sense, in the power of action and co-operation necessary to achievement and to success of the broader type, are indispensable.

This feeling of resentment accounted also for the determination of a good many Republicans of influence to use every effort, first, to prevent the possibility of Mr. Roosevelt's own nomination, and, second, to avoid committing the party too radically to what is known as Rooseveltism. The first they achieved through the nomination of the President's own choice, Judge Taft. For the second they are working with might and main in divers ways.

Inevitably this condition of affairs, this struggle between two forces within the party, puts Judge Taft in a difficult and delicate position. There is a strong tendency already to try to eliminate as much as possible the personality

of Roosevelt and to make Taft the leader of the party along more conservative lines. If Judge Taft refuses to confer with or listen to the conservatives who have so recently become his supporters, he is accused of bad politics, of trying to disrupt the party, of endangering the election. If he does confer with the conservatives and does try to promote harmony by recognizing that there are good Republicans who have not been regarded as belonging to the Roosevelt wing, then the more earnest friends of the President become restless and suspicious as to Taft's good faith with his chief and his loyalty to the force which has made him what he is.

In this difficult role, called to candidacy and leadership at a time when the party is more or less divided into two antagonistic factions, Mr. Taft is showing his strength and his skill. His is the skill not of the trimming politician carrying a little water on each shoulder but of the man of clearness of view, firmness of purpose, frankness of expression, and yet of great patience and good humor. He will have as much harmony and good feeling as he can get without the abandonment of any friend or principle, and no more.

There are men in Washington who suspect that ere long a break may come in the friendliness and cordiality of the relations which exist between the passing and the present leader of the party, and that this break may have the most tremendous consequences. But the country need not worry over this imaginary danger of rupture and upheaval. Nothing in this world is more improbable than such an earthquake.—Chicago Record-Herald.



JUST AS EASY!

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

HEARST MAY BE NEW YORK'S MAYOR

RECOUNT OF BALLOTS OF 1905 ELECTION DISCLOSES FRAUDS
THAT MAY OUST PRESENT OCCUPANT—ORGANIZATION
OF NATIONAL PARTY GOES ON

HAVING won his long fight in the courts for the opening of the ballot boxes and the recount of the votes cast at the mayoralty election in New York City in 1905, William R. Hearst approaches the Presidential campaign with his new national party with a measurably brightened outlook. Ballot boxes thus far opened give Hearst a substantial gain over McClellan, the present occupant of the office, and if this ratio of gain is continued throughout the recount the plurality of three thousand which was given McClellan will be more than wiped out. The press of the country gives considerable space to news and comment about the matter, the general opinion being that the recount of the ballots will show the election of Hearst.

The national convention of the new party will meet in Chicago on July 27, and it is the general opinion that Hearst himself will be the candidate. Editorial opinions that the new party will poll a large vote are numerous.

WHO IS MAYOR OF NEW YORK?

Recount of Ballots Indicate That McClellan May Be Ousted and Hearst Installed.

For two years and one-half Mr. Hearst has been applying to the courts for a recount, and at every step Mayor McClellan has fought him bitterly. It is not important that any particular person shall rule over New York for the remainder of the McClellan term. Personality is nothing. What is important is that justice shall prevail. It is charged that McClellan is holding an office to which he was not elected; that the recount of the ballots will show tremendous frauds committed in his interests. One would naturally suppose that an honest man would not rest under such charges; that he would be the first to

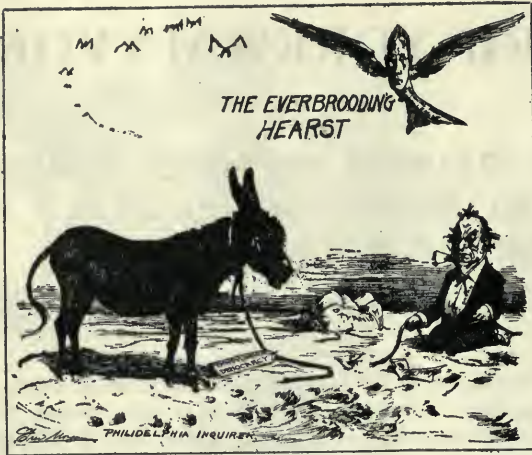
demand that the facts be ascertained in an official manner. But Mayor McClellan has chosen to block investigation at every point, and it is only now that there is hope that the ballot boxes will be opened.

We care not whether McClellan or Hearst shall be declared Mayor of New York, but we do care whether frauds can be committed without limitation and then protected. Crime at the polling booth must be stopped, and a searching inquiry into the methods pursued at the mayoralty election ought to prove of vast benefit and lead to radical reforms.

Cleveland was elected president over Blaine by the ballot frauds in New York City. Six hundred votes taken from his column and given to Blaine would have changed history. New York City may once more become a pivotal point in Presidential affairs, and it is to the interest of the nation that the facts be made known in this Hearst-McClellan contest in order that the remedy may be applied in time to force something approaching an honest election next November.

The attitude assumed by McClellan in this matter is anything but commendable. He holds office either by fraud or by the actual votes of the people, and it would seem by his actions as





if he knew the former to be the case and proposes to avoid exposure if possible.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

ROSY PROSPECTS FOR NEW PARTY

Principles of League No More Democratic Than Republican—Organization Remarkable.

Granting, for the sake of mere argument, that the Independence Party did decide at this moment to abandon the political field—upon which no new-born party ever appeared with rosier prospects for the future—that party would probably elect to throw its strength to almost any other candidate than the Nebraskan. In the matter of principles it probably has as much sympathy for the Republican Party, as it stands today, as for the Democratic Party. The chief aims of its platform are directed to the interests of the mass of the people—the common people. There are no men in public life more in sympathy with the needs and rights of the masses than Johnson and Taft and Cannon, to say nothing of others whose names may come before the nominating conventions. It is not denied that Mr. Bryan is in sympathy with the same classes also—but why should they choose to follow a political corpse to its third funeral? That is the way the Independence Party looks at it. Some of them have been in the cortege twice before. They have no further use for slow music and flowers at the graveside of the interred. They prefer this time to be in the triumphal procession of the victor. They would like to partake of the banquet of success. If forced to abandon a standard of their own making, the rank and file of the Independence Party would without doubt gather to the pennons of a man of promise at least. And Mr. Bryan is not that man.

But Mr. Hearst and his cohorts have no intention of abandonment. Considering their youth, they have a remarkable organization already;

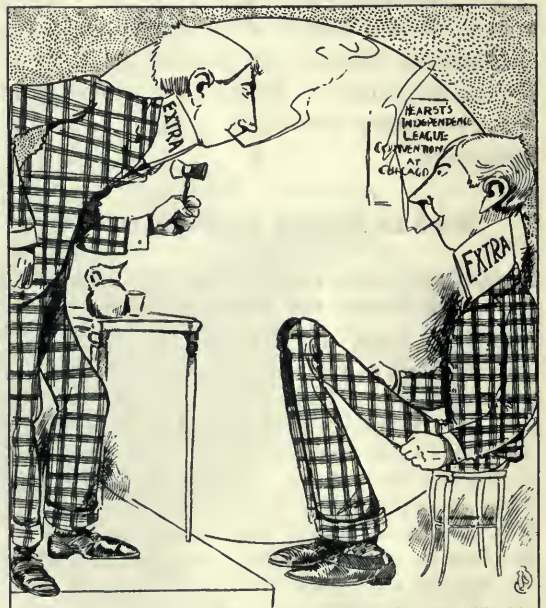
they are a power; they may not win a victory for themselves this election, but they can have a very effective voice in the people's decision as to who shall be elected to the Presidential chair. They may well hold the balance of power.—Washington Post.

An Opposite View.

To all appearances Mr. Hearst and his people take it for granted that Mr. Bryan will be the Democratic nominee and count upon insuring his defeat by depriving him of a large part of the radical Socialist and semi-Socialistic vote. The course of the Republican party has little interest for them, for the excellent reason that there is no element within that party to which the Hearst doctrines appeal with any force. It is only the Democracy that can be hurt, and apparently the league, if it succeeds in hurting the minority party sufficiently to make its defeat a crushing one, will feel that its mission is accomplished. Mr. Bryan must be extinguished if there is to be any hope of fastening Hearst leadership upon the Democracy hereafter. As to the effect upon the Hearst League in case by any chance the Denver convention should itself extinguish Bryan, that is one of the riddles of present-day politics which as yet it is needless to attempt to solve.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Strength of Movement Not Known.

What is the size of this movement? Who shall say? There is nothing by which at this time it may be gauged. It is not safe to guide



At the Independence League Convention.

—International Syndicate.

by the Hearst races in New York, first for mayor and then for governor; by the Independence League vote in Massachusetts last year; by the influence that Mr. Hearst demonstrated in Chicago several years ago, or by his activities in California.

The question now is, Can a few local organizations, whose original objects were local, be welded into a national organization with national control in view? Will many men who have been Democrats heretofore change their allegiance at a time when Democratic leaders think that day is breaking for their party?

Mr. Hearst may see in his mind's eye a period of collapse for both of the old parties, and an opportunity for a new party appealing for support to those who elsewhere have failed to realize their expectations. Come unto the Independence League, will be the invitation, and find rest and what you want.

But the new party, in order to win, or even to make a creditable appearance in the contest, must have a candidate who will need no introduction to the country. Mr. Hisgen of Massachusetts would be a poor choice. Tom Watson would be better. But why not Mr. Hearst himself? If there is anything in the Independence League he is the author of it, and should enjoy any possible usufruct of it.

Mr. Hearst's speech of late is not hectic in character. For him, it is in the key of restraint. In fact, there seems to be a new Hearst on deck. The later Hearst has parted with much of the fury and many of the superlatives of the former Hearst. He is still aggressive, and still at war with the established order of things, but defeat in campaigning has taught him something, and particularly the value of clear as opposed to thundering statement.

The Republicans are not surprised, and probably not much alarmed, by the maneuver. Mr. Hearst has never been in touch with them in matters of policy. On the contrary, he has been so far out of line with respect to their course that many of their leaders, with the President at the head, have denounced him as being part Socialist and part Anarchist. He must be a deeply disgruntled Republican, indeed, who is thinking of going over this year to the Independence League.

But the Democrats are, and have reason to be, concerned. Mr. Hearst has been one of them, and only four years ago aspired to lead them in a presidential campaign. In many things he and Mr. Bryan are very close together, and Mr. Bryan has shown a desire to continue the friendly relations.—Washington Star.

A Man of Letters

When Mr. Cyrus Watterhouse grew wealthy from his slaughter-house,

He gave to Shellback College twenty thousand right away.

So the faculty rewarded him with honor, and accorded him

The pedagogic title, "Cyrus Watterhouse, M.A."

When he merged his corporation with the Pressed Beef Combination,

He consigned a million extra to the college; so you see

Grand old Shellback's Dons of Learning, tainted money never spurning,

Stretched his name to "Cyrus Watterhouse, M.A. and Ph.D."

Next, when Cyrus showed his nature and bought out a legislature

For the Sausage Trust, the college got five millions, title free.

And the faculty's requital was another whacking title,

This time, "Watterhouse, B.S., M.D., Ph.D., LL.D."

Well, ere Cyrus took to liquor, every time he made a dicker

He endowed the college more and added on some letters new,

Till his check-book looked pathetic when he signed that alphabetic

"M.A., B.S., O.K., Ph.D., LL.D., P.D.Q."

But at last of honors tiring, when poor Cyrus lay expiring,

On his will he wrote the following, and settled down to die:

"Gents, please don't misunderstand me—take my coin but don't you hand me

Any more o' that fool alphabet!

"Yours very simply,
"Cy."

—Everybody's Magazine.

DEBS NAMED BY SOCIALISTS

PLATFORM CALLS FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP, BETTER INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS, ABOLITION OF SENATE AND VETO POWER AND POPULAR ELECTION OF JUDGES

IT was a common statement at the time of the 1904 election that both of the old parties were under the leadership of men who represented the capitalistic interests, and some thousands of men may have voted approval of the Socialist candidate as a protest against this money control of the other parties and without intending to express an opinion one way or the other on the question of Socialism. Assuming this to be the case, the Cleveland Plain Dealer thinks that Mr. Debs is likely to lose strength, for it is probable that the candidate of at least one of the two leading parties this year will be a man capable of appealing to the radical voter. With two minor parties already in the field, and at least one more certain to offer a national ticket, the managers of the two big organizations will spend much time between now and the election studying the trend of opinion. It is likely to be a campaign of surprises.

SOCIALIST PARTY PLATFORM

Not Rule of Laboring Class But Brotherhood of Man the End in View.

Chicago.—The Socialist Party assembled in convention here nominated Eugene V. Debs for President and Benjamin Hanford, of New York, for Vice-President.

President Roosevelt was assailed for his "undesirable citizen" remark, and declared "the most despicable coward the world has ever known."

Taft was criticised for having drunk to the health of the Czar of Russia. William J. Bryan was assailed because he had expressed no opinion on the Boise trial until after the verdict had been rendered.

The general demands of the party are specified as follows:

1. The national ownership of railroads, tele-

graphs, telephones, steamships and all other means of transportation and communication.

2. National ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

3. Extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

4. Scientific reforestation of timber lands and reclamation of swamp lands.

5. Absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

6. That religion be treated as a private matter—a question of individual conscience. No toleration of clericalism as a political power and no discrimination as to taxes in favor of religious bodies.

7. Improvement of the industrial conditions of the workers by shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery; securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week, including Sunday when practicable; securing a more vigorous inspection of workshops and factories; forbidding the employment of women in all industries harmful to their morals or their health; forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age; forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories; abolishing public charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accident, invalidism and death.

8. Extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of bequests and to the nearness of kin.

9. Graduated income tax.

10. Political emancipation of women, the initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

11. The abolition of the Senate.

12. The abolition of the veto power of the President.

13. That the Constitution be made amendable by a majority vote.

14. Government by majority. In all elections where no candidate receives a majority the result should be determined by a second ballot.

THE ONE BEST BET!



15. Enactment of further measures for general education and the conservation of health. The elevation of the present Bureau of Education into a department and the creation of a Department of Public Health.

16. Separation of the present Bureau of Labor from the Department of Commerce and Labor and its elevation to the rank of a department.

17. All judges to be elected by the people for short terms, and the power to issue injunctions to be curbed by immediate legislation.

18. The free administration of justice.

Labor Field Covered.

In the address to organized labor the party covers the entire labor field. After calling attention to ever-increasing antagonism between capital and labor, it declares itself alined with organized labor in its "struggles to resist capitalistic aggression"; declares that the law and Constitution have been trampled upon, military despotism set up and judicial murder attempted with this end in view; that the movement for the open shop thinly veils an attempt to close the shops against organized workers; that the courts, "always hostile to labor, have of late outdone all previous records in perverting the law to the service of the capitalist class," and concludes as follows:

"At this critical moment the Socialist Party calls upon all organized workingmen to remember that they still have the ballot in their hands, and to realize that the intelligent use of political power is absolutely necessary to save their organizations from destruction. The unjust decisions of the Supreme Court can be reversed,

the arbitrary use of the militia can be stopped, the wiping out of labor laws can be prevented by the united action of the workingmen on election day.

"Workingmen of the United States, use your political arm in harmony with your economic arm for defense and attack. Rally to the support of the party of your class. Vote as you strike, against the capitalists. Down with military and judicial usurpation! Forward, in one solid phalanx, under the banners of organized labor and of the Socialist Party, to defeat capital aggressions, to win immediate relief for yourselves and your wives and children, and to hasten the day of complete emancipation from capitalist exploitation and misrule."

Preamble to Platform.

In the preamble to the platform, which was adopted by unanimous vote of the platform committee, the entire case of the Socialist Party in its attack upon the so-called capitalist class was presented, charging in this paragraph:

"To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select the executives, bribe the legislatures, and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They sway the educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually, just as they own it industrially." Closing, the preamble reads:

"To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist party.



In this battle for freedom the Socialist party does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by a working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man."—Chicago Record-Herald.

OPINIONS OF PRESS

Large Vote for Debs in 1904 May Indicate Gain in Coming Election.

Mr. Debs, though not a favorite in the betting, is no stranger to political contests. The man from Terre Haute ran for President in 1900 and again in 1904, and is now ready to do what Mr. Bryan hopes for a chance to do under more favorable circumstances—try for the presidency a third time after two defeats. How seriously is the Debs candidacy to be taken?

Four years ago Mr. Debs, as the candidate of the Socialist Democratic party, made an appeal to the voters that was then regarded as remarkably successful, raising his popular vote of 1900 from 84,003 to 402,286, and robbing the Prohibitionists of their place as the third party. The two Socialist candidates together polled 434,374 votes, while the best the Prohibitionists could do was to get a meager 258,787. Spurred on by the success of their last canvass under the leadership of Mr. Debs, the Socialists in national convention at Chicago have now decided he is a promising man to place in charge of their affairs again.

When Mr. Debs last appealed to the voters he was generally considered outside the ranks of his own party as an agitator whose general recklessness and irresponsibility branded him as an unsafe man on whom to confer great political power. Yet at a time of great prosperity, when the full dinner pail was a familiar slogan and when, if the people as a whole were not really prosperous, they were made to believe

they were, more than 400,000 American citizens were willing that this Indiana man become head of the nation.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the World at Large.

In the world at large, according to writers who are sympathetic toward Socialism, but not partisan, the strength of the movement at this time is represented by from eight to nine million votes. These votes have placed 115 Socialists in the French Chamber of Deputies, seventy-nine in the German Reichstag, eighty-seven in the Austrian Reichsrath or lower house, thirty in the Belgian Chamber, twenty-four in the Australian House, eighty in the Diet of little Finland; and so on.

Such statistics as these are considered ominous by all nonsocialists and inspiring by the adherents of the doctrine that social evil and misery will never be eradicated unless we do away with private ownership of the means of production and competition for jobs. Moderate reformers believe that the way to check the growth of Socialism is to redress wrongs and remedy abuses through proper extension of governmental control, equalization of opportunity and enforcement of honest and rational laws in the spheres of corporate industry, taxation, utilization of natural wealth and so on.

In view of the recent tendencies in political and industrial life, and the reforms secured or promised, the Socialist returns of the next election will be watched with peculiar interest. There are those who think that there is to be a decided reaction against Socialism. In some English by-elections the radical Labor candidates and the Socialists lost votes to the more conservative parties; in the Parisian municipal elections the Socialists suffered a reverse, while the nonelectivist radicals increased their strength. The exact significance of these phenomena can not be determined at present, but time and tide should bring additional light.—Chicago Record-Herald.





UNCLE, YOU MUST TURN OVER A NEW LEAF AND SAVE YOUR RESOURCES.

THE CONGRESS OF GOVERNORS

MEETING CALLED BY PRESIDENT FOR PRESERVATION OF NATURAL
RESOURCES ONE OF MOST IMPORTANT CONVOCATIONS
EVER HELD IN UNITED STATES

NEVER before in the history of the United States has there been assembled at one time such a representative gathering of men as that which met in the famous East Room of the White House recently when the Governors of forty-one States met, on invitation of President Roosevelt, to devise plans for the conservation of the country's natural resources. The question is one of the biggest that now confronts the American people.

The novel and effective method taken by President Roosevelt for focusing public attention upon a question of such vital national need received few words of criticism from the press of the country. Those editors who did look askance at the movement based their objections chiefly upon the ground that such an assembly of Governors might tend to undermine the already waning power of the separate States and contribute to the authority of the Federal Government. In this connection, with particular reference to the proposal to perpetuate the assembly of Governors, the Washington Post raises

aloft a warning cry against a precedent that would, it thinks, subvert the very foundations of our civilization. It says:

"A house of Governors claiming direct authority from their States, though possibly elected by a bare majority, would first assemble to advise, soon to direct, later to control, and finally to subvert the co-ordinate branches of our Federal Government. Such a proposition would spell its powers advisory today; tomorrow it would read directory; later consulate; then empire. There is no room in the republic for a house of governors in any form, under any auspices, through any pretense. States' rights as recognized by the Constitution? Yes. The government of the nation by State executives? No—never."

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO CONFERENCE

Says Preservation of Natural Resources Is the Gravest Problem of Today.

Let us remember that the conservation of our natural resources, though the gravest problem of today, is yet but part of another and greater

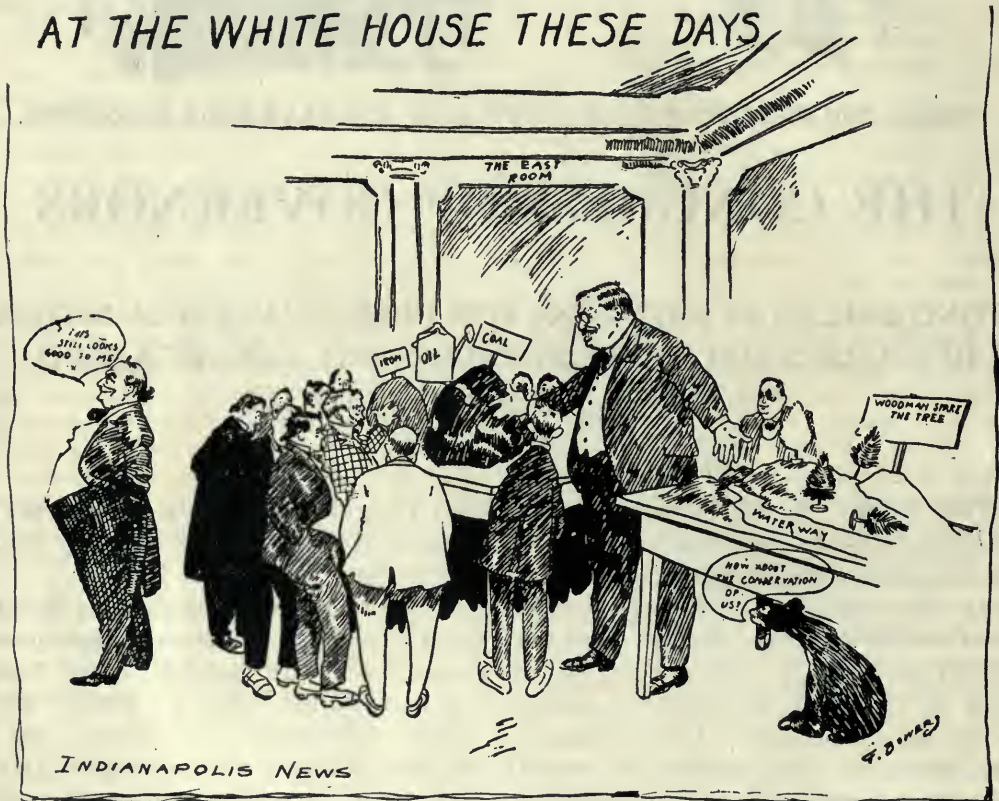
problem to which this nation is not yet awake, but to which it will awake in time, and with which it must hereafter grapple if it is to live—the problem of national efficiency, the patriotic duty of insuring the safety and continuance of the nation. When the people of the United States consciously undertake to raise themselves as citizens, and the nation and the States in their several spheres, to the highest pitch of excellence in private, State and national life, and to do this because it is the first of all the

instead of increasing. In a word, we have thoughtlessly, and to a large degree unnecessarily, diminished the resources upon which not only our prosperity but the prosperity of our children must always depend.

I have begged Congress for an appropriation to perpetuate the Inland Waterways Commission, but my appeals have been unheeded. If Congress does not perpetuate the commission, I will find a way to do so without the aid of Congress.

We have become great because of the lavish

AT THE WHITE HOUSE THESE DAYS



THE PRESIDENT EXHIBITS THE RICHNESS OF HIS COUNTRY.

duties of true patriotism, then, and not until then, the future of this nation, in quality and time, will be assured.

The mere increase in our consumption of coal during 1907 over 1906 exceeded that total consumption in 1876, the centennial year. The enormous stores of mineral oil and gas are largely gone. Our natural waterways are not gone, but they have been so injured by neglect and by the division of responsibility and utter lack of system in dealing with them that there is less navigation on them now than there was fifty years ago. Finally, we began with soils of unexampled fertility and we have so impoverished them by injudicious use and by failing to check erosion that their crop producing power is diminishing

use of our resources, and we have just reason to be proud of our growth. But the time has come to inquire seriously what will happen when our forests are gone, when the coal, the iron, the oil and the gas are exhausted, when the soils shall have been still further impoverished and washed into the streams, polluting the rivers, denuding the fields and obstructing navigation. These questions do not relate only to the next century or to the next generation. It is time for us now as a nation to exercise the same reasonable foresight in dealing with our great natural resources that would be shown by any prudent man in conserving and wisely using the property which contains the assurance of well-being for himself and his children.

CARNEGIE'S SPEECH TO CONFERENCE

Ultimate Exhaustion of Coal Supply Is Sure—
What the Nation Should Do.

In view of the sobering facts presented, the thoughtful man is forced to realize, first, that our production and consumption of minerals are increasing much more rapidly than our population; and second, that our methods are so faulty and extravagant that the average waste is very great, and in coal almost as great as the amount consumed. The serious loss of life in the mines

all reasonable allowance, unless there be careful husbanding, or revolutionizing inventions, or some industrial revolution comes which can not now be foreseen, the greater part of that estimated 2,500,000,000 tons of coal forming our original heritage will be gone before the end of the next century, say two hundred years hence.

To each generation the ultimate disappearance of coal is of less concern than current prices. With the working out of seams and fields, plants and transportation facilities are removed or abandoned, and other losses are incurred; and the cost



is a feature that can no longer be overlooked. Nor can we fail to realize that the most useful minerals will shortly become scarce, and may soon reach prohibitive cost, unless steps to lessen waste are taken in the interest of the future.

I have for many years been impressed with the steady depletion of our iron ore supply. It is staggering to learn that our once supposed ample supply of rich ores can hardly outlast the generation now appearing, leaving only the leaner ores for the later years of the century. It is my judgment, as a practical man accustomed to dealing with those material factors on which our national prosperity is based, that it is time to take thought for the morrow. I fully concur in the opinion of the President that the state of our resources raises one of the most serious issues now before the American people.

All estimates of future consumption and destruction of coal are liable to error; yet making

of these in the end increases prices. Already this is felt; it is estimated that by reason of the progressive exhaustion of American fields, coal consumers are today paying on an average ten per cent or fifteen per cent more than would be necessary if the supply were unlimited—and the advance must continue with each decade as the supply lessens.

Still more wasteful than our processes of mining are our methods of consuming coal. Of all the coal burned in the power plants of the country not more than from five per cent to ten per cent of the potential energy is actually used.

Mr. President and Governors of our States, it seems to me our duty is:

First, conservation of forests, for no forests, no long navigable rivers; no rivers, no cheap transportation.

Second, to systematize our water transportation, putting the whole work in the hands of the

Reclamation Service, which has already proved itself highly capable by its admirable work. Cheap water transportation for heavy freights brings many advantages, and means great saving of our ore supplies. Railroads require much steel; water does not.

Third, conservation of soil. More than a thousand millions of tons of our richest soil are swept into the sea every year, clogging the river on its way and filling our harbors. Less soil, less crops; less crops, less commerce, less wealth.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Platform Adopted by the Conference Regards Matter of Vast Importance.

The full text of the declaration of principles adopted by the gathering is as follows:

We, the Governors of the States and Territories of the United States of America, in conference assembled, do hereby declare the conviction that the great prosperity of our country rests upon the abundant resources of the land chosen by our forefathers for their homes, and where they laid the foundation of this great nation.

We look upon these resources as a heritage to be made use of in establishing and promoting the comfort, prosperity and happiness of the American people, but not to be wasted, deteriorated or needlessly destroyed.

We agree that our country's future is involved in this; that the great natural resources supply the material basis upon which our civilization must continue to depend, and upon which the perpetuity of the nation itself rests.

We declare the conviction that in the use of the natural resources our independent States are interdependent and bound together by ties of mutual benefits, responsibilities and duties.

We agree, in the light of facts brought to our knowledge and from information received from sources which we can not doubt, that this material basis is threatened with exhaustion. Even as each succeeding generation from the birth of the nation has performed its part in promoting the progress and development of the republic, so do we in this generation recognize it as a high duty to perform our part, and this duty in large degree is the adoption of measures for the conservation of the natural wealth of the country.

Of Transcendent Importance.

We declare our firm conviction that this conservation of our natural resources is a subject of transcendent importance, which should engage unremittingly the attention of the nation, the States and the people in earnest cooperation. These natural resources include the land on which we live and which yields our food; the living waters which fertilize the soil, supply power and form great avenues of commerce; the forests which yield the materials for our homes, prevent

erosion of the soil and conserve the navigation and other uses of our streams; and the minerals which form the basis of our industrial life and supply us with heat, light and power.

We agree that the land should be so used that erosion and soil wash should cease; that there should be reclamation of arid and semi-arid regions by means of irrigation, and of swamp and overflowed regions by means of drainage; that the waters should be so conserved and used as to promote navigation, to enable the arid regions to be reclaimed by irrigation, and to develop power in the interests of the people; that the forests, which regulate our rivers, support our industries and promote the fertility and productiveness of the soil, should be preserved and perpetuated; that the minerals found so abundantly beneath the surface should be so used as to prolong their utility; that the beauty, healthfulness and habitability of our country should be preserved and increased; that the sources of national wealth exist for the benefit of all the people, and that the monopoly thereof should not be tolerated.

We commend the wise forethought of the President in sounding the note of warning as to the waste and exhaustion of the natural resources of the country, and signify our high appreciation of his action in calling this conference to consider the same and to seek remedies therefor through cooperation of the Nation and the States.

We agree that this cooperation should find expression in suitable action by the Congress within the limits of, and coextensive with, the national jurisdiction of the subject, and complementary thereto, by the Legislatures of the several States within the limits of, and coextensive with, their jurisdiction.

Future Conferences.

We agree in the wisdom of future conferences between the President, members of Congress and the Governors of the States regarding the conservation of our natural resources with the view of continued cooperation and action on the lines suggested. And to this end we advise that from time to time, as in his judgment may seem wise, the President call the Governors of the States, members of Congress and others into conference.

We agree that further action is advisable to ascertain the present condition of our natural resources and to promote the conservation of the same. And to that end we recommend the appointment by each State of a commission on the conservation of natural resources, to cooperate with each other, and with any similar commission on behalf of the Federal Government.

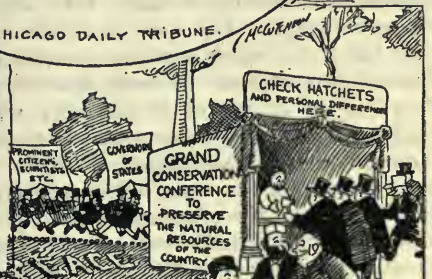
We urge the continuation and extension of forest policies adapted to secure the husbanding and renewal of our diminishing timber supply, the prevention of soil erosion, the protection of headwaters and the maintenance of the purity and navigability of the streams. We recognize



Unless All Signs Fail the Congress of Governors Will Remain in American History as Long as the Tale of the First Save-the-Trees Conference.



FIRST 'SAVE THE TREES' CONFERENCE



Uncle Sam Is Gently Reminded to Be Frugal and Forcefully Commanded to Watch Out for Pickpockets.

The Chief Executive Has a Glad-Hand Reception for the Lesser Executives.



that the private ownership of forest lands entails responsibilities in the interests of all the people, and we favor the enactment of laws looking to the protection and replacement of privately owned forests.

We recognize in our waters a most valuable asset of the people of the United States, and we recommend the enactment of laws looking to the conservation of water resources for irrigation, water supply, power and navigation, to the end that navigable and course streams may be brought under complete control and fully utilized for every purpose. We specially urge on the Federal Congress the immediate adoption of a wise, active and thorough waterway policy, providing for the prompt improvement of our streams and conservation of their watersheds required for the uses of commerce and the protection of the interests of our people.

We recommend the enactment of laws looking to the prevention of waste in the mining and extraction of coal, oil, gas and other minerals, with a view to their wise conservation for the use of the people and to the protection of human life in the mines.

Let us conserve the foundations of our prosperity.

VIEWES OF MANY EDITORS

Scarcely a Note of Criticism of the Movement Comes From the Press of Country.

We regard this conference as one of the most important assemblages that ever met in the nation's capital. The work to which it is called is in the truest sense creative—it is to renew the face of that part of the earth which we inhabit. There is no citizen of the country who is not vitally and directly interested. Farmers, manufacturers, miners, merchants, shippers, workingmen and the great army of consumers all will be benefited by the proposed reforms. Increased productivity and increased industrial and commercial efficiency are the great ends that are sought.

The sole credit for starting this great movement, and for arousing public interest in it, belongs to President Roosevelt. But for him the conference would never have been held; but for him the old wasteful methods would have continued until irreparable harm had been done. He is, therefore, entitled to the thanks of the people; he is entitled also to their enthusiastic support. With the Federal Government and the State governments at work to accomplish the great result sought, we have a right to look for a large measure of success.—Indianapolis News.

Work for Posterity.

To many persons this may seem like an unnecessary meeting and one from which no good may be expected. This is because they are not aware of

existing conditions. The arable public domain is almost entirely disposed of and the Government is now spending millions in the arid regions for purposes of irrigation. As a result land on which only cactus formerly grew is now worth \$600 an acre. The Government is also reserving mineral and timber lands so as to keep them from the hands of speculators. The work is being done with a good deal of vigor, but it has been undertaken too late to save much that has been wasted.

Nevertheless, there is work to be done that will be of advantage to posterity. There are needed many measures affecting agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests, and especially with reference to interstate waterways. Unless there is action by all the States in common the waste will continue. It is the desire of the President in calling this congress that there should be some fundamental principles agreed upon which may be enacted into legislation. While we say rather glibly that we have exhausted our natural resources, this is an error. We have put most of them in private hands, but this country in the time of people now living will have probably 300,000,000 of inhabitants. This means that all our laws, State and National, will have to be altered somewhat to meet new conditions. It means that in the future we must be more painstaking and more intelligent unless we wish to develop a large proletariat.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Firmer Union of States.

It is no longer true that there is a lack of community interest between the residents of Maine and those of Texas. The peoples of widely separated States understand each other better than ever before and appreciate the necessity of working together in certain enterprises as citizens of the republic rather than as citizens of States. In this matter of conserving the natural resources there may be occasional issues involving State questions, but in the main, thanks to the broadly educational influence of newspaper discussion, the great majority of people today recognize that only through Federal initiative, if not Federal administration, can these broad problems be solved.

The subject is so vast and complex that this conference can probably only result in a movement toward organization and effective agitation. Some agreement should be reached as to the probably effective division of responsibility between the Federal and State governments. Some program of enactment to be secured from Congress and legislatures should be drawn.

Apart from the immediate work of the resources conference this assemblage of governors will have a beneficial effect in broadening the acquaintance of the peoples of the various States with one another. When the governors of Vermont and Oklahoma, Florida and Oregon meet and shake hands there is evidence that this is in

truth a united, progressive country.—Washington Star.

An Advance in Civilization.

The call for conservation of resources really marks an advance in civilization. The primitive man and the pioneer recognized no duty to posterity. The abundance of nature seemed unlimited. Now the paternal solicitude furnishes the apt illustration. The right thinking father earnestly desires and strives to leave his son both an untarnished name and a reasonable equipment for the struggle of life. So the nation as a whole should earnestly desire and strive to leave to the next generation the national honor unstained and the national resources unexhausted.

Up to the present time the right of the individual has been recognized to injure the future of the republic for his own present profit. The time has come for a complete change in policy based upon the right of the nation to guard its own future in the essential matter of natural resources. This, after all, is but one step in a greater movement looking toward the increase of national efficiency that the gains of the past may be utilized for the perpetuation of the nation itself.—Chicago Tribune.

Brief Views from Many Sources.

There will, of course, be no saving the forests unless the Government intervenes, and in this matter we, as a people, are not showing any superior acumen, we are not delivering ourselves up to novel ideas, but are proving that we have learned a little something from the experience of the world.

The object of the conference is to effect or promote a co-operative movement for the conservation, improvement and proper utilization of the natural resources of the country. Its origin indicates that this broad inquiry is conceived in its relation to the future waterway system, which has engaged the attention of the commission. And there will be no difficulty in correlating that system with every other material interest of the country.—Chicago Record-Herald.

One of the exhibits at the conference of Governors at Washington will show the value of the irrigation system of the West. Incidental to the work of irrigation the accumulation of flood waters in mammoth artificial reservoirs will be of great benefit in preventing damage by flood, and in maintaining a steady flow of water and clarifying the Missouri and other streams.—Boston Herald.

The boldness and novelty of the Presidential conception of a gubernatorial conference on irrigation becomes manifest when we realize that the conferrees will be asked to indorse a program that materially diminishes the area of State functions and increases those of the general government.—Washington Herald.

The meeting is without parallel in the history of the country, but the idea appears so reasonable that it would not be surprising if future Presidents and future Governors should get together for the consideration of matters of vital moment to the whole American people as they may arise.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

This conference will be unique in that it will be the first of the kind ever held in this country. The reports of its deliberations, lasting three days, will undoubtedly be read with keen interest in all the States.—Boston Globe.

The people as a whole must rise to their opportunity or the splendid advantages which this nation enjoys will be sacrificed to the superior foresight of our industrial rivals. And wise forestry laws lie at the base of any policy of successful waterways development.—Springfield Union.

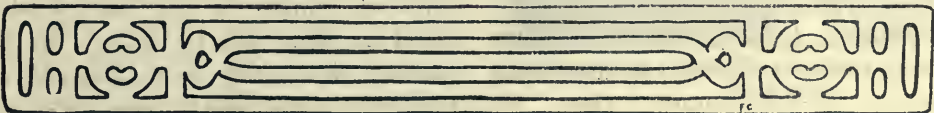
About some of the measures urged by the President there is difference of opinion, but there is one as to the wisdom, necessity and urgency of which no dissent has appeared from any quarter, and that is the bill for the White Mountain and Appalachian forest reserve.—Washington Post.

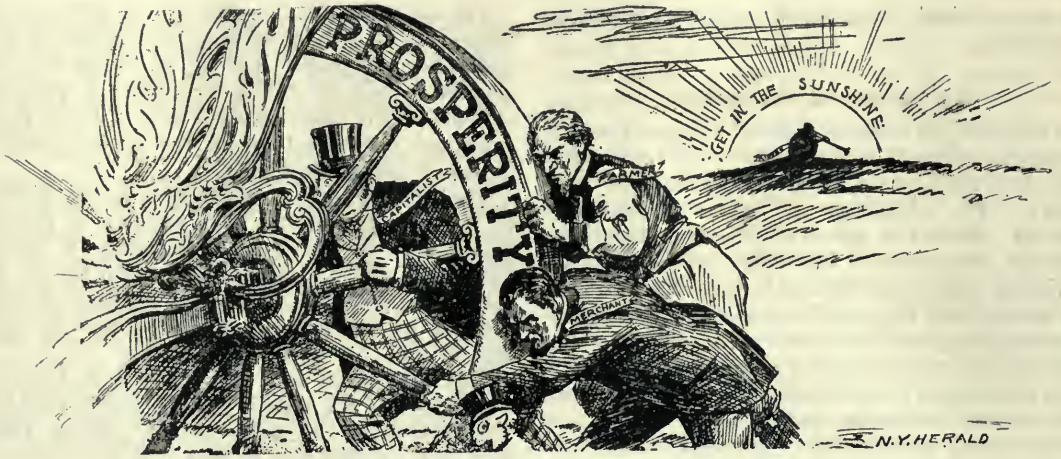
The theory of the relation between forests and streams has a solid foundation. Since the forests have been destroyed in various places many streams which were formerly navigable for vessels of considerable size are now filled up and no longer navigable.—Baltimore Sun.

Even the lumbermen themselves are recognizing the gravity of the problem and sensing the serious fact that without systematic conservation and more intelligent general treatment than has been employed in the past their industry is destined to be short lived.—Boston Transcript.

New York State will plant eleven hundred thousand trees this year. That is reforestation by wholesale, and the continuation of such a policy will materially help to solve one of the most pressing of our national problems.—Providence Journal.

Aside from the men who have been ravaging upon American forests for their personal enrichment, regardless of the public interest or of the future, no one can be found to oppose the national policy of forest protection and preservation.—Pittsburg Dispatch.





“GIVE US A REST AND SUNSHINE”

NATIONAL PROSPERITY ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED AT ST. LOUIS
APPLIES THE MIND CURE TO THE NATION'S
FINANCIAL ILLS

IF the congress of governors convened by the President for discussing ways and means for preserving the natural resources of the country was one of the most important meetings of men that time has seen; the rise of another organization, the National Prosperity Association, is perhaps of still deeper significance and more pregnant of beneficent results to the human family. The latter movement stands for a partial recognition of the fact that the recent financial panic was a “state of mind”—or rather an apparent lack of mind—rather than the necessary result of any set of economic conditions. In discussing the matter the New York Times says: “Panic is a psychological phenomenon, and inasmuch as the one that came upon us last October was to a greater degree than any other panic that ever visited us, unreasonable, uncalled-for and caused by pure fright and nervousness, it is highly desirable that the experiment of ridding ourselves of its after effects by the faith-cure process should be tried.” The same paper significantly remarks, further, in discussing the prosperity of the country, that “we

ought to get over the habit of letting our Presidential campaigns kill business.”

It seems that some 10,000 industrial, trade, and financial bodies in the United States are to be appealed to to join in the work of reassuring the country. A literary bureau is in operation, a million copies of a comforting platform adopted at St. Louis are to be distributed, and addresses, circulars, letters, and other documents will be spread broadcast. “Let us alone” and “Give us a rest and sunshine” are the mottoes of the movement, the endeavor being to stop unwarranted attacks upon corporations and business conditions generally. President Roosevelt was appealed to on the ground that his “co-operation would go far to aid in the restoration of hopefulness, of confidence, and of right thinking in our land,” and he responded as enthusiastically as any original “sunshiner” among them.

“Let Us Alone” was, however, a very unfortunate phrase to use. Anti-trust papers could no more fail to follow up the advantage thus given them than day can fail to follow night. Hearst took down his Bible



Dee-lighted!

—New York World.

and turning with deft fingers to the first chapter of Mark read the story of the original "Let Us Alone" utterance:

"And there was in their synagogue a man with an unclean spirit; and he cried out,

"Saying, Let Us Alone, what have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth, art thou come to destroy us? I know thee who thou art, the holy one of God.

"And Jesus rebuked him, saying, 'Hold thy peace, and come out of him.'

"And when the unclean spirit had torn him, and cried with a loud voice, he came out of him."

The point was obvious, and the Hearst papers proceeded with alacrity to point out that the unclean spirit enjoying himself inside the unhappy man in the synagogue was very much like the Trust spirit enjoying himself inside of Uncle Sam and anxiously crying out to all disturbers, "Let Us Alone!"

SENTIMENT IN BUSINESS

Mental Conditions at the Bottom of Speculative and Commodity Movements.

Sentiment, it is well known, plays a very important part in material affairs, so important, in fact, that on numerous occasions the entire great swing of a speculative or even a commodity market is set down to its influence. Persons who recall this fact will not dismiss as a matter unimportant or wholly visionary the campaign

inaugurated by the National Prosperity Association of St. Louis.

It will, of course, require something more than a mere crusade of optimism to exorcise pessimism from the land and again establish the complete sway of prosperity, but the proper way to start recovery upon its course is laid down on the lines of cheerfulness. In this connection it is well to recall the German proverb: "We never eat our soup quite so hot as it is served to us." The country is by no manner of means as bad off as pessimists would make it appear, nor will depression continue indefinitely. A turn is at hand.

Industry asks no more of politicians and agitators than Diogenes did of Alexander the Great when he asked that august sovereign to stand out of his sunlight. Given rest from the ceaseless disturbances which have so unsettled the commercial and industrial community, and given sunlight for the maturing harvests, and confidence will assuredly return. With it will come prosperity.

There is lessened business activity everywhere, but it is certainly relative. Upon any other occasion except that encompassed within the last few years, the measure of activity now prevailing would have been accounted most abundant. The country feels "blue," partly at least because it is making its comparisons with last year or with that immediately preceding, which mark an interval of the most remarkable commercial development this country or any other country has ever seen. This fact should be recalled when considering the setback we have sustained.



Uncle Sam: Get That in Your System and Cheer Up.

—International Syndicate.

It is not pleasant, of course, that there should have been any check at all to the progressive movement, but since one has occurred it is not well to overlook some of the beneficial features resulting therefrom. It has shown to the world that this country has simply marvelous resources and possesses a wonderful power of recuperation. It has taught some lessons of economy and prudence when lessons of economy and prudence were necessary. As a result the country has laid down a splendid foundation upon which to rear new and even greater prosperity in the future.

The business men of St. Louis found when they compared notes on their affairs that they had not yet suffered reverses as serious as they had imagined. Their stocks of merchandise were low, their collections, though not as good as a year ago, showed improvement, and their merchandise sales, too, showed signs of revival. So they published the facts to the world. Their testimony was in marked contrast to gloomy forebodings elsewhere expressed, and they even urged to spread the good news and the cheerful sentiments broadcast over the land. This they have done, and in so doing have set in motion a campaign of cheer, which meets approval and which is destined to yield great material benefits to commercial interests, for such movements are progressive.—New York Herald.

OTHER OPINIONS OF PRESS

Movement Universally Regarded As Highly Beneficent In Restoration of Normality.

Of course, a sick man can not be cured by

merely propping him on his feet and telling him he is well, but convalescence will never be real for the man who lacks confidence to get up. When things are fundamentally sound the faith cure is directly and positively indicated. So the administration of large and frequent doses of confidence is just the tonic treatment called for by the existing industrial and commercial situation.—St. Louis Republic.

On the whole, optimism reigns. The spirit of hope, the earnest of better things to come, has spread abroad. Georgia—and the South—are confronting the future with a confidence that is daily growing surer of foot and more assured of its reason for existence.—Atlanta Constitution.

Confidence as well as alarm is catching. As the country doesn't look sick, and as all of its organs are sound, why should it longer be laid up? There has always been a good deal of hustle in the Mississippi Valley, and now is an excellent time for the spirit to manifest itself.—Washington Star.

The National Prosperity Association will try the mind cure on the state of trade. The country is prosperous, but does not realize it, and the association formed in St. Louis will convince it of the fact.—Philadelphia Record.

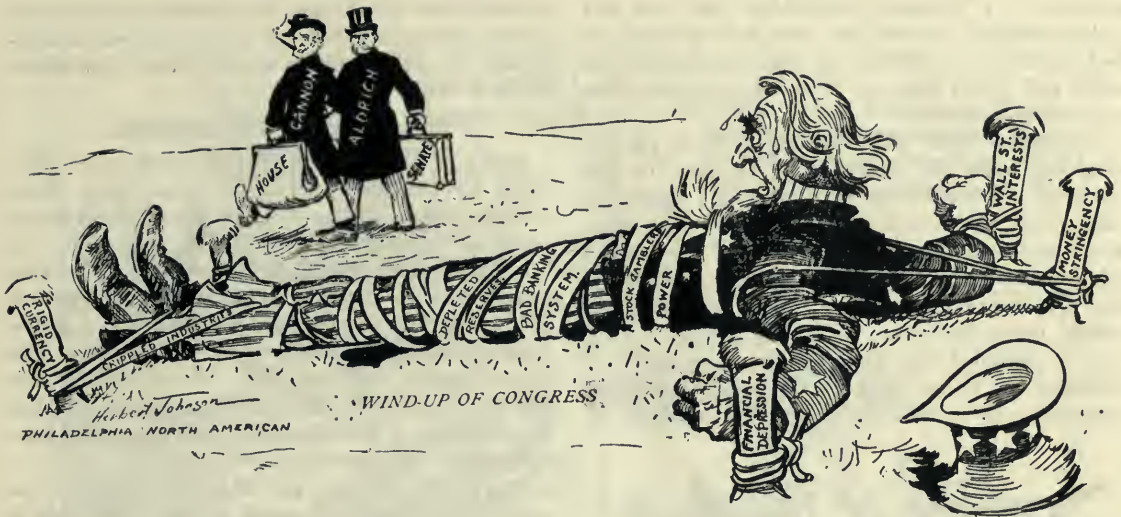
The recent placing of orders for many thousands of tons of steel rails, the recall of thousands of employees in coal, iron and steel and allied industries, together with the rapid accumulation of money in the banks, have already done much to indicate the restoration of public confidence and the return of business to its usual volume of transactions.—Buffalo News.

"Give Us a Rest and Sunshine."

Weary are we of moonshine
Flooding the country through,
Charges devoid of substance,
Vaporings strange and new;
Weary are we of turmoil,
Fighting and heat and row;
Give us a rest and sunshine,
That is our slogan now.

Weary are we of limelight
Centred on one alone,
Shadows upon the country,
Calcium on him thrown.
Weary are we of jawings,
Messages, speeches, too;
Give us a rest and sunlight,
That is our slogan new.
—McLandburgh Wilson in New York Sun.





ACTION AND INACTION OF CONGRESS

FEARFUL OF EFFECT ON APPROACHING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
FIRST SESSION OF SIXTIETH CONGRESS ENDS WITH LITTLE
LEGISLATION—APPROPRIATIONS AGGREGATE \$1,030,000,000

LEGISLATIVE problems presented to the recent Congress for solution and that remain unanswered so far outnumber the actual "results" that they may afford justification of the charge in the approaching campaign that it has been a "do nothing" session. More important questions were presented and discussed on which the public generally, or sections or classes, demanded action than ever before in the history of Congress. A majority of these were of President Roosevelt's making and listed among his "policies." Comparatively the enactments were few. On the other hand, the aggregate of appropriations was great, being something like \$1,030,000,000, the largest amount of public money ever appropriated at a single session of Congress. The most important piece of legislation was the currency bill, discussion of which will be found in the financial section of this number of the Pandex of the Press. One of the spectacular features of the session was the filibuster of Senator La Follette in

which he spoke continuously for fourteen hours in an endeavor to defeat the passage of the currency bill. Of more importance, probably, than the legislation enacted, was the advancement given the cause of international arbitration by the ratification of such treaties by the Senate, twelve nations, including Japan, agreeing to settle disputes in this way. Of great importance in this connection was the agreement between the United States and Great Britain to settle the century-old question of the Newfoundland fisheries by arbitration. The following excellent summary of the work of the session is from the Associated Press report:

RECORD OF THE SESSION

Currency Problem, President's Battleship Program, and Labor Legislation Occupied Session.

Standing conspicuously above all other questions with which Congress dealt was the passage of an emergency currency bill. Thrust upon the attention of legislators at the opening of the

session by a financial depression that had not fully subsided, it was the first big question to be considered. Likewise it was the hardest to meet and it did more to delay adjournment than any other measure.

Numerous bills affecting labor were considered by both the Senate and House. In the form in which the bills were presented organized labor was not heartily behind them, and questions concerning the constitutionality of many of the measures, in the light of recent decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States, raised other barriers.

It is conceded that more legislation would have resulted had it not been for the pending national elections. The elections placed the majority in

of organized labor from the treble penalty clause of the Sherman anti-trust law, and other amendments to relieve labor unions from operations of this law.

Compromises With Roosevelt.

Some of the striking things urged upon Congress by President Roosevelt other than those already mentioned, and which were not enacted, resulted in compromises. For instance, he wanted a national child labor law. He also asked for the enactment of a law regulating child labor in the District of Columbia and the territories, and the latter bill was passed. The bill as passed will not serve as a model act for the encouragement of state legislatures for the reason that it was amended to fit peculiar conditions in the district.

The construction of four battleships was urged in a special message to Congress, and a fight for this program was led by administration members of both the Senate and House, which contest resulted in failure. An appropriation was made for the construction of two battleships, and the policy of authorizing two each year was announced by Republican leaders, which was generally regarded as a concession to the President's big naval program.

Nibbled at the Tariff.

Authority to name a tariff commission and to appoint experts to gather data with a view to revision of the tariff at the next session was strongly advocated. As a result, resolutions were adopted in the Senate authorizing the committee on finance, and in the House authorizing the committee on ways and means to conduct individual investigations. These committees are empowered to employ such experts as they need.

Several features were raised which were designed to place greater powers in the hands of the interstate commerce commission in the matter of regulating railroad rates. Among these was a proposal that the commission proceed to ascertain the physical valuation of railroads; that the commission be given the power to suspend increases in railroad rates pending an investigation of the justice of such advances; allowing railroads to make pooling agreements; and several other questions involving the regulation of interstate commerce. None of these bills was passed, but a substantial victory for the commission was won in the appropriation of \$350,000 for the establishment of a statistical and accounting department of the commission, which appropriation was opposed by Chairman Tawney of the House committee on appropriations.

Commodities Clause Unchanged.

An effort was made in the Senate to suspend



Phil Morgan
DYING OUT IN A BLAZE OF GLORY?

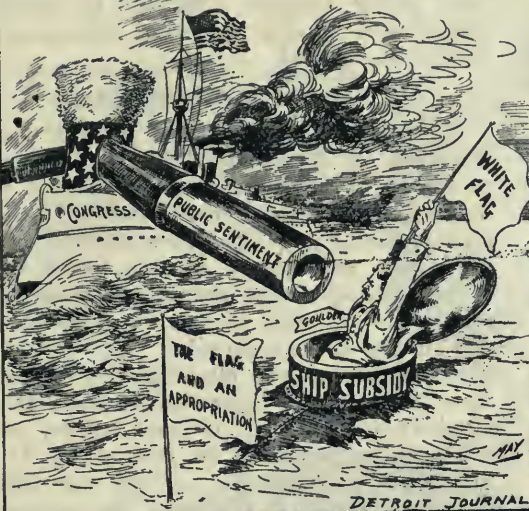
—Philadelphia Inquirer.

a delicate situation, a fact not overlooked by the Democrats in the House, who further complicated the Republicans' position by a filibuster to compel the passage of measures demanded by President Roosevelt and opposed by a majority of the Republicans in both branches of Congress.

Out of this condition of affairs was steered a new employers' liability law to take the place of that declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and a bill providing for the compensation of Government employees in hazardous occupations who are injured in line of duty.

Other matters of equal or greater importance to organized labor failed. These include an anti-injunction law, provision for the exemption

A BAD YEAR FOR SUBMARINES.



Congress Again Refuses to Enact a Ship Subsidy Law and the Republican Presidential Campaign will Be Free From the Charge of Class Legislation.



Old Mother Hubbard's Chagrin at Finding the Cupboard Bare—to Say Nothing of the Dog's—Was Nothing Compared With the President's Disgust at Congress.



the operation of the commodities clause of the Hepburn railroad rate act until January 1, 1910, but there was no general sentiment in either body demanding this legislation in the interests of railroads which own mines and manufacturing establishments.

A further argument against the proposition appeared in the fact that there had been little legislation in aid of other commercial classes or for the benefit of labor organizations. The commodities clause became effective on May 1, and under it railroads which transport in interstate commerce productions of mines or manufacturing plants which they own, wholly or in part, are subject to heavy penalties for each violation.

The law applies particularly to railroads which own coal mines. There was a considerable faction in Congress which believed no necessity existed for the relief of railroads from the operation of this law, as they were of the opinion the law, when tested, will be declared unconstitutional.

Federation's Efforts Fail.

Some general revision of the Sherman anti-trust law in the interest of both capital and labor was demanded and a bill was presented by the National Civic Federation. It was advocated strongly by Seth Low, Victor Morawetz, and other well known persons, but Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and an officer of the National Civic Federation as well, did not take kindly to it. After a number of hearings were held before the judiciary committees of the House and Senate it became evident it stood no chance of passage. A movement was then started for the appointment of a commission to consider such legislation during the recess of Congress, but this met with no encouragement.

The question of conserving the natural resources was before the session prominently for many weeks. An effort was made in both bodies to obtain an appropriation for the creation of the Southern Appalachian and White mountains forest reserves, but it did not succeed. As an alternative a commission to investigate was authorized.

No Waterways Fund Created.

The creation of a "waterways fund" by making an appropriation of \$50,000,000 was advocated and rejected because, among other reasons, of the condition of the treasury. As a substitute a bill was prepared to "continue" the inland waterways commission, which bill was amended to "authorize" the commission. On this subject there was a great deal of debate, it being contended that President Roosevelt had no authority to appoint the commission in the first place.

Great interest attached to this legislation because of the convening by President Roosevelt of the conference of Governors. At this conference questions connected with the conservation of natural resources were brought conspicuously before Congress. The bill to permit the President to appoint the inland waterways commission was passed.

Increase in Officers' Pay.

An action of great general interest was the provision for a substantial increase in the pay of officers and enlisted men of the army, navy, marine corps, revenue cutter service, and life saving service of the Government. Several other bills were passed for the benefit of the military establishment and among these was a provision to increase the marine corps by what will amount to one regiment.

A bill was passed removing the restrictions from the sale and disposition of lands held by members of the five civilized tribes, except fullbloods. The effect of this act is to put \$150,000,000 of property on the tax lists of Oklahoma, which will increase the revenues of that State by about \$3,000,000 annually.

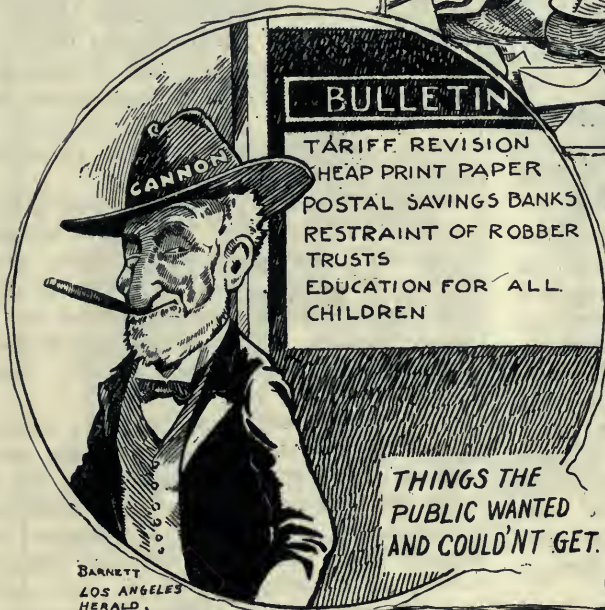
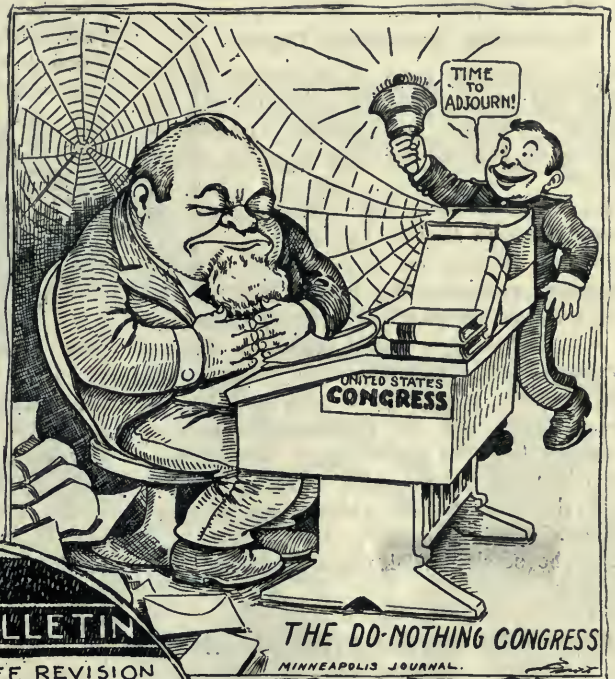
Campaign publicity bills were considered in both branches of Congress, but none of the measures became a law; bills regulating the shipment of liquor to prohibition States were considered without result and bills to establish postal savings banks met the same fate.

Veto Threat Sidetracks Bills.

The announced policy of President Roosevelt to veto bills for the construction of dams across navigable streams unless such bills provided for the compensation of the Government for the franchise and contained some limitation on the time the franchise shall run resulted in several measures being sidetracked. The Rainey river (Minnesota) dam project which was passed by Congress and vetoed by the President because of the absence of such provisions was passed over the President's veto. The reason for this action was that authority to construct this dam was granted before the President's policy was announced and the company building the dam had expended a great deal of money upon it, the vetoed bill being merely to extend the time of completion of the project. At the same time many bills were passed authorizing the construction of dams as well as bills providing for the building of bridges across navigable streams.

A determined effort was made in the Senate to take a step looking toward ship subsidy. The ocean mail subvention bill was passed as an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill. It was opposed in the House and is a disputed item in conference. It is intended to encourage the establishment of mail and passenger steamship lines from the United States ports to ports

According to the Cartoonists,
Making Campaign Speeches
Appeals to Our Legislators
More Than Passing Laws,
Particularly Before a Presi-
dential and Congressional
Election.



Being Unable to Manage His
Mule-Team, Made Up of a
Refractory Senate and an
Obstinate House, Farmer
Roosevelt Left Quite a
Piece of Plowing Undone.

of South America, Philippine Islands, Japan, China and Australasia.

Suppressing Anarchistic Papers.

Another important piece of legislation in the postoffice bill is a provision authorizing the Postmaster General to suppress periodicals which publish articles inciting anarchy, arson, or murder.

Among other matters which became laws at the present session are the following:

Prohibiting betting on races in the District of Columbia; requiring the registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, which is intended as a model for State legislation; reclassifying many important posts in the consular service; repealing the shipping law in relation to trade with the Philippine Islands so as to permit the free operation of foreign vessels; and increasing from eight to twelve dollars a month the pensions of widows and orphans of soldiers.

During the session 3794 private pension bills became laws.

CONGRESS AND INTERNATIONAL AMITY

Thirty-Seven Treaties Ratified—Twelve Nations Agree to Settle Disputes by Arbitration.

With little discussion and less publicity, the Senate at this session placed its approval on thirty-seven treaties—more in number than had been ratified during the twenty years preceding.

Twelve nations have agreed by treaty with the United States to arbitrate future disputes, which is taken to mean that the world has now been established on the plane of arbitration.

The foundation for continued friendly procedure in adjusting questions with the Orient is believed to be contained in the treaties with and the legislation in respect to Japan, to which is to be added the friendly visit of the fleet to that part of the world.

A basis of settlement has been arrived at with Great Britain by which the long-standing and disputatious questions between Canada and the United States are assured of satisfactory adjustment.

To these important international accomplishments, directed throughout by Secretary Root, may be added a number of lesser magnitude. Extradition treaties were negotiated with Spain, Portugal, Uruguay, and San Marino, while naturalization treaties have been concluded with Peru, Salvador, and Portugal.

The gain for arbitration is regarded as a distinct victory for American diplomacy, initiated by the instructions to the American delegates to The Hague conference. The result so far is the approval of general arbitration treaties with Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, Spain,

Switzerland, Mexico, Portugal, Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark. Besides the general arbitration treaty agreements on these subjects were affirmed with eleven countries: Recovery of contract debts, opening of hostilities, laws and customs of war on land, rights and duties of neutral powers, submarine contact mines, bombardment by naval forces, naval war and the Geneva convention, right of capture in naval war, discharging projectiles from balloons, and the final act of the peace conference.

Japan Committed to Arbitration.

As to the Orient, the important accomplishment is the bringing of Japan into the group of nations committed to arbitration. Besides this are the conventions with that country which guarantee in Korea and China protection for inventions, trade marks and copyrights. Then there is the good fellowship which is manifested in the manner this government is preparing to participate in the Tokyo exposition in 1912. The paramount question for adjustment between the United States and Japan is that of immigration, and it is the desire that the negotiations which have been going on with gratifying results may continue free from influences of prejudice or passion.

In the adjustment of the Canadian questions, a century and a quarter of strife will be brought to an end. But greater even than this is regarded the moral effect on the world of two great powers making practical use of the arbitration principle. This principle is to be invoked in adjusting the Newfoundland fisheries question.

It is freely admitted that with the increasing population of both countries, and the continuance of the vexations which arise on the Newfoundland banks, the alternative of a settlement would be the maintenance of two great naval fleets in those waters, one by Great Britain, to enforce her interpretation of the laws, and the other by the United States, to maintain the rights of American fishermen. The Hague tribunal will settle this dispute.

In but one instance did the Senate fail to comply with the request of Secretary Root on the question of treaties. It failed to approve the convention making international regulations for the receipt and transmission of wireless messages. It is predicted this treaty will be agreed to later.—Washington Post.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS

Some Good Laws Passed, Much Needed Legislation Neglected, the General Opinion.

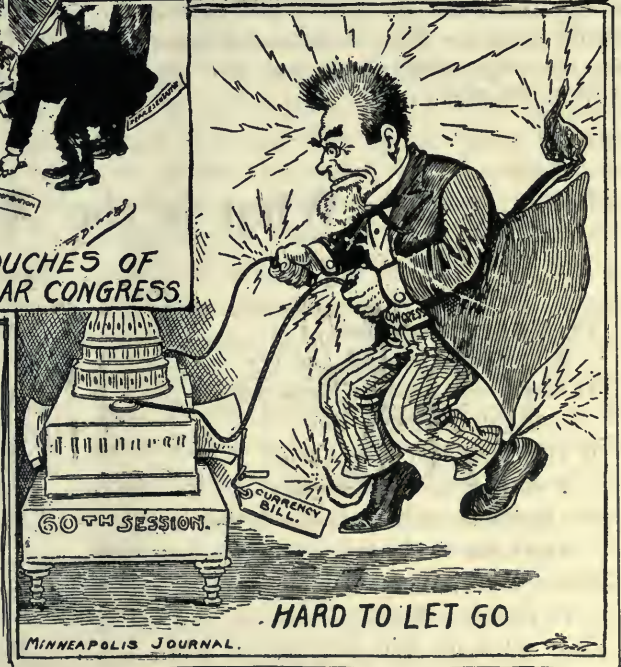
In the session just ended Congress has done a great deal of good, some bad, and much mediocre work. Taken by and large, it has been



For a Panic Year Uncle Samuel Felt Remarkably Free With His Money —He Hated to Pass a Currency Law But Couldn't Let Go Without Doing It.



The Artist of the Indianapolis News Does Not Think It Was a Do-Nothing Congress. He Represents It as a Remarkably Busy Body.



the same old Congress, with perhaps a little more than its share of concession to the Executive. One of the facts that loom large as the session closes is that Theodore Roosevelt has not grown less as his term has approached its close. He has been a great President, and still wields unexampled influence, at a time when other Presidents have found their power slipping from them and Congress becoming more and more indifferent to their wishes or recommendations. If a weakling had been in the White House, this session of Congress would have written history differently, and the national convention would have provided another history for the next four years. As the situation stands, however, Congressmen are at liberty to go home and dream other dreams than four years more of the "big stick" hanging above their heads.—Washington Post.

Great Expenditures Not Unmixed Evil.

The appropriations have been, for an aggregate, much larger than the income is likely to be, and unless the business of the country increases very rapidly, so as to produce a corresponding increase in the revenue, they may come very near extinguishing the treasury surplus above a necessary working balance. That will not be an unmixed evil. It is in fact a normal condition. No government on earth but our own carries over a large surplus from year to year. If it disappears we shall be brought face to face with the problem of paying as we go or increasing debt in time of peace. And that is the way it should be. It will also relieve the treasury from the duty of advancing money to move the crops, which it can not do if it does not have the money.

The probability of the disappearance of the treasury surplus is the only justification for the purpose of the wretched emergency currency law, which was passed in spite of La Follette's unjustifiable filibuster. It is barely possible that scarcity of currency may exist next fall sufficient to induce the banks to try to operate under the awkward, unsound, and cumbersome Aldrich-Vreeland hybrid. The La Follette filibuster seems to have been based on the fact that railroad bonds would be available as security for currency, whereas La Follette desired that only municipal and other public bonds should be available. In other words, La Follette objected to securities which banks can procure any time at a moment's notice with the certainty of selling them promptly when done with them, and insisted upon bonds which are mainly held for investment and might or might not be available when desired, and might or might not be promptly salable when the emergency was past. His action was improper. Bonds are not suitable for the purpose, but if banks are to be compelled to speculate in bonds at all they should be allowed their choice among sound securities. Of course, bonds can be borrowed for the purpose by paying the price. The bill passed in spite of the filibuster, and the commission which it created would be useful if we did not know in advance that its action would be governed rather by political than financial exigencies.

The heavy and steadily increasing annual appropriations by Congress are the result of popular demand for the services which they pay for. So long as that public sentiment continues expenditures will increase, regardless of which party is in power.—San Francisco Chronicle.

What is the Answer?

The pupils in arithmetic
Will please stand up and try
To figure out some problems which
Confront the public eye.
If thirty million dollars fine
Is charged to make amends
For high finance, how much will that
Affect the dividends?
When Harrisburg puts up a house
To shelter politics,
How much he paid for common stone
And how much for gold bricks?

When Count Fucashi sets himself
To win an heiress great,
In figuring up the household funds,
How much will he donate?
If twice the stenographic force
With courage all sublime
Should go to work, could a canal
Be built in half the time?
If any candidate should get
The votes he thinks his due,
How many would the other men
Find left when he got through?

—Washington Star.



ATTORNEY GENERAL BONAPARTE STIRS UP THE RAILROADS.

NEW ERA IN AMERICAN FINANCE

ISSUE OF OTHER THAN BOND-SECURED NOTES ALLOWED—APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUES—FINANCIAL RECOVERY RAPID THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

“IT is a new epoch which now dawns in the financial history of the American people,” says Walter Wellman, writing in the Chicago Record-Herald. “Currency based upon the assets of banks—that is, upon the industries, mobile property and commercial activities of the people as represented by the banks—is now authorized by law. In some respects this step forward is one of the most remarkable ever seen in our country. It shows again how quickly the thinking American people master a financial or economic problem once something occurs to rouse their thought. The first great example of this we have had in recent times was the adoption of the gold standard by popular vote in the presidential election of 1896.” The same writer gives the following excellent outline of the conditions which Congress sought to remedy by the currency bill passed at the recent session:

“If ever there was a practical object lesson in finance this country had one last

fall. Business was paralyzed, banks virtually abdicating their functions, exchanges among the people stopped, all because there was not enough bond-based currency in the country. To meet this emergency voluntary associations of banks called clearing houses issued currency without the form or sanction of law and called that currency clearing-house certificates. Some individual banks issued cashier’s checks. All this passed as money, was money, and upon no such issue, unrecognized in law as it was, was a dollar lost. Such money was not fiat, it was not unsound, it was not dangerous. It was money behind which stood promises to pay, promises of merchants, manufacturers, all sorts of men of affairs, to pay within thirty, sixty or ninety days. Behind their promises was their property of all sorts—the commodities and goods going to market, the activity and resources of the country as a going, prosperous and solvent concern.”

PROVISIONS OF CURRENCY BILL

Banks May Issue Emergency Currency Based on Commercial Paper or Bonds.

The provisions of the new currency bill are as follows:

National banking associations having an unimpaired capital and surplus of not less than twenty per cent and not less than ten in number, having an aggregate capital and surplus of at least \$5,000,000, may form voluntary associations to be known as national currency associations.

Such an association shall have and exercise any and all the powers necessary to carry out the purposes of the act, namely, to render available, under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury, as a basis for additional circulation any securities including, commercial paper, held by a national banking association.

For the purpose of obtaining such circulation

representing actual commercial transactions, which when accepted by the association shall bear the names of at least two responsible parties and have not exceeding four months to run."

All Members Liable.

The banks and the assets of all the banks in each association are made jointly and severally liable for the redemption of such additional circulation; and to secure such liability the lien created by section 5230 of the Revised Statutes shall extend to and cover all the assets of all banks belonging to the association and to the securities deposited by them with the corporate associations, but each bank shall be liable only in the proportion that its capital and surplus bears to the aggregate capital and surplus of all such banks.

Whenever any bank shall fail to make good its redemption fund in the treasury of the United States the Treasurer shall notify the National



SKEPTICAL ABOUT PROSPERITY.

any bank belonging to such an association, having United States bond-secured notes outstanding to an amount not less than forty per cent of its capital stock and which has its capital unimpaired and a surplus of not less than twenty per cent, may deposit and transfer to the association, in trust for the United States, such of the securities above mentioned, as may be satisfactory to the corporation.

On behalf of the bank the officers of the corporation may thereupon make application to the Controller of the Currency for an issue of additional circulating notes to an amount not exceeding seventy-five per cent of the cash value of the securities deposited. If, however, State, city, town or municipal bonds of a character later described shall be offered as security they shall be accepted at ninety per cent of their market value.

In no case shall any bank be authorized to issue circulating notes based on commercial paper in excess of thirty per cent of its unimpaired capital and surplus. "The term commercial paper shall be held to include only notes rep-

Currency Association to which it belongs to make good, and upon its failure so to do the Treasurer may, in his discretion, apply the redemption funds of the other banks belonging to the corporation to make up the deficiency, and the corporation may then, after five days' notice, sell the securities of such bank which have been deposited with the association at public sale and turn the proceeds into the United States Treasury for purposes of redemption.

Any individual bank which has a United States bond-secured circulation not less than forty per cent of its capital stock and a surplus of not less than twenty per cent may make application to the Controller of the Currency for authority to issue additional circulating notes to be secured by the deposit of bonds other than bonds of the United States. When approved the bank shall deposit with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer approved bonds and shall be entitled to receive circulating notes to the amount of ninety per cent of the market value of the bonds, but not in excess of their par value.

All circulating notes under this act shall be



given the same consideration in all respects as is accorded to the present bond-secured national bank note, except as modified in this bill. The total amount of outstanding notes of any bank, including bond-secured and additional notes, shall not exceed the amount of the unimpaired capital and surplus of the bank, and not more than \$500,000,000 of such additional circulating notes shall be outstanding at any one time. Banks having any additional notes outstanding shall

keep on deposit in the United States Treasury a redemption fund of ten per cent.

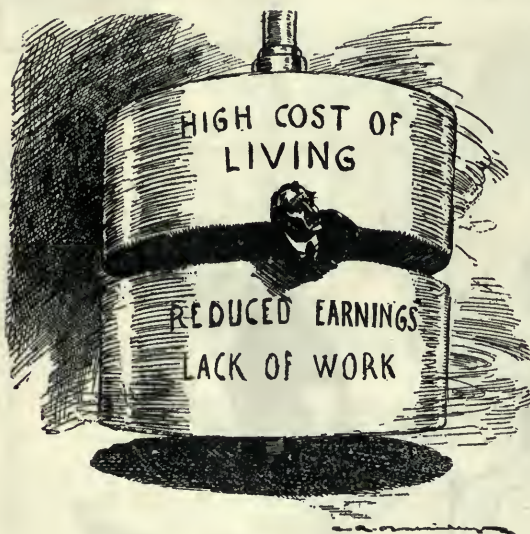
National banking associations having on deposit bonds of the United States bearing interest at two per cent per annum, including Panama bonds, shall pay the Treasurer of the United States in January and July a tax of one-quarter of one per cent each half year upon the average amount of notes in circulation based on these bonds; and such associations depositing bonds drawing in

excess of two per cent shall pay a tax of one-half of one per cent each half year.

Banks having circulating notes secured otherwise than by bonds of the United States shall pay for the first month a tax of five per cent per annum upon the average amount of their notes in circulation based upon such deposit, and afterward an additional tax of one per cent per annum for each month until a tax of ten per cent per annum is reached, which tax shall remain until the notes are redeemed.

May Withdraw Notes.

Banks desiring to withdraw their circulating notes may do so by the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States. Not more than \$9,000,000 of lawful money shall be so deposited in any one month for this purpose. Any bank desiring to withdraw such notes based



In a Tight Place.

—New York World.

on other than government bonds may make similar provisions, but such deposits made by the banks to redeem these notes shall not be covered into the Treasury.

Such additional circulating notes, when presented for redemption, shall be redeemed in the lawful money of the United States.—New York Herald.

WARNING AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE

Government Costing Nine Dollars Per Capita Likely to Run Nation on Rocks.

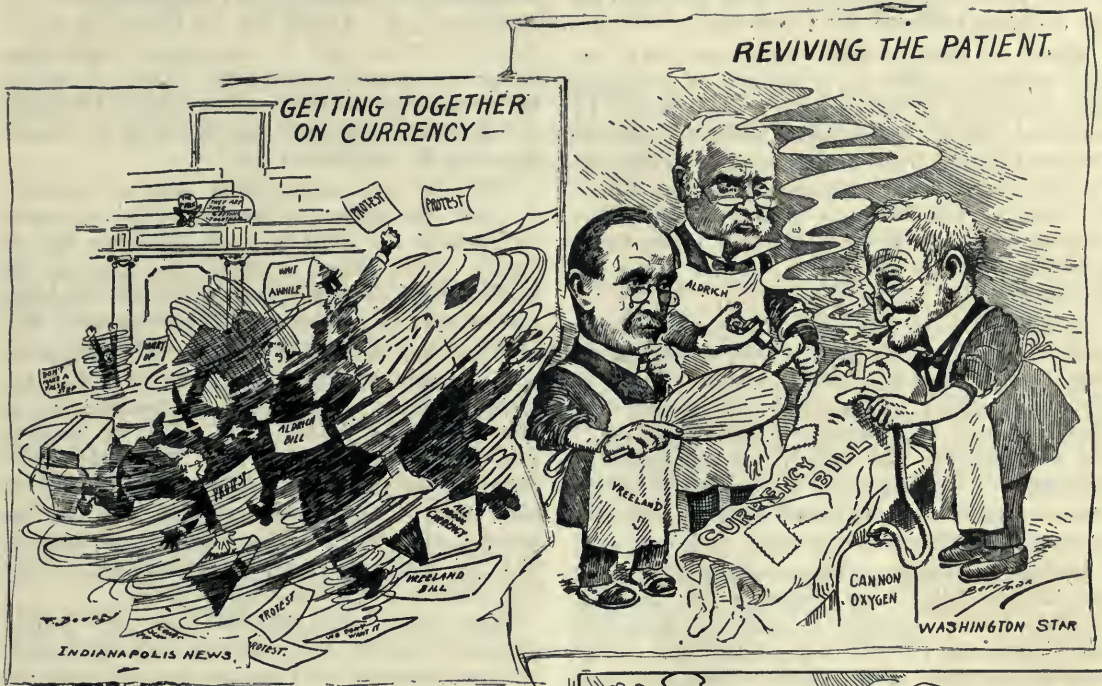
During the year 1907 the receipts of the Government were \$663,000,000 and the disbursements \$579,000,000. The appropriations for the year 1908 were, exclusive of the postoffice, \$555,739,000.

Taking the total appropriations for next year, and subtracting the postoffice appropriation, we have left \$728,000,000, as against an appropriation for this year of \$555,739,000. Here is an increase in one year of \$174,000,000, or almost exactly two dollars per capita. The appropriations just made are heavily in excess of both the receipts and the expenditures for the year 1907. We are paying almost nine dollars per capita in national taxes. If we had not been so accustomed to extravagance both in public and private life we should be alarmed at this astonishing increase in the cost of government. Let us consider a few of the items. The sundry civil appropriation has risen from \$50,000,000 in 1905 to \$120,000,000 in 1909. The army appropriation was \$77,000,000 in 1905, \$70,000,000 in 1906, \$72,000,000 in 1907, \$78,000,000 in 1908. Next year it will be \$95,382,000. For the same years pension appropriations have been \$138,000,000, \$138,000,000, \$140,000,000, \$146,000,000 and \$163,000,000. Appropriations for fortifications have been \$7,518,000, \$6,747,000, \$5,053,000, \$6,898,000, \$11,500,000. Agricultural appropriations have almost doubled, having risen from \$5,902,000 to \$11,642,000. Diplomatic and consular appropriations have doubled, rising from \$2,020,000 to \$4,000,000. For the navy we have appropriated in these years \$97,500,000, \$100,336,000, \$102,000,000, \$99,000,000 and \$122,662,000. Deficiency appropriations have been \$25,000,000, \$29,000,000, \$28,000,000, \$10,509,000 and \$43,000,000.

Now, of course, all this means a vast increase in the burdens carried by the people. A government that costs nine dollars per capita, including every man, woman and child, is a very costly government. Many a citizen is feeling the pressure without realizing from whence it comes.

The Government is and must be supported by the people, and appropriations are paid out of taxes. It is not easy to reach the limit of the ability of such a people as ours to pay taxes, but there certainly is a limit beyond which we can not go without inflicting great hardship on the people. Those who are charged with the business of carrying on the Government ought to understand this. No Congress which appropriates more than \$1,000,000,000 for a single year can hope to escape criticism on the score of extravagance. It has not been long since a billion-dollar Congress was considered remarkable. Now we have a billion-dollar session, or a two billion-dollar Congress. Surely it is time to display the danger signal.

With expenditures far outrunning receipts, with these monstrous appropriations, with the cruelly high cost of living, with extravagant local governments and with a regime of generally high taxes, it seems to us that an economical public policy ought to be popular. The business depression is still with us and there are many men out of employment. Yet the tax-gatherer is busier than



ever. Local governments are heavily in debt and local tax rates are increasing, and the borrowing capacity of many of our counties and municipalities is exhausted. On top of it all we have this \$1,000,000,000 appropriation for the ensuing year. This disposition to run wild ought to be checked. —Indianapolis News.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS

Enactment of Currency Law Regarded as Most Important Legislation of Recent Congress.

The best that can be said of the Aldrich-Vreeland law is that it is probably better than no law at all. It seems to have been made as

a coat to cover the political quite as much as the financial sufferers of the country.

Money is such a timid thing that any law that makes it stable as a medium of exchange and a measure of value is to be welcomed. In criticising this crazy-quilt Aldrich-Vreeland-Cannon Bill our Democratic friends overlook the fact that they could not muster their own forces in favor of the Williams Bill, even after the advance sheets of Bryan's editorial in its favor were read to the Democrats of the House by Williams.

Incomplete as is the law now on the books with a self-killing six-year clause, it will probably do two or three useful things. First, it will give stability to that quality of money that economists call "a reserve for credit operations," and will preserve the integrity of the dollar as a medium of exchange and a measure of value. In this way the law will tend to make safe our standard of deferred payments.

In theory the measure is less objectionable than the Aldrich Bill. One principle of value is recognized—that additional circulation should be based upon the current commercial loans which it is the province of the bank to hold, and that these should be inspected and passed upon by competitive neighbor banks, who alone are in a position to judge.

The provision that the banks in any currency association are to be liable among themselves, in accordance with their capital will tend to keep the large and strong banks out of such combinations, as they would incur liability much in excess of any benefit to them.—Fresno (Cal.) Herald.

Other Opinions.

Whatever else may be said of the makeshift measure that Speaker Cannon forced upon the country, it is generally believed by students of the financial situation that it is improbable that there will be any occasion to issue currency under its provisions. It also seems pretty clear that this law affords protection against the worst effects of crises such as that of last fall. The issue of emergency currency up to five hundred million dollars, by national banks, would prevent a panic and stop hoarding.

The law itself acknowledges that it is merely a temporary affair, a hurried expedient that is to die by limitation at the end of six years. Short as this law may fall of placing the currency on a permanent basis of scientific stability, it is useful to the country in the present state of unrest and mistrust.

To our way of thinking one of the strongest points of the bill is its provision for a monetary

commission composed of nine representatives and nine senators. These are to study the entire subject with a view to permanent legislation, based on scientific principles. There is before the commission the important problem of drawing a law that will give the country an elastic currency for permanent use.

That the law just enacted does not pretend to meet the general situation is not a reason to condemn it. That it is an insurance against panics, a fire-escape measure that may not be needed, is its strongest feature, in fact, the only reason for its existence. We believe it will hasten the coming of confidence and good times.

The machinery has been provided for the prompt issue of a safe emergency currency whenever it shall be needed. The minds of business men and bankers are relieved. They feel that a repetition of the distressing currency famine of last year is impossible. There will be less popular apprehension of a monetary stringency, and for that reason such a stringency will be less likely to occur.—Chicago Tribune.

There was reasonableness and very proper precaution in the view taken by majority leaders in both branches of Congress that no risks of the recurrence of such another financial panic as occurred last year should be taken without some provision for an emergency currency to meet such a crisis.—Baltimore American.

This Congress has done many good things, but nothing that it has done will be more acceptable than its passage of a currency bill.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Congress has wisely acted on these lines. It has prevented another currency famine. It has refused to make sweeping changes in the currency.—Philadelphia Press.

The last act of the Congress in this session was its most important one. It insures the country against possible panic caused by monetary stringency. By holding relief always ready it will minimize the likelihood of need of recourse to relief.—Albany Journal.

It is frankly an emergency measure—that is, it is an attempt to remedy the defects of the currency only when those defects are most disastrously felt in the periodical commercial crisis. The larger question of making the supply elastic at all times and seasons is left to subsequent consideration.—New York Tribune.

Congress passed an emergency currency bill and provided for a monetary commission. This action, with the good crop prospects and the generally improved industrial outlook, should have a most

salutary effect on business.—Troy Times.

NEW ERA IN RAILROAD WORLD

RAILROADS OF THE EAST PROPOSE A UNIFORM ADVANCE IN RATES AND SHIPPERS FORM GIGANTIC OPPOSITION TO THE PLAN

WHEN delegates from fifty commercial organizations representing most of the trade interests of the east and middle west met in Chicago recently to protest against a threatened advance in railroad rates by roads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River, there began a new era in the American railroad world. In making rates the railroads will henceforth have to deal not only with the Interstate Commerce Commission, but with a large, permanent and powerful organization of interests. The discussion of the proposed increase in rates at the conference of shippers and in the press of the country was complicated by the persistent report that the President and the Administration had agreed to the advance in charges. It was, of course, intimated that such an arrangement had been made between the President and the railroads for political considerations, and the natural rejoinder was that the charge itself had a similar political origin. The result of the conference was to postpone the date of the proposed advance in rates from July to October or January, and it seems to be the general opinion of the press that by the time October arrives, January will seem to the railroads the more auspicious time for the advance, and that when the latter month arrives a similar feeling toward an even later date will be found. The magnitude of the question will be realized when it is remembered that the territory upon which the increased tax is to be placed is the most fertile freight producing district in the world, pays the official classification railroads almost \$1,000,000,000 annually in freight, and involves the additional annual payment by shippers of from \$70,000,000 to \$100,000,000 to the railroads. Besides presenting many facts and figures to show why

such an advance in rates at this time is unjustifiable, the conference offered the following picturesque argument:

"The Eastern roads that propose to place this burden on our industries are owned by a few men. They are well known and are constantly in the public eye. Their private fortunes, made chiefly from the shippers, are so large that there is no evidence that they have in any way suffered by the recent depression. The oriental splendor of their social functions is recorded by the press, marriage settlements continue, and high society at Newport and the metropolis dances the same as when the wheels of industry in the prosperous days vainly tried to supply the demands of the people of this country."



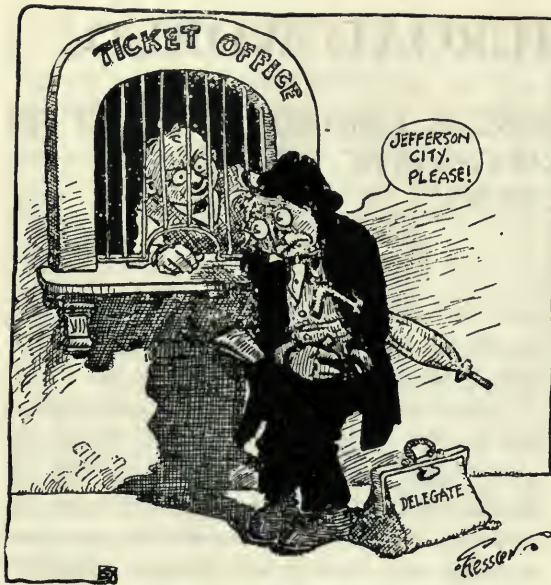
—Philadelphia Inquirer.

MEANING OF THE INCREASE IN RATES

First Advance of Kind in History of American Roads and May Affect Entire Country.

The dispatch which gave the country the first news of the contemplated advance was as follows:

The Eastern railroads have decided upon a general advance in freight rates, which will swell



No Passes to Conventions.

—St. Louis Republic.

their annual gross revenues by an estimated sum of at least \$100,000,000. This vast amount and possibly more will not be added to the coffers of the carriers without a most determined struggle between the railroads and the shipping public, with the Interstate Commerce Commission and possibly the courts as forums.

The decision to increase all freight rates an average of ten per cent was reached after numerous conferences between executive traffic officials, followed by conferences between Eastern railroad presidents. Dates have been selected for making advances of from two to ten cents per hundred in all "class" rates, and on August first all "commodity" rates except four will be advanced a maximum of forty cents a ton.

The proposed changes will be the first advance in rates of this character in the history of American railroads. It will disturb rate adjustment throughout the country and will change the rate basis which has existed for the last seventeen years.

It is understood that the action of the Eastern roads precedes by a short time similar action on the part of all railroads in the United States. In fact, the Southeastern roads already have decided, it is claimed, to follow the example of the Eastern lines.—San Francisco Chronicle.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

Present Universally Regarded as Bad Time to Raise Price of Anything.

For several reasons the present would be an exceedingly bad time to put up the price of anything. The country's great industries are on a

twenty per cent cut in volume, as compared with a year ago. This condition is indicated not only by the falling off in railway gross income, but is shown in a much more impressive way in the shrinkage in bank clearings. Most of the great staples are coming down in price. Politics is also a factor of some disturbance. In many presidential campaigns the result at the polls is sufficiently uncertain to check enterprise to some extent, and to reduce the aggregate of the country's industries. This adverse influence was felt in but a small degree in the campaign of 1900, and it was entirely absent in that of 1904, when a sweeping victory for Roosevelt was looked for by the country all along, but it was present in an emphatic degree in 1896, and to show slight extent it is here now.

Before October comes the greater part of the harvesting will have been done and the country will know the approximate extent of the crops. Seldom has the country had greater cause to pray for large yields of the great agricultural staples than it has now. Good crops, if they come—and the present promise is that they will come—will insure cheap food to the country, a good income for the farmers, and a greater activity in the demand for all sorts of goods, which will mean a larger income for the railroads. Moreover, by October the presidential outlook will be a little clearer than it is now, and the result in November can probably be predicted with some approach to confidence. Large crops and a Republican victory would pull the country up out of the slough of despond, and both of these things are exceedingly probable.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Views of Many Editors.

The shippers and the public the country over



Long Railroad War Ends.

—Detroit Journal.



Buoyancy!

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

are justly aroused by this proposed abnormal tax on commodities. Only after excessive rates are put in effect can shippers get relief through action by the Interstate Commerce Commission and then the process is slow.—Chicago News.

It looks very much like a concerted attempt by the railroads to declare their independence of government commissions and control of all kinds and become a law unto themselves in the matter of rates.—Indianapolis News.

Of course, raising freight rates \$100,000,000 a year will help prosperity to come sooner by putting a little extra burden on business men who are already in bad straits for profits. When our little line of business is prosperous then the nation is well fed.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The railroads say they "need the money." So do the shippers.—Sioux City Journal.

A general advance in freight rates would nip like a killing frost the budding promise of business revival. It is an expedient of delay and continued depression.—Philadelphia Record.

Every advance in rates will serve to further restrict the buying capacity of the public and the volume of consumption, upon the increase of which the railroads must look for their profitable business. The dull days in the transportation industry will pass more quickly if rates are kept at their present level, or even lowered.—Omaha Bee.

To pay the extra rates may be a wise choice of two evils, but it is hardly to be expected that the advance will be paid cheerfully. The average business man would be better pleased, no doubt, if there were some means of recovering a share of the big profits amassed in railroading

in recent years and applying them in such a manner as to ease the present situation.—Springfield Union.

REVIVING BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Upward Tendency in Finance and Industry Already Begun—Prediction of Political Results.

We confess to surprise at the rapidity with which business confidence is returning throughout the country. It is certain that there was a general financial panic last fall extending throughout the country, and while mercantile and especially financial failures were very few compared with those which have occurred on previous occasions of the kind, there was certainly a panic. Hitherto it has taken this country from three to five years to recover confidence after a panic. As the destruction was much less than with former panics, nobody expected the inevitable depression to continue so long as it hitherto has on such occasions, but the best that we could hope for has been that we should start on the up grade in 1909.

It looks as if we had started now. Of seventy-nine cities reporting clearings recently thirty-nine reported increases over the corresponding period of last year, although for months there has been a decrease in almost every city. Of the ten cities having the largest clearings, New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Kansas City, Baltimore and Minneapolis show increases, mostly very substantial. The increase of 20.2 per cent in New York is, of course, largely the result of specula-

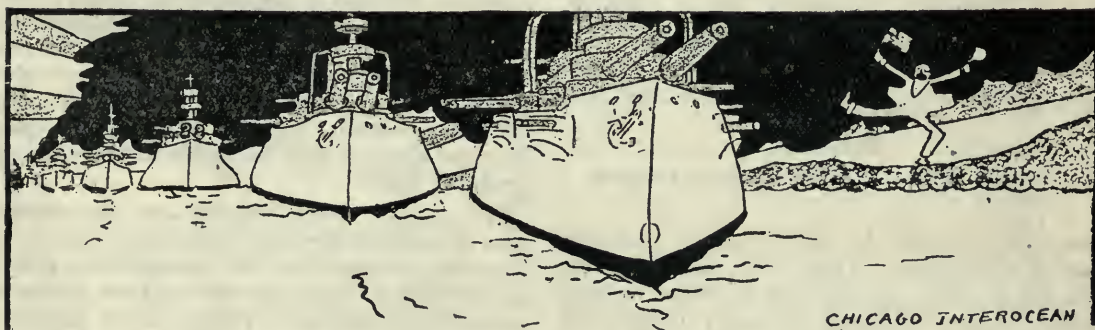


A New Schedule.

—International Syndicate.

tion, which has become very active during the last month, stimulated by call money at almost normal rates. But the still larger increase in other large cities represents activity in actual commercial life. We are not out of the woods yet and probably shall not be until after election. That will indicate better than anything else whether the sentiment of the country is such as to encourage investment or drive investors to other countries. The election of Secretary Taft would be understood as involving the continuance of what are known as the Roosevelt policies, but in a judicial rather than an aggressive spirit.

The election of Mr. Bryan would be interpreted as foreshadowing an era of corporation baiting directed and inspired by a man whose hold upon any one political principle is so uncertain that no one could guess what his real executive policy would be. For that reason confidence can not be fully restored until after election in respect to future business, but the excellent crop situation is assuring all that there will be a large volume of trade this year. And as a result orders are being placed and factories starting up on a much more extensive scale than was hoped for a month ago.—San Francisco Chronicle.



GROWTH OF AMERICAN NAVY

OUR SAILORS BEST GUNNERS IN WORLD—STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF FIGHTING FORCE SHOWN BY SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—SAILORS RECEIVE VALUABLE EDUCATION

THE naval appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1909 carried about \$123,000,000—the largest sum ever voted by Congress in a single session during time of peace for the fleets of this Nation—and nearly \$8,000,000 above the highest previous record. It provides for two new battleships a year indefinitely, and increases the pay of every officer in the navy a flat \$500 a year and the pay of the enlisted men ten per cent all round. This will not only increase the fighting force, but the efficiency of the personnel, and will do much toward retaining in the service valuable sailors who are tempted to

resign and desert because they can earn so much higher wages in civil life. The man who has had even more to do with the upbuilding of our navy than the energetic advocacy of President Roosevelt is Representative Foss, of Indiana, chairman of the Naval Committee. He was appointed a member of the Naval Committee in 1895 by Speaker Reed, and since that time has been chiefly instrumental in obtaining from Congress the ships that make up almost the entire strength of the navy. As one of the naval experts of the world his opinion on the development of the navy, given below, will be interesting.

STEADY GROWTH NEEDED

Training Given Sailors of Great Value to Themselves and the Nation.

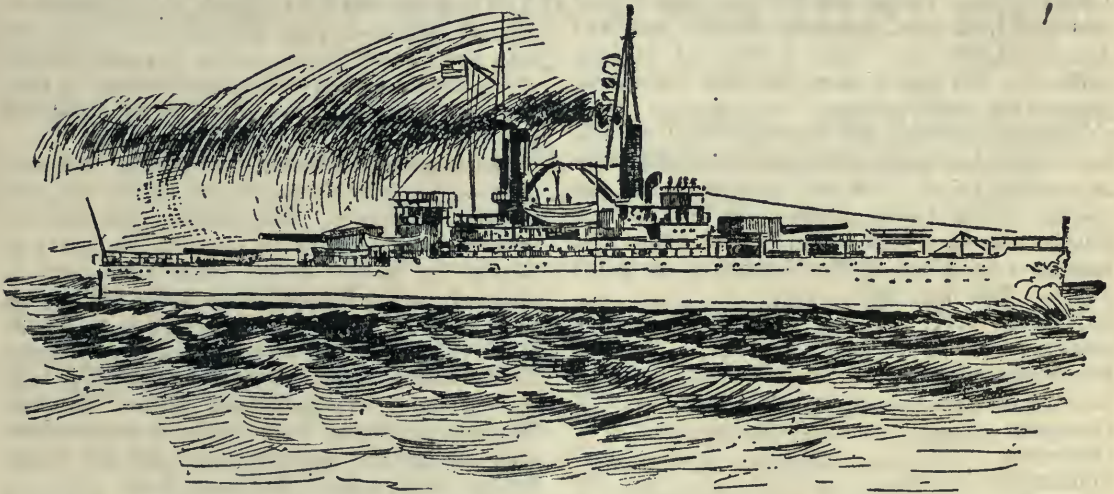
George Edmund Foss, Representative from the Tenth District of Illinois, and chairman of the naval committee of the House of Representatives, does not believe that we have reached the period in our naval development where we can safely stop, and he advocates a moderate and systematic increase of the fighting strength of the navy by at least two battleships a year and not by spasmodic appropriations for one ship, one year, four the next and back to one again.

"The two ships we are authorizing this year, of 20,000 tons each, are equivalent to four of the kind we were building ten or fifteen years ago, and the efficiency has been increased in a much higher ratio," Mr. Foss says.

"Our personnel was never more efficient than

citizenship and a broader view of their responsibilities and make better citizens. At the same time, they constitute a sort of civilian naval reserve to come forward whenever a national emergency shall require their services.

"Few people realize the value and importance of the navy as an educational institution. The sailor of today is a mechanic and a machinist and an electrician. Our battleships are great floating fortresses and machine shops, and a country boy who enlists becomes first an apprentice and then a machinist and engineer. During his term of enlistment he has acquired a trade that will always enable him to earn a living and command much higher wages than he could have done without that experience. Of course, his efficiency depends very largely on his ability and intelligence and character, but he has a splendid chance to prepare himself for a good trade as well as a useful citizen. And now that the pay of the



THE MICHIGAN, BATTLESHIP OF DREADNAUGHT TYPE BEING CONSTRUCTED.

—Kansas City Star.

today. The Spanish-American war developed the weaknesses of our navy, while, at the same time, it demonstrated its superiority. Our hits in the battles of that war were but a small percentage of our shots, but with the new system of target practice and with training and discipline our gunners are now making the best records of any navy in the world. Nor has there ever been a time when the entire personnel of the navy was more intelligent or was inspired by a higher patriotism, a truer esprit de corps or a greater ambition for excellence and superiority.

"The personnel of the enlisted men of the navy is constantly changing, for the term of enlistment is only four years, and not more than one-fourth of the men re-enlist, yet they go out into civil life with a splendid training and an education almost as good as they could obtain in any technological institution, with a higher standard of

enlisted men has been increased ten per cent there is an even greater inducement for boys to enter the navy.

"Admiral Farragut once said: 'There are two things which make up a navy—ships and men—but most important of all, the men.'"

Growth of the Navy.

In 1900 the number of enlisted men in the navy was 17,500, and the number of commissioned officers was 1751. This year there are 3164 commissioned officers and Congress has provided for 42,000 men. The number of cadets at the Naval Academy has been trebled and \$10,000,000 has been spent in new buildings and equipment for their education since Mr. Foss has been chairman of the committee on naval affairs. The Marine Corps has been doubled in numbers. In 1898, when the personnel bill law was passed, there were seventy-five officers and 3073 men in the

Marine Corps. The present appropriation bill provides for 328 officers and 9521 men.

The condition of the sailors has also been greatly improved while Mr. Foss has been chairman of the naval committee and the barriers have been broken down so that the humblest apprentice boy may now become a commissioned officer and a future admiral. There are now twenty-three ensigns and lieutenants on the list of officers who entered the service as apprentices and have worked their way up by demonstrating their fitness for command. The grade of warrant officer is also open to all enlisted men who, after six years' service, may be appointed chief boatswains, chief gunners and chief machinists, with the rank of ensign and pay ranging from \$1500 to \$2200 a year, according to the length of their service.

Very few people realize the strength and the rapid growth of our navy. We now stand third in the order of nations, Great Britain having 1,821,610 tons, France 836,112 tons, the United States 771,785 tons, Germany 680,602 tons and Japan 451,320 tons. And it will not be long before we will pass France and take the second place in the list of nations.

After the present bill becomes a law we will have built, building and authorized 850,000 tons of fighting ships. This will represent the total tonnage of the American navy, and of that total 640,000 tons have been authorized since Mr. Foss became a member of the committee on naval affairs. This includes:

Battleships	16
Armored cruisers	7
Protected cruisers	3
Scout cruisers	3
Gunboats	2
Destroyers	15
Submarines	22
Colliers	7

—
75

We now have built, building and authorized 195 vessels, at a cost of about \$350,000,000, as follows:

Battleships	31
Armored cruisers	12
Coast defense cruisers	11
Cruisers (all types)	49

Destroyers	31
Torpedo boats	32
Submarines	28

—
195

PAY OF MEN OF NAVY

Increase Held by Press to Be Just on Account of Greater Cost of Living.

And in these days of high prices for all the principal comforts of life no reasonable man could view the pay of the army and navy officers of the United States as enough to cover even the commonest needs. It was a just and proper measure, one in consonance with our own national self-respect, to increase this meager pay, though it has not even yet passed the bounds of munificence.—Washington Post.

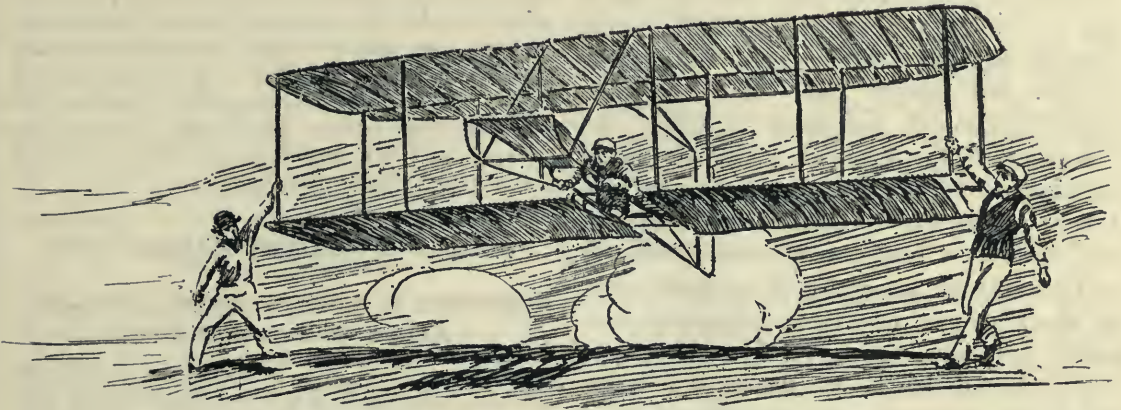
If the members of Congress were justified in raising their own pay, certainly they can not, with any sort of justice, refuse to grant the men of the army and navy the slight increase in their pay for which they ask.—Charleston News and Courier.

The expenses of living have greatly increased in late years and the pay of the officers has been grossly inadequate. The hardship has been increased by the policy in the last ten years of having the soldiers travel about from place to place—from the United States to the Philippines, to Alaska, to Cuba and from station to station in the States. The army regulations also increase the hardships of the officers by compelling them to buy many expensive and useless uniforms. The increase in pay was a righteous measure and Congress is to be commended for this act of justice and good policy.—Baltimore Sun.

An increase of thirty-five per cent in the pay of Uncle Sam's soldiers is not intended to have the effect of retiring them as bloated bondholders.—Salt Lake Tribune.

Without the addition of a single man to the authorized army establishment the cost of it is constantly increasing, so that with an army less than three times as large as formerly we shall soon expend for all army purposes five times as much as formerly.—Washington Herald.





FRONT VIEW OF WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

—New York Times.

SECRET OF FLYING MACHINE OUT

PRINCIPLE AND CONSTRUCTION OF WRIGHT BROTHERS' AEROPLANE NOW GIVEN TO THE WORLD—USE IN WAR MAY BRING WORLD PEACE

ONE of the peculiar and perhaps significant features of modern life is the nonchalant and matter-of-fact way in which the world receives discoveries and developments that must revolutionize human existence. If this tendency means that we are learning to abandon the false for the true in religion, social conduct, and philosophy, as well as in science, we are, indeed, near the dawn of a new day. That practical aerial navigation would ever be accomplished has been really believed only by a very few people. These people have been chiefly poets and dreamy inventors and for their opinions the world has had the utmost contempt.

Thirty years ago Edmund Clarence Stedman, the poet, predicted that successful flight with machines heavier than air would be accomplished in the earliest years of the twentieth century. It is now the sober opinion of a large part of the press that this prophecy has been fulfilled; and considering what that statement implies it is rather remarkable that the world does not rise up on its hind legs, scale its hat into the newly-conquered realm, and heat the ether with

one long yell of pure delight. However, it may be more dignified and perhaps just as well, to look wise and skeptical, and assume the I'll-wait-till-you-show-me attitude.

Representatives of ten countries are assembled in London for the fourth annual conference of the International Aeronautic Federation. While the principal work of this body will be connected with questions affecting ballooning as a sport, the difference between the professional and the amateur, and rules for balloon races will also be considered.

But, as the conference is in session, there are indications elsewhere that the balloon or dirigible machine for sailing through the air will soon have a practical value for other purposes than those of sport. One news item tells of the success of an Ohio aeronaut who made a flight of an hour's duration and who seemed to have his airship under perfect control despite a strong wind. Another paragraph indicates the belief of two brothers that they have perfected a machine which will carry two persons and travel at a speed of forty miles an hour.

There are, however, other reports which tell of failure and discouragement. After winning a reputation by successful flights at state and county fairs one man finds himself plunged helplessly against the "bleachers" of a baseball park over which he attempts to sail. An airship bursts with a loud report when high above the ground and death in a frightful manner is escaped only by extreme good luck of the passengers. An army balloon used for experimental purposes suddenly turns earthward despite every effort to control it. But such reverses are to be expected; and no one doubts—least of all, those who participated in them—that they will be used as stepping stones to greater achievements.

TWO TYPES OF AIRSHIPS

Era of Lighter-Than-Air Ships Said to Be Succeeded by the Aeroplane Principle.

On a sandy spit of land on the North Carolina coast two Americans—the Wright brothers—have been conducting experiments with an aeroplane. Apparently they are making something of a success of it. It may be a long time yet before they will be able to fly long distances and navigate the air at will, but they have made a start, and that counts for much.

It is probably true that the United States Government is interested directly in these experiments, for in these days most Governments of importance have been forced to take up the airship as a part of the future outfit of war. Picture France, for instance, with the problem of aerial navigation her own secret, dropping explosives upon German armies and English cities. It is the fear that one nation may secure what another can not that keeps the European governments alert to the latest aerial suggestions.

There are two schools of experimentalists. The one believes in gas and holds that the airship must be lighter than air. These theorists fit their ships with motors and propellers to give them headway, it is true, but rely upon bags of gas to give them buoyancy. The other school discards gas and insists that the permanent airship must be able to maintain itself in the air in spite of its weight. They point to the fact that the bird is heavier than the air; that if it is shot it promptly drops to the earth; that it soars because of the instinct which teaches it the proper use of its wings. A gull will ascend and drop and make rapid progress at times without a flap of its wings. How does the gull do it?

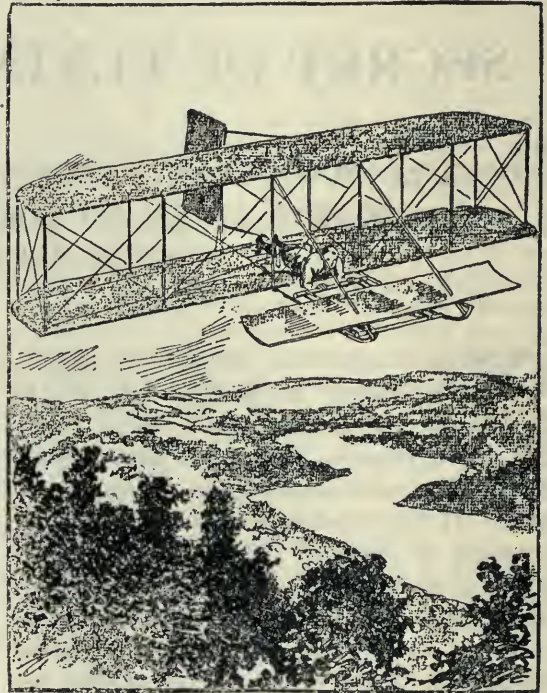
The aeroplane is a type of the heavier-than-air

ships, and its advocates argue that its principles alone can be of permanent value, because any airship that depends upon gas cannot remain long above the earth. When its supply runs out it is done for. It is the problem of the sea gull—the aeroplane—that the Wright brothers are seeking to solve on the lonely beach of North Carolina.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

SECRET OF WRIGHT MACHINE OUT

Construction of Aeroplane Simple in Principle—Method of Navigation Shown.

Reasons which for years have caused the Wright brothers to guard so jealously the mysteries of their aeroplanes are no longer so com-



View of Airship in Flight.

—Kansas City Star.

prising as they once were. Their rights, due to priority of invention, in so far as they can be legally guarded, are now fairly well protected by letters patent issued in France January 27th last, which protect them in this country for a period of two years. Before the expiration of the time they expect to be in a position to take out later patents covering further improvements.

Down to a certain point aeroplanes that have met with any degree of practical success have not been materially dissimilar. For years gliding machines heavier than air and carrying considerable weights have been successfully supported upon steady atmospheric currents. But the seem-

ingly insuperable difficulty lay in perfecting some device that would enable the operator to maintain his machine in stable equilibrium when subject to the toss and strain of ever-shifting air currents of varying direction and strength. In this has laid the crux of the whole puzzle, and it is in the apparent solution of this riddle that the enterprising American brothers have taken a long step forward.

Official Description.

There is practically nothing in the mere device itself which might not be duplicated in crude but effective form by any boy endowed with sufficient mechanical ingenuity to construct a big kite or a bobsled. According to the official description the Wright flying machine "is composed of thin surfaces or aeroplanes superposed. There can be one or several of these, but the Wright machine, as built at present, is made of two." Scientifically expressed, "the lateral extremities of these planes may receive, at the will of the operator, changes which modify the angle of incidence under which each of them is presented to the atmosphere."

In plainer terms, while these planes remain always parallel, they may be curved by the action of the operator so that the twin surfaces change their angle to the wind. The planes are a structure of strong wood or metal, covered with linen. These planes are to move in the direction of their broader sides—that is, broadside to the atmosphere. The two planes are separated by uprights or stanchions which are rigid from one end to the other. They are fastened to the planes at their upper and lower extremities by universal joints. So while they keep the planes parallel at all times, they do not prevent them being twisted spirally in unison. At the front of the machine are reinforcing cross wires, which, with the stanchions, hold the front part of the machine perfectly rigid. The front of the wings is intended to be held unchanged at all times. The desired flexibility of the wings is confined to the rear, where it is controlled by a very ingenious mechanism.

Wings Flexible at Rear.

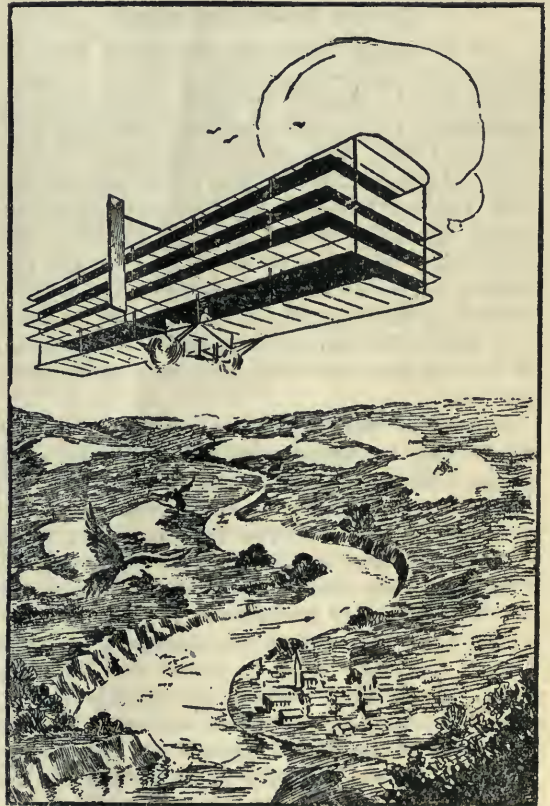
At the middle of the machine are fore and aft wires which keep the whole of the center of the structure rigid. But between the stanchions which separate the wings at the rear there are no stiffening wires, and none extend fore and aft at the extremities of the wings. These extremities (or wings) are flexible at the rear and the structure is articulated at the limits of the rigid central part. The parts of the frames extending beyond this central part, therefore, form a pliant framework and are held in any desired position by a wire running from the upper end of the rear stanchions at the extremities of the wings

through guides or pulleys, near the center, fixed to the lower wing or plane.

The wire communicates simultaneously a spiral twist to the wings of the two planes, presenting variable angles of incidence to the air, the side presenting the greater angle of incidence being obliged to rise under the greater pressure resulting from the action of the air on this part, whereas the side offering the smaller angle of incidence falls.

To Prevent Turning Around.

This action permits the aviator, by regulating the angles of incidence, to maintain the equilibrium of the machine, but this action tends to make the machine turn around a vertical axis. To counteract the effect a vertical rudder is



View from Beneath in Flight.

—Kansas City Star.

placed at the rear of the machine, movable by a wire cable, permitting the rudder to exert a pressure on the side of the machine on which the wing offers the smaller angle of incidence to the air. A turning movement can be produced only by a combination of forces acting in different directions. The inertia of the machine may be

one of these forces and the pressure on the vertical rudder placed behind the center of the machine may be the other.

In the construction of the machine the inertia of the machine is combined with the forces produced by the pressure of the wind on additional vertical surfaces, consisting of a rudder placed in front of the center of the machine and of a fixed surface, preferably situated in front of the center of gravity of the machine. However, this arrangement is not indispensable, and a satisfactory couple may be obtained either by the combination of two rudders or by a combination of the single rudder and a fixed surface.

These rudders are to be worked from a drum which operates the other mechanism, and the drums are to be side by side and with their handles adjoining, so that the operator may, if he desires, work both together.

Friction Brakes Introduced.

The resistance of the air would not keep the rudders in equilibrium in all positions in which they might be placed. In maneuvering them the pressure of the air will sometimes facilitate their operation for the aviator, sometimes it will make it harder. It is to do away with this difficulty that friction brakes have been introduced between the hand levers and the rudders. The brakes are regulated so as to take up the perturbing action of the wind force on the rudders without being too stiff for the operator to work.

A horizontal rudder is provided at the front of the machine controlled also by a cable, drum and lever.

Instead of maintaining the equilibrium of the machine by the spiral twisting of the rear parts of the lateral wings, the inventors state they can obtain the same results by bending the front part of the wings, in which case the rear edges of the planes would be made unbending. An aeroplane formed of one, three, or any number of planes, can be equilibrated in the same way.

The form of construction is subject to variations. One wing could be raised and the other fixed. The form of construction could be further varied by having the rudders between the upper and lower planes at the sides of the machine, instead of in front and behind, the method of their operation to be the same.—New York Herald.

VIEWS OF PRESS.

Dirigible Airships Likely to Become Factor in Naval and Army Affairs.

The true airship remains to be evolved. It must be capable of taking flight in almost any condition of the weather, from an easily constructed and maintained stage. It must be able to remain aloft for several hours without alighting for the replenishment of fuel.—Washington Star.

The airship has become dirigible under favorable conditions, and it lifts a substantial load, but it has yet to battle successfully with very high winds such as it is bound to encounter on long journeys or such as it may encounter any day.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A man can go up in a balloon and the law, Federal or State, municipal ordinance or regulation of the Town Council or Village Selectmen, follows him not nor seeks to interfere with his movements. In such an occupation he literally is free as a bird—and of none other can that be said. His are absolute rights, in their primary and strictest sense, unaffected by conventions or obligations to society. Some day the law of the land may find it expedient and necessary to take cognizance of the balloonist.—Providence Journal.

It is well to remember that the airship is unsuited to the carrying of great burdens. From a dirigible balloon better service in reconnoitering may be looked for than has been performed by the captive balloon. At the most, however, the airship can not well be more than a scout. There is no promise that it can ever be used as a transport in war.—New York Tribune.

The war balloon still is in the experimental stage, for the basic principles of air navigation are yet to be learned. When the dirigible balloon or the flying airship shall have been developed more fully it may become advisable to equip the navy with such a fleet or to make aeronautics a branch of the army establishment.—Columbus Sun.

It is agreed that while occasionally a bomb may be dropped with such accuracy as to destroy a fort, a battleship, or a general staff, the chief use of the balloon or the dirigible airship in war will be in scouting and in directing by wireless telegraphy the artillery fire.—Chicago Tribune.



A NEW CLUB FOR WOMEN

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW AND UNIQUE IN WOMEN'S CLUBS IS FORMED AT WASHINGTON—DESIGNED TO SUBSTITUTE COMPLICATED CALLING SYSTEM

NOT only women but mere man, if he have anything of the love of humanity in him, will be glad to learn that the iniquitous system of social etiquette that required a woman to make three thousand calls in a brief Washington season, is to be superseded by a more economical and expeditious system. The following account of the founding and organization of a sort of social clearing house for official Washington's feminine half is from the Washington Post:

Purpose of the Club.

An entirely new thing in women's clubs has just been organized in Washington. It is not only the first of its kind, but must continue to be the only one. So long as the United States has only one Congress, there can be only one Congressional Club like this.

The object of the new organization is purely social. According to the constitution of the club it is "to promote acquaintanceship among its members, to facilitate their social intercourse and to provide a place of meeting which may help to secure for them the advantages of life in the National Capital."

People who know Washington can read volumes between those few innocent lines. They detect there a very bright little glimmer of hope for the members of the new club.

The woman's side of official life in Washington is becoming more and more of a grind, a wearing, incessant grind. Everybody admits it, everybody deploras it. But nobody seems to have the courage, or perhaps it is the courage and the power, to break the shackles.

As for the organizers of the new club, probably nothing was further from their thoughts than the introduction of a radical change in the social order of things. The possibility which is now being read into the situation seems to have occurred simultaneously to a good many women of the official set. They saw in the club a loophole of escapes. Now everybody is taking surreptitious squints through that loophole and sighing with anticipatory relief at the same time.

The membership is to be composed of "the women of the immediate families of the Senators, Representatives and ex-members in Congress, and of such other persons—not exceeding one hundred in number—in the various branches of the Federal Government as shall be considered eligible by the committee on membership." The wife of the President of the United States and of the Vice-President will always be invited to become honorary members.

Officers of the New Club.

While all the details have not been perfected, the club has become a fact. The president is Mrs. James Breck Perkins of New York, and the first vice-president Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. The other vice-presidents in their order are Mrs. John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, Mrs. Champ Clark of Missouri, Mrs. Joseph M. Dixon of Montana and Mrs. Julius Kahn of California. Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett of New York is recording secretary, Mrs. Thomas Spight of Mississippi recording secretary and Miss Wood of New Jersey treasurer.

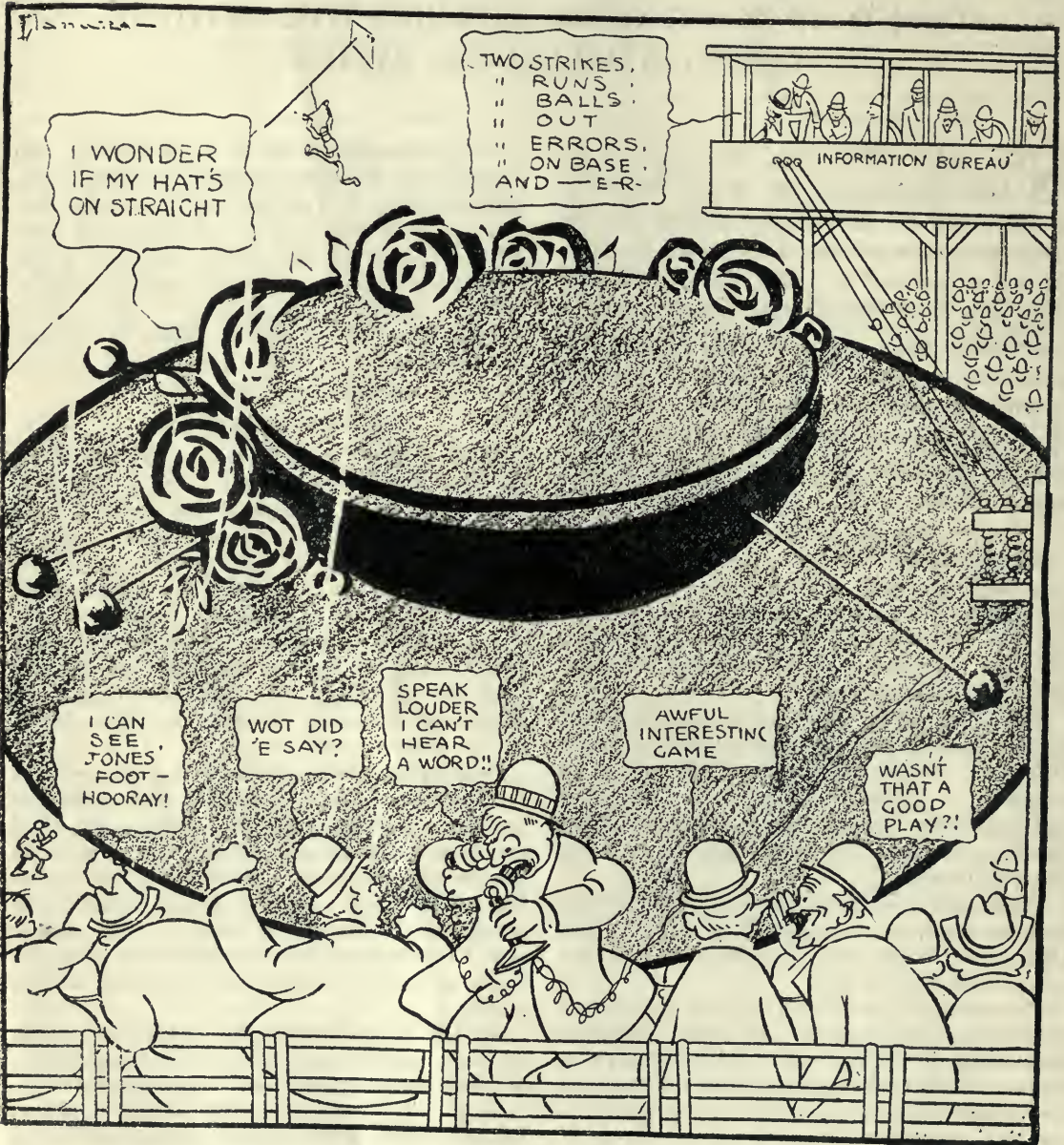
Roughly speaking, the initiation fee will be ten dollars and the annual dues twenty-five dollars for resident and five dollars for nonresident members. But there are some rather complex modifications of these provisions. If a Senator or Representative has several female relatives in his immediate family—by which, in this case, it is to be understood that they are living under his roof—only one initiation fee is required for the family.

That is to say, if a member of Congress brings his wife, mother and two or three daughters to Washington for the session, all this feminine contingent can join the new club for one initiation fee of ten dollars. Having joined, the wife would pay the annual dues of twenty-five dollars, while the others would be required to pay only five dollars each a year. But only the members paying dues of twenty-five dollars have a vote.

As the wife and family of a Congressman do not always come to Washington for an entire session, some provision had to be made to cover this point. A member of the club may, therefore, be resident and nonresident from year to year, according to her changing plans. If she comes

for a whole session she pays her twenty-five dollars' dues. If she comes for a visit of a few weeks only she pays the regular nonresident dues of five dollars and has the privileges of the club during her visit.

If an ungrateful constituency shelves a man in the midst of his labors for the people, no such fate is meted out to his wife by the Congressional Club. If he dies and she chooses to make Washington her home, she will have her membership in



BEATING THE "MERRY WIDOW" BY TELEPHONE.

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The provision admitting wives of ex-members of Congress is an important one. It won't make any difference how long her husband may have been out of public life, a woman may join the Congressional Club as freely as if she had just become "Mrs. Honorable."

the club as a permanent link with her old official associations.

The Glimmer of Hope.

Now for the glimmer of hope which some of the women who are talking about the new club profess to see in it. There are several phases

of the social grind of official Washington which are making work for the wrinkle eradicators, but the worst of them all is the calling phase.

Women in other cities have absolutely no conception of the size to which this bugbear has grown. Plain, unadulterated calling in New York has been pretty much relegated to the limbo of outgrown social usages. In Washington it is the Old Man of the Sea which society carries around on its back.

A New Yorker who visited Washington this season declared in disgust that he simply went around peddling his cards from door to door. It is twenty times worse for the women—above all, for the women in official circles.

They make hundreds and hundreds of calls each season. One woman told recently of making 2500 calls last season, which was very short. This year she will probably get up to 3000, a figure which would be ridiculous if it were not positively tragic.

Of course, these calls mean absolutely nothing but a mere form. They last only a few minutes, except in the case of the new recruits who have not learned Washington expedition and who are therefore always dragging around on their interminable calling bouts.

There is half the time an ill-concealed doubt in the mind of the hostess as to her visitor's identity, and the two usually part with a sigh of relief, having shown off to the worst possible advantage in each case. They may even cordially dislike each other, but that makes no difference. The myth of official obligation keeps on hounding them at each other in this perfectly useless social set-to.

There are women who are daring to hope that the new club may mitigate this calling nuisance. The idea is absolutely apart from any feature of the original plan.

The founders of the club did not have it in mind and are not the ones who are talking about

it now. But there are others who are saying "See here! Why not emancipate ourselves from this slavery of official etiquette? At least we can escape part of it.

"We are to have club rooms. Before very long we will have a house. Why not do our calling on one another there? Let us have certain at-home days at the club; everybody can consider that day hers for calling and receiving calls.

"The idea is all there is to it, even now, when we go rushing all over town. We can have the idea and see just as many women in one grand at-home day at the club.

"What is more, it will give us a chance to become really acquainted. We don't know ourselves apart, so to speak, as things are now.

"If we can drop in at the club, see the same women every few days, find out whom we like, we may be able to make a real society here instead of the present conglomerate mass of individuals with here and there little lumps composed of cliques which stick together with the glue of official etiquette, whether they want to or not."

That is the way the talk goes now, and it is pretty safe to say that those who aren't talking are giving the idea silent treatment of the most powerful kind. Before this article is printed probably every State in the Union will be represented in the membership of the club.

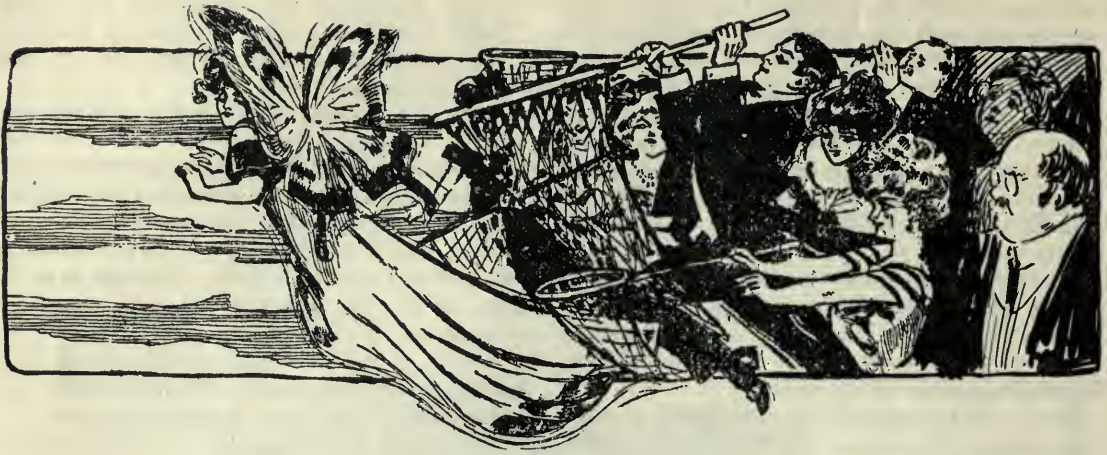
The members have been entertained also by Mrs. Dalzell, wife of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and already more has been accomplished toward creating a spirit of mutual interest and pleasure among the wives of the members of Congress than months of inordinate calling could have achieved. Now everybody is wondering why the thing wasn't done sooner.

But at the rate things are going this latest of women's clubs will soon be one of the largest and certainly one of the most interesting in the country.

Cards and Conversation

I saw a stunning hat,
And say!—
Oh, dear, whose trick was that?
My play?
With tea I always take
Two lumps,
I like it best with cake—
What's trumps?
This hat I saw downtown—
Our trick?
She looks in such a gown
A stick.

They don't know how to dress—
The frumps!
We take the next, I guess.
What's trumps?
This hat was trimmed in red.
I think
I'll have mine white instead,
Or pink.
I bought a lovely pair
Of pumps.
Their trick, but I don't care.
What's trumps?—Kansas City Star.



THE CHASE OF SOCIETY.

—New York Sun.

New Leader of New York's Four Hundred

FREDERICK TOWNSEND MARTIN, INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL LION,
SUCCEEDS WARD MCALLISTER—SAYS NEW YORK SOCIETY
SHOULD BE PATTERN FOR WHOLE COUNTRY

CONSIDERING the fact that Frederick T. Martin is for many reasons the most talked of bachelor in New York society, he is very modest and retiring withal. He shrinks, positively shrinks, from the idea of being interviewed, and deprecates formulating his opinions in any way which seems to convey the impression of premeditation and egotism. What he has learned about society has been acquired in the natural course of events, through keen observation and an ever present sympathy, and he has never thought of himself as a successor to the late Ward McAllister, or in fact as a successor to anybody. Neither has he considered himself an arbiter of morals, manners and customs.

But the fact remains that, like Byron, he woke to find himself famous. A diplomatist in Washington remarked to Mr. Martin recently that Washington society, ever keenly alive to New York's doings, had kept its eyes very wide open in his direction, and that it was the consensus there that the Manhattan functions for which he had stood sponsor had been the most noteworthy in a season that began under a cloud of financial troubles which threatened for a time to cast a gloom over the merrymaking of the winter.

Mr. Martin is the brother of Bradley Martin and came with him to New York from Albany

when he was seventeen. He has the same direct simplicity in speaking of his age that he has in approaching other timely subjects and refers to it to prove his fitness, having begun his social career under the older regime of New York society which was catalogued by the late Ward McAllister as the Four Hundred, a term which, it is said, he used unpremeditatedly, noting the number of supper bills at each recurrent subscription dance. The Four Hundred has enlarged to such an extent now that Mr. Martin mentions Two Thousand as being a closer and more accurate rating.

He goes each year to Paris in May for the season there; thence to London, where he also takes in the season's gayeties. On August 8 he goes to the hunting lodge of his brother in Scotland, where he remains until his return to New York and the social happenings here.

In February and March he visits Palm Beach and keeps in touch with the doings of a social nature in America's Riviera. This itinerary does not include Newport, and the social life there Mr. Martin says he is absolutely unacquainted with. His cosmopolitan life, the fact that his acquaintance list is as large in London and in Paris as it is in New York, and the constant round of revels he follows from one city to another, have given him opportunity to gain that

experience of social complexities which seems to point him out as a very worthy successor to the one-time director of New York's society.

When he came back to New York last autumn Mr. Martin found all his friends settling down apparently to a winter of discontent brought about by the financial troubles. One after another said to him, "Can't you do something to brighten us up a bit?" knowing that he had plenty of leisure, was unhampered by domestic ties and had an acquaintance big enough to warrant his doing things on a big scale. It was no mean task that he undertook, not only to attend to the thousand and one details necessary to make a success of any entertainment, but also to inject into a society that saw nothing of interest ahead a certain enthusiastic appreciation toward his undertakings.

"If you insist upon quoting me," says Mr. Martin, "please make it very emphatic that I did what I did merely because I wanted to give people a good time, to stir them up, and that I had actually nothing to lose and nothing to gain further than that."

Change in Society.

Mr. Martin goes on to say that society has changed so during his experience that it almost seems at times as if hundreds of years must have elapsed instead of merely decades. It was only a few years ago that New York society was composed of one large set and everybody was either "in" or "out"; there was no such thing as different sets, each forming an exclusive combination.

But that time has gone by. New York society can not any longer be controlled by any one set. The city has grown too big; it has too many new elements of force and ambition contending for place.

Every year there is a new crop of debutantes; every year the tide of people who have brought to New York their fortunes, their talents and their enthusiasms has to be taken into account. New York, socially considered, is the Rome toward which all roads lead, and these roads are constantly filled with elements that can not be ignored.

Every season the sets that have been formed show certain changes. Some of them grow larger, taking in a few who are mutually agreeable; others, on the contrary, grow smaller and still more exclusive, refusing to fill places left vacant by deaths or absences. Young married couples form sets of their own and draw from those with which they have been allied.

At present one could not recall in a moment the many different sets that are included in that term New York society. There is the Meadow

Brook crowd, with which the Payne Whitneys and the Burdens are affiliated; the artistic and literary, with Mrs. Clarence Mackay; the old Washington Square set, with the De Peysters, and the Livingstons, the set of Mrs. Willie Sloane and Mrs. Fish.

Mrs. William Astor Sr. kept in touch with all the different sets and was able to bring them together when she desired. Mr. Martin has done this same thing himself this season and has shown what a tremendously effective body society can be made by the amalgamation of these sets and how easily it might become disintegrated into cliques.

Mr. Martin believes that there has been in the past too great a tendency toward belittling the province of society and that there is great opportunity for some man or woman keenly alive to the dignity of place in the world to raise the social tone to such a height that what is done socially in New York will be a keynote struck for the whole world. It is true now that every little hamlet in the United States looks to New York as arbiter of manners and conventions.

It should be so, for the people who make up New York society are the pick of the nation, those who have won place in it by some happy circumstance of birth or fortune or by their own efforts, and the leaders of that society should remember that they have a responsibility greater than merely having a good time; that they should not, for the sake of sensation, do anything that will bring the



"How to Get Into Society."

—New York Sun.

shadow of odium to their class. Just as royalty has to bow to the rule of noblesse oblige, so should society, and he believes the time is coming when that feeling will prevail to a much greater extent than it does at present.

And money, according to this authority, has little to do with the admission into the inner arcana. That a goodly share of that root of all evil is necessary for a woman to take her part in social doings with propriety he admits, but that any one with money can get into New York society has been disproved so many times that it no longer has to be discussed seriously.

How to Get Into Society.

The quality that is necessary for success primarily as a society leader, and even for admission into society in case one has not been born thereto, is that hardly to be defined word personality. If a woman or a man possesses that, she or he will go far socially; without it the candidate can scarcely scale the first low wall of approach.

This is a fact that is a cause of wonder not only to people who often get in, but as well to women who have been born and brought up to social honors and see them without any cause showered on some one who at first glance does not seem to have any special right to them. Lady Arthur Paget one time called Mr. Martin's attention to some of the young women who had made surprising successes in London society, coming comparatively unknown and fairly taking people off their feet with the excitement of their success, and the same thing, Mr. Martin avers, is true of New York society, which is in many ways much more difficult to get into than that of London.

Here it frequently happens that a charming young woman will make an astounding success, but it is due entirely to her own magnetism, and try as she will she can not foist any of her family—sisters, parents or connections—on society, which will welcome her with enthusiasm and absolutely refuse its favors to her kin. Very frequently it happens that these young women are just as surprised at their own success as anyone else could be, for it has come not as a reward of tremendous effort, constant wire-pulling and sordid ambitions, but has been bestowed gladly and freely in response to that peculiar attribute already referred to which is as rare as genius and which is recognized almost as generously by the world.

Not very long ago a charming young woman came to Mr. Martin for his advice on a subject which was very important to her. She was really beautiful and well educated, was wealthy and had no dead weight of undesirable family connections.

But she was not content. She wanted to get

into society, not that of the smaller cities or towns, not that of the suburbs and Continental watering places, but the only society in the world which she thought worth an American's ambition—that of New York's Four Hundred, for the old term still prevails where she came from.

She wanted him to tell her how to accomplish this. She was willing to spend any amount of money, to make herself agreeable to any and everybody, to do anything that he would suggest, but she did not know how to begin. It is a problem that has puzzled many of her kind.

Mr. Martin's answer was characteristically diplomatic. He informed her in courteous phrases that the mere fact that she thought she could get into society by any such means proved that she was temperamentally unsuitable and that he was afraid she would never succeed. The woman who wins is the woman who has an extraordinary



One of Mr. Martin's Teas.

—New York Sun.

intuition of the right thing to do and the right people to know, and does not ask advice of first one and then the other. She is a woman who goes right ahead socially because there is something in her that wins, and with a hundredth part of the energy expended by others she makes a social success in spite of envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness.

Asked, finally, if he finds in this chosen circle of men and women called society any greater happiness than is discernible in other classes and other conditions of life, Mr. Martin states frankly and freely that the majority of people whom he knows are very unhappy and that the cause of this unhappiness is the mad rush for excitement—a hunt which takes them away from the only true happiness of life, that found at one's own fireside; a hunt that is especially sad because once engaged in it there is no return to that fireside, only a madder, wilder rush toward a goal which lures like a will o' the wisp and is never reached.—New York Sun.

WOMAN SUGGESTED FOR PRESIDENT

WOMEN GAIN RIGHTS, BUT LOSE PRIVILEGES—DAYS OF MALE
POLITENESS PAST—NO SEX IN BUSINESS—GREAT
MEN WHO FAVOR SUFFRAGE

THAT Mrs. Roosevelt would make a more satisfactory President than her husband, and that there are women in New York City who would make better Presidential candidates than those now under consideration, was an opinion recently expressed by Herbert N. Casson, the well-known writer, in a talk before New York women. The sentiment received the response that so gallant a remark deserved.

The day of gallantry on the part of men, however, is passed, according to the remarkable article from the Washington Post, given below. And that this position has some ground for support is seen in the remarkable alacrity with which a woman, who had accused a United States Senator, was thrown into prison on the charge of perjury. Such a proceeding would have been impossible only a few years ago.

The cause of woman suffrage in England seems to continue in prosperity, though the progress is not so rapid as its leaders desire. The Prime Minister has promised that the Government would not oppose an amendment to an electoral reform bill granting women the right to vote for members of Parliament under the same terms that govern male voters, but this concession to the movement scarcely satisfied the militant suffragettes. They want the Government to pass a bill at once, and have made physical demonstrations of their desire by great meetings and by calling upon the Prime Minister in mass.

A new cross current in the tide of woman's affairs was created in New York recently when an anti-woman-suffrage movement among women was launched with some dash and splutter. It was announced that two

members of President Roosevelt's cabinet, several United States Senators, judges of the Supreme Court, and university professors had joined the movement; and the New York Times concluded an editorial on the subject with these words:

"That the silent woman has enlisted in her cause the support of the best men of the Nation is an augury of her success." Such a statement, of course, afforded an opening for a very effective blow from the ladies, and one was tellingly delivered by Bertha Damaris Knoke, who compiled a statement



—Pittsburg Gazette.



Useful as Well as Ornamental.

—International Syndicate.

of some of "the best men of the Nation" who favored suffrage for women. This interesting summary is given below:

WOMAN'S HALO GONE

She Has Gained Her "Rights" and Lost Her Heritage of Dependency.

Woman is no longer the "weaker sex." She has declared her independence; she has proclaimed her equality with men—and, in some instances, boldly asserted her superiority; she has placed herself on an equal footing with him and demanded recognition from him as an equal. She has entered into competition with him, fought him, tooth and nail, in the fight for bread. Upon his own grounds she has challenged him to combat for the meat and raiment of life, and in some fields of labor she has supplanted him. He has been driven from some of his preserves and compelled to seek others to support himself and those dependent upon him. In clerking, teaching, banking, stenography, in the mill and the factory, and at the cashier's desk—wherever man is employed, without need of great intellectuality or great physical strength to do his work—there woman has almost superseded him. Demanding her "rights," she has fought him for them.

The result is that man has had to fight back. To protect his own life, to keep his place in the scheme of things, he has had to recognize her as a force equal with himself, entitled equally to his powers and his privileges—but to no more. To no more! That is the new agreement man has

made with woman. In getting her rights she has surrendered her privileges. She is not the "weaker sex" to him, but the equal sex. She wears no halo now in his eyes; he has no aureole of enchanted light to weave about her brow. She is merely one of earth's creatures like himself, one whom he must fight and subdue if he would conquer in the grim struggle for existence. Instead of being his inspiration and his clinging dependent she has become his antagonist and he is bound to show her no more mercy than he shows any other antagonist.

No Sex in Business.

Wherefore the women of today must stand upon their merits. The world, for the first time, demands results from them. They are adjudged as either right or wrong—not as women—and they are punished accordingly. They have gone into business, and in business there is no chivalry. A man takes off his hat only to a woman, never to a business rival. There is no sex in the struggle for existence. The fittest survives. And survival is only won by fighting—in which the weaker goes down.

In consequence there are jails now for women, and women fill them. There are punishments for them, as for men. They have been given their "rights," but they can not have the rights without the responsibilities that go arm in arm with rights. And the greater the responsibility imposed on an individual the graver the punishment for a violation of it. Women must learn this. It is by their own wish and actions that they have killed chivalry. They must accept in its stead that hard old law of earth's inhabitants—"An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

One can not help but wonder if, after all, women have really gone forward in this move-



Merry Bachelor Box Party.

—Chicago Tribune.



Will Be Candidate, Too, Some Day.

—Minneapolis Journal.

ment for their "rights." It is more precious, in the eyes of most men, to be just a sweet, lovable, dependent and clinging woman than to be any manner of smart business creature. In demanding her rights woman has overlooked the great fundamental fact that neither rights nor privileges—other than those of existence given by God—have ever been hers save through man's kindly indulgence. Man bestows privileges of his own free will, and generously. He yields "rights" grudgingly, without grace, and exacts his full toll for them.—Washington Post.

REPLY TO ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS

Names of Great Men of Past and Present Who Favor Suffrage for Women.

The suffragists, may it be remembered, have a few notable friends among the men folk. President Roosevelt and most of the Presidential possibilities have openly declared for the enfranchisement of the fair sex. President Roosevelt, as a member of the New York Legislature, repeatedly voted for woman suffrage; as Governor of New York he recommended it in his inaugural message to the Legislature; and several times since—when a delegation of prominent suffragists descended upon him at the White House three months ago, for instance—he has reiterated his belief in the cause. Less than three months ago Secretary Taft said at Carnegie Hall, in answer to the question, "Would you, if elected President, favor woman's suffrage?" replied: "When I was a schoolboy, my first paper was on woman's suffrage. I was a strong advocate of it at that time, and I have not changed my mind." The Hon.

William Jennings Bryan has lately expressed same opinion. Governor John V. Johnson of Minnesota, another Presidential candidate, recently said, over his own signature: "I have repeatedly, in public and private, declared my belief in woman's suffrage."

Then there are others; in fact, the foremost American men have always come out squarely for woman's suffrage. Twelve years before the first woman's rights convention in the world, that Seneca Falls in 1848, Abraham Lincoln said: "I go for all sharing the privileges of the Government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women." Said Charles Sumner: "The progress of civilization, woman's suffrage is sure to come." Said Henry Ward Beecher: "We need the participation of woman in the ballot box." Said Theodore Parker: "I believe in the admission of women to the full rights of citizenship." Said William Lloyd Garrison: "Women are as much interested in legislation as men, and are entitled to representation." Said Phillips Brooks: "I am in favor of woman's suffrage."



Mrs. William H. Taft.

—Kansas City Star.

suffrage." Said Ralph Waldo Emerson: "It is very cheap wit that finds it so droll that woman should vote." Said John Greenleaf Whittier: "For over forty years I have declared for equal rights and privileges of citizenship, irrespective of sex." And so this list, with names if you please, might be indefinitely prolonged to include such well-known advocates as John Stuart Mill, George William Curtis, James Freeman Clarke, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Wendell Phillips, Charles Kingsley, Thomas B. Reed, John Graham Brooks, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, David T. Brewer, John D. Long and other illustrious men of our immediate day.

Furthermore, inasmuch as the masculine legislatures in thirteen countries—thirteen, mind you—have already bestowed upon the fair sex full suffrage, every suffrage except parliamentary, or municipal suffrage, it is not in this instance an augury of success," it is success.—Bertha A. Knobe, in New York Times.

WOMEN WHO WORK

Berbert N. Casson Tells of Problem of Unemployed Women—Figures That Surprise.

There are 6,000,000 women in the United States who work, and what do they do? Crochet and embroidery and tat? No, they do the dirtiest work in the world. All the skyscrapers in New York are cleaned by women who go down on their knees and scrub the floors. The census gives 303 different occupations, and of these only nine have not been entered by women. There are 8000 women

carpenters and 508 women machinists. Women are moving up from servants to scientists, from janitors to journalists. One-half the single women in the country are supporting themselves, one-half the divorced women and one-third the widows. There are 750,000 working in New York State and 400,000 in this city. One-half the girls in New York City work for their support, and there are 30,000 women who are the sole support of their families. There are 14,000 old women sixty-five years and over in New York State who have to work for a living.

There is great sympathy felt for the old work horses. There is a work horse parade and the people's voices tremble as they talk of the harness chafing the horse's poor old shoulders, of the iron shoes on his poor old feet, but think of the old women. What a procession that would make—14,000 white-headed grandmothers who work for a living. There are 40,000 unemployed women in New York City.

The unemployed man has an advantage over the woman, in the saloon. You don't know gossip until you have heard it in a saloon. They know everything that is going on there, and they know of all the jobs, and when the man goes in and says, "Mike, do you know of a job?" he is told where there may be a chance, if there is one. The woman has her church, but they don't talk of jobs, and her minister never thinks of a job for her. There is nothing more pitiful than the unemployed woman. It leads around the abyss that every woman sees. It is good to work for cats and dogs; it is better to work for men and boys, but to work for women and girls is best.

The School Child Up To Date

Make haste to school, my little child,
Or else you will be late;
Your books are all aseptic now,
And here's your sterile slate.
Your pencil has been boiled an hour—
'Tis germless, now, I hope;
And don't forget to wash your desk
With this carbolic soap.
And lest about the schoolroom floor
Some unseen microbes lurk,
Just sprinkle formaline around
Before you set to work.

You'd better put, for safety's sake,
Bichloride in the ink;
And water that has not been boiled
You must not dare to drink.
Of course, when recess comes around,
Some food you'll want to munch;
So in this disinfected box
Is predigested lunch.
And since 'tis said that in a kiss
Bacteria may dwell,
I may not give you, as I'd like,
A mother's fond farewell.

—Life.

REMARKABLE WORK OF JANE ADDAMS

MOVEMENT TO BRING TWO ENDS OF SOCIETY TOGETHER BY
MAKING THEM ACQUAINTED WITH EACH OTHER
PROVES A SUCCESS

THE winter of 1894-'95, following the World's Fair, was a terrible one in Chicago. The aftermath of disaster put upon the city a bewildering problem. Chicago had to find bread for an army of honest men who walked her streets; and also had to club into submission dens of thieves and hordes of tramps. W. T. Stead came over from England to write his book, "If Christ Came to Chicago," took his place in the bread line, and went about interviewing gamblers, thieves, divekeepers, as well as relief committeemen.

And one wintry night, warming his hands before the hospital fire in Hull House, after he had waited all day in the blizzard with the rabble to get a job as city laborer, thinking over the disconcerting things he had seen—the insolence of the rich, the ignorance and miseries of the poor—Stead said to a friend, "There is still one hope for the new social democracy, and when I reflect on Jane Addams's mission and contemplate the true meaning of this work she has built up, I am sure that if Christ ever comes to Chicago He will stop at Hull House."

Thus writes John Hubert Greusel, in the Associated Sunday Magazines, and his sketch of the work of this wonderful woman, given below, reveals one of the inspiring signs of the time. The one thing that stands out in letters of light in this woman's work is her recognition of the fact that these lowly people do not have to be *made* good—but that they *are* good *already*. Her problem is not to reform her friends of the slums, but to teach them to realize the nature of their being. Incidentally she shows that the so-called upper classes have a similar problem confronting them, but that once real self-discovery is made the social problem is

solved. In other words, when the so-called good learn how bad they are, and the so-called bad how good they are, the two ends of society that Miss Addams is trying to bring together will find that they are already united.

BRIGHT STORY OF HULL HOUSE

Work of Jane Addams to Show the Unity and Good Underlying All Men.

It is now sixteen years since Jane Addams began her Hull House social experiment. She knows the high, the middle class and the pit knows more of the rich than the rich do of themselves, more of the trench diggers than you'll find in many large volumes. And through it all, as I studied this woman and her work, came the something that brings the vision and the dream. And if you can't get that, you'll get nothing from Chicago and Hull House, as I found it. Difficult to understand? It depends. At first I learned that at this season nine thousand men, women and children go to Hull House, as the group of buildings is called, to take dancing lessons, to sew, to make hats, to drink a cup of coffee, to paint pictures, to model and throw clay; but until I met Jane Addams herself I didn't begin to catch the inspiration.

Surveying, through several days, the whole complex experiment, Hull House came down little by little in my mind to four simple words: "What is my neighbor?" On the objective side, Hull House comprises a whole city block, a group of brick and stone buildings expressing the character known as the social settlement rather than the formal institutional style—all devoted to neighborliness (remember that word), for the higher civic life, educational and philanthropic work and the improvement of social condition among Chicago's industrial workers—and on the subjective side I found, after all, that Hull House was Jane Addams, and so I always take you back to her.

This impulse back of Hull House, this something that grips you and holds you, should it ever become a daily reminder, you would never dream of demanding any privilege that all other

men do not share. You smile. You say, "It will never come, this social democracy; people are too selfish." Very well, as you will. But remember, "never" is a long, long time, and men's ideas are slowly but surely changing. A thousand and one influences in unexpected places are working to transform the old order.

What is it that she wishes to say? Hull House friends look back with amiable smiles at the misconceptions of the public, at the beginning. What! a refined, traveled woman, with money enough to live elsewhere, deliberately choosing to go down on Halsted Street, among the rag



Jane Addams.
—Kansas City Star.

pickers? And an art gallery, did you say? The condition of the poor preyed on her mind. Somewhere she got hold of a subtle test of brotherhood. In another form the Catholic Church has it; that the soul of a bishop, after all is said, is no more valuable and no less valuable than the soul of a thief. But she applied it socially. Suppose, she asked—she was supposing the case—that when a man grew rich he did not move away from his humble friends, but actually remained where he was and opened his house to his poor neighbors? Wouldn't his fine home and

his wife's refinement and his own kind heart be a useful object lesson? But the trouble with all social machines is that they lack heart. Jane Addams saw that, without heart, Hull House, or any other house, was already as good as dead and buried.

When the Inspiration Came.

One summer when abroad she wandered through the Whitechapel district of London; and her heart was touched, her eyes shamed. She had no special thought of social work; she was idly touring Europe. That night, at a curbstome auction sale of decayed vegetables, she saw a starving man bid in for a farthing a stale cabbage, grab and devour it raw and unwashed. That awful hand, clutching at the cabbage, those snapping teeth, were photographed on her brain; and at times to this day the hand mysteriously appears, at times, abruptly out of its hiding place in her brain and makes her shiver.

It makes you think something wrong, eh, that in London, a city of a thousand churches, men should be starving to death? But what should a sheltered, educated young woman have to do with the bitter cry of London? Why not go on her way to the art galleries, dine at the big hotels and let Whitechapel and its horrors fade quickly away?

If you can answer that you can unriddle the mystery of Jane Addams' personality; and possibly you will also be able to tell, by the time you get through, what love is. Gather all the documents you please about the classes and lectures in Hull House and your work is by no means ended; but study her that night in Whitechapel and you will discern her whole subsequent history compressed into her indignation, her pity and her social revolt. Then and there she first exhibits the firm foundation of social feeling on which she is to build all her usefulness in this life.

She saw like a flash that her own conduct in relation to others was of more value than all the so-called culture money could buy. For five years she read, thought and traveled, made and tore up plans and finally returned to Chicago.

You ask abruptly, "Define her work and let us judge." Well, suppose I ask, "Who is my neighbor?" You think you understand that, no doubt, but perhaps not in Miss Addams' special sense. Her plan is not to be grasped in a word. It is like a fable; it must be read to the end, and it covers in simple form the complex story of human society.

As is well known, there have been a thousand and one attempts to bridge the social chasm; but Miss Addams decided to make her life her answer. So she moved down in the slums—and worked. Yes, others have done that, too, and will do it again, but in Miss Addams' case the idea was not to seek palliatives. Her plan was wider, far more subtle. One would have to think about it

a long time before he grasped the special application.

Early Opposition.

When her four rooms were ready upstairs over the auction shop, boys threw stones, broke windows and despoiled the grounds. Priests and rabbis looked on askance. Jane Addams, on her side, was bewildered. Low dance halls lured factory girls; there was no law against child labor; every day men were killed in factories, at unprotected machines; there were no visiting nurses, so much needed down there, and there was no Chicago Central Relief Association—in short, her parish was down, poverty-stricken in purse, bankrupt in hope, forgotten seemingly by man and God.

How practical she was! She determined to turn garbage inspector to clean up her neighborhood; and when the mayor appointed her, friends shrugged their shoulders and really couldn't understand. By and by, in that vile section of the Nineteenth Ward, the death rate dropped from third on the list to seventh, and some of the doubters began to wonder a bit and to say that after all there might be something in it—only of course it would soon fizzle out.

Jane Addams was trying to put in practice, for human nature's daily need, a very simple truth; so simple that men naturally misunderstood, for men generally look for hard things and not plain ones.

For her poor neighbors, if they ever came, which looked doubtful, in Jane Addams' four upper rooms was spread a dream of domestic loveliness. Floors were polished, rugs spread, walls tinted in ivory and gold, hung with pretty etchings and water colors, and there were flowers, and there was music; and everywhere was that refinement and taste as though by magic a glimpse of one of Chicago's fine homes had unexpectedly grown up overnight in the slums, and the door stood ajar for the poor to enter—not overgrand, not bizarre, but decorous and domestic in English style, with mahogany furniture, just a few pieces here and there—and that something that you must feel.

As I wandered through Hull House I saw many charming decorative touches. I remember the creche, where the working women bring their children, for five cents a day. On the stairway are Raphael's Madonnas and casts by Donatello and Andrea della Robbia.

Jane Addams had practical plans for every day. Miss Jennie Dow gave the money for a kindergarten and taught for a year, and then came a cooking school, and by and by—

In those days nearby was a livery stable, and the livery stable man wouldn't move out, and Jane Addams wanted the ground for an art gallery. What an idea! But it came, and soon a loan collection blossomed over that way. It was not art for the multitude, or anything of that

sort; it was a first subtle appeal to neighborliness, in Jane Addams' own way. Art is for those who understand, of course; but the magic of social feeling, that's wholly another matter. Jane Addams' belief is that social feeling of the right sort will ultimately break down the barrier between class and class; will take the place of charity, as such, and of legislation, as such; and will dispel the misapprehensions that tend to keep one end of Chicago, or any other city, away from the other end.

As a faint sign, slum dwellers came, timidly at first, then in numbers, and the Italian women trooped through with the children, and many men



Entrance to Hull House.

—Associated Sunday Magazines.

and women from homes of wealth and refinement dropped in and took a look.

In her work, Jane Addams early surrounded herself with willing workers, from many levels of life—rich or poor, college-bred or self-educated, and of many shades of opinion—and from the very first this group tried to make Chicago a better city. On the civic side, whenever facts were gathered on conditions that needed correction, the information was turned over to a legislative or an executive body for action. I wish I had time to tell of the long fight against the druggists who sold cocaine to children; of the twelve hundred school children whose only play-

ground was the "dump"; of new factory laws; the tuberculosis inquiry among rear tenement dwellers, and the fight against typhoid by personal inspection of some four thousand tenements.

Neighborliness? An Italian woman came in one day, and, seeing a vase of roses, wondered how they could be so fresh, "so far from Italy. Really, are there roses in America?" One night, Russian wives, not knowing what to do or to say, at last proudly showed their hand embroidered petticoats; told that it was their own work. Miss Addams saw a new way to neighborliness, through old country handicraft; put in spinning wheels, hand looms, and even a Jacquard loom—the machine that has brains, if ever a machine had brains. Peasants were soon making beautiful cloth; and today the spinning and weaving room is a pleasant place to spend half an hour, taking you back to the days of the simple life. "Culture," says Miss Addams, "is an understanding of the long established occupations and

many Chicago women of leisure have helped with time, money and personal sacrifices. Yes, neighborly friendship with the overcrowded tenements has become a genuine social fact.

Jane Addams can adapt herself to any audience, from Chicago newsboys to a parliament of religions; is as accessible to a Greek fruit peddler as she is to a civic federation director. The world's leaders of thought know her. She spoke at Paris, as a delegate, and made a deep impression. After that grave European men of letters and science vied in opening doors for her, handing her chairs and bowed right and left. At college commencements she is on the platform beside gray-bearded presidents, and in the slums she is equally at home with the wife of the drunkard. She sees society as a unit—fop, priest, thief, cocotte, honest working girl. In that part of Chicago known as the "Bad Lands" never a hand would be raised against her, and unseen the thief no doubt often watches her at a distance, ready to be her rude protector, to smite with one terrible blow the man who dares molest her.

I saw her at Hull House passing through the crowded rooms, around her many willing workers; a word here, a smile there. She was dressed in plain black, as modestly as a nun. Telephone bells were ringing, outer doors were swinging, twenty times an hour. It always seemed that she passed through the picture, rather than that she was part of the picture.

What is it that keeps Hull House going? I began wondering. Yes, the old college song had it right, "'Tis love that makes the world go round."

Let us look at her closely in her busy rooms, the salon of the new social democracy, a true salon in refinement and spirit. I saw in one hour come to meet and counsel with Jane Addams a nun, a washwoman, a hunchback boy, an Italian woman with gaudy skirts, widows, orphans and men down on their luck. Practical? Yes, practical idealism. These are the words Roosevelt uses so much. In Jane Addams' case they mean that she has studied, understands and interprets the lives of rich and poor. She reads both the prose and the poetry. The prose side is what you see—the many buildings, the classes, the lectures, the instruction—and the poetry is the concealed fact of the new democracy. But the plan is old as well as new. The lessons of history are soon forgotten and have to be repeated often, and so men think these things are new.

At vague moments every man has, I presume to say, a glimpse of this perfected state of society, in which he will not ask for any privilege not shared by his neighbor; but as yet it is largely a vision and a dream. Jane Addams has the vision and the dream daily before her eyes, and to her the new social democracy is at once the largest, most profound, yet simplest, fact in civilization.



Hull House Quadrangle.

—Associated Sunday Magazines.

thoughts of men." She used also the appeal of folklore, in old country songs; taught immigrant women how to cook, and how to sew on a button, and how to run a seam, and how to mend a child's dress without botching it; and she showed the wives in her parish how to make a bed and how to sweep. Then she added music; for, as she says, "Music makes men forget their differences."

The Basic Principle.

And all this brings us back to the four words, Who is my neighbor? Jane Addams answered this question sixteen years ago by going to live among the poor, and she is still there today. The reverent friend of the forgotten class, the American in the making, the Lithuanian of the stockyards, Polish sweatshop girls, Italians who shovel ballast on the railroads, Greek pushcart peddlers—her parish is composed of a congeries of nationalities, at her very door, a mighty horde, gathered by the four winds. Disproving also the reproach that the rich live selfish lives, for years

DRAMA AND LITERATURE

REVIEW OF THE STAGE FOR THE YEAR SHOWS A FEW GOOD PIECES AND MANY FAILURES—LITERARY TENDENCY TOWARD PATRIOTISM RATHER THAN UNIVERSALISM

ONE mission of the highest kind of literature is supposed to be the breaking down of national and racial barriers and the fostering of a sense of the unity of the human mind and a belief in human brotherhood. But universalism is far from being a dominant note in the work of present-day writers. It is either an unchecked individualism that your poet now sings when he is young, or a dramatic patriotism that he embraces when he has come to a man's estate. This point is excellently illustrated by a writer in the New York Post in a review of some of the literary tendencies of the time, given, in part, below.

AUTHOR AND PATRIOT

D'Annunzio Illustrates Tendency of Time to Produce Patriotic Literature.

The great literary event of the last few months has been the production at Rome of D'Annunzio's national drama, "La Nave." In this "Ship" of his, which is more a gorgeous spectacle than a play, D'Annunzio has consciously attempted a glorification of his country's history and the prophecy of a national future commensurate with its past. Like Germany's political prophets, D'Annunzio seems to have felt that his country's future is upon the sea; that is the fashion nowadays; and he has appropriately chosen the rise of Venice from the sea as a symbol and exhortation for the new Italy which is to ride earth's ocean as on an Italian lake in the good ship Tuttilmondo. There is no mistaking the political purpose of the play. It begins with an invocation to sea power which is well described by our reviewer as an interesting Italian companion piece for Kipling's "Seven Seas"; and it is said to have given rise to dissatisfaction across the northeastern frontier, where "La Nave" was regarded as an attack on Austrian rule in Trieste.

D'Annunzio's play typifies a large and seemingly increasing class of imaginative literature which deals with historic forces and events from the standpoint of the patriot and, at times, the

Jingo. D'Annunzio has his French parallel in Maurice Barres, who began as an Epicurean anarchist and has developed into the most noted advocate of national regeneration through the humble duties of simplicity of life, faith and laborious service; and Barres has his followers. With a difference, we may refer to the epic on Drake which the young English poet, Alfred Noyes, has just completed. It is to England's actual mastery of the sea what D'Annunzio's "Ship" is to an Italian hegemony still in the very problematic future. Thomas Hardy's "Dynasts" does not seem to offer, at first, a complete parallel. The spirit of history rather than that of any one nation's history appears to be the central theme, yet Hardy's work does not fail, also, to be a glorification of England, in so far as humanity's pitiful helplessness makes glory altogether possible.

New, of course, such literary patriotism is not;



Bernard Shaw, English Playwright, Critic, and
Socialist.

—New York Times.

it is as old as the Bible and Homer, and it has been continuous to the present time. To go back only a little way, Tolstoy's "War and Peace" essays to do, on a smaller scale, what Hardy has attempted in the "Dynasts." Every national literature, almost, has its writer who has tried to put into monumental form the life history of his nation.

D'Annunzio's play, as we have seen, has been censured in Austria, and is counted on to facilitate the passage of an increased Italian naval budget. Barres and Bazin want a regenerated France because of Alsace-Lorraine. Alfred



Edyth Olive—English Actress, Leading Woman
With Henry Miller in "The Great Divide."

—Kansas City Star.

Noyes's "Drake" is an indirect exhortation to build Dreadnaughts and watch Germany. Thomas Hardy's "Dynasts" does not escape suggesting poor laws, old-age pensions and municipal tramways.

Our own literature is still so young that the absence of any attempt to embody historical ideals into conscious form would not be extraordinary; but, in point of fact, it has been done to an appreciable extent. Walt Whitman's adoration of "Democracy and These States" is, in a way, quite as self-conscious and philosophic an effort as "La Nave." Frank Norris's trilogy of

novels, if completed, would have embodied, we are told, a distinct image of America as the nourisher of the world's hungry. Mr. Winston Churchill's novels are narrow in their sweep, but quite as conscious in patriotic intent. Nevertheless, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is still to be replaced.

REVIEW OF THE STAGE

Financial Depression Weeds Out Poor Plays— Season Shows Higher Standard in Drama.

The theatrical year has been uncommonly notable, not so much, perhaps, for what it has actually produced as for the unusually clear insight it has afforded into the trend of the stage and the inclination of popular taste. Lack of perspective may interfere with fair judgment of the season's value in theatrical evolution, but certain unique facts afford basis for enlightening analysis. The financial depression seriously affected the playhouse and, under such circumstances, many productions could not last. The struggle for survival has been exceptionally severe. Only such plays could endure as were plainly stamped with a generous and general public approval. This may not indicate that the successful productions have permanent worth, but it shows what theatergoers are demanding, and it is proof that the plays thus naturally selected most nearly approach the public standard or ideal. We may safely conclude also that the intelligence, taste and judgment of the "average spectator" of the year's productions were of an unusually high order; many spectators whose inclusion in normal seasons greatly reduces the average mental equipment of audiences were kept away from the theaters by the hard times.

Sincerity Prevails.

We might reasonably infer, therefore, that the season's successes and the present theatrical trend show improvement in character over past seasons. Like many conclusions, however, that are merely logical—like many of Shaw's, for example—this cries for proof. And what has the season to offer in evidence? First, a surprising betterment in almost all classes of theatrical entertainment. Burlesque "shows" are cleaner; vaudeville is on a higher plane, with an improvement as apparent as it was necessary; "cheap melodrama" has been brought suddenly to realize that it must be vastly improved if it would survive; and the drama, in the broader sense, is more nearly serving its higher purpose than in any season in the last decade. The year has been one of wholesome and thorough housecleaning from the cellar up. No concealing with the paint of pretense has sufficed; no slovenly hiding of rubbish has escaped detection. Managers who have relied upon such devices—heretofore with considerable success—have found it exceedingly unprofitable this season and have come from the struggle wiser

if poorer. The public, even if it has not learned its strength, has begun to make the manager's friend, the box office, its own ally.

Our optimism, however, suffers something of a check when we survey the field of musical comedy. The tendency of such productions has been away from rational, healthful diversion—which is their only legitimate object—and in the direction of what is flippant if not vulgar, coarse if not shameless, and unwholesome if not debasing. And the music, so far as we can see, though it may be in itself innocent and admirable, is employed for the sole purpose of giving decided emphasis to this inclination. Still, one may discern something good even in this; for, if musical comedy—a misnomer—continues in its present course, it will soon be so clearly differentiated from legitimate amusement that it will stand in its relation to opera and comedy (which it professes to combine) as vaudeville stands to drama. We shall no longer confuse its purpose with the higher purpose of the stage. It will be, in fact, what it should even now be more generally understood to be, a thing apart, going its own way, to better or to worse, under its own colors.

A Year of Drama.

But in the drama the season has given us much to cheer and delight. As the best new plays of the year we may with good reason select those by native American playwrights. And of all of these, "The Servant in the House," by C. R. Kennedy, a new writer, probably will head the list. Its theme, however it may be entitled, is merely applied Christianity. It has been said to combine "the symbolism of Ibsen, the deftness of Jones or Pinero and the modernity of Shaw." Eugene Walter's "Paid in Full" is another success with substantial ethical as well as dramatic value, and, while other plays that have gained popular approval during the year may lack in the former element, all of them are wholesome in tone and sentiment and unusually remarkable for cleverness and solidity of construction and dramatic strength. In this division—and at the head of it—undoubtedly comes the Tarkington-Wilson comedy, "The Man From Home." Augustus Thomas's "The Witching Hour," William C. de Mille's "The Warrens of Virginia" and "A Grand Army Man," by David Belasco, Pauline Phelps and Marion Short, follow closely. Other productions have survived and thereby proved their popularity, but defects plainly evident have already determined their fate, and they will not be seen next season.

It must be mentioned also that Mrs. Fiske has attained what many regard as her greatest success in her career as Rebecca West in Ibsen's "Rosmersholm." Nazimova produced "The Master Builder" from the same pen and likewise was surprisingly successful. Both plays judged by the narrow limits of a season's material circumstances show very clearly that a public de-

pressed in spirit and mind does not always demand something light and trivial. E. H. Sothern revived the part of Lord Dundreary, long played by his father, and created two new roles, one that of Don Quixote; and Otis Skinner in "The Honor of the Family" mounted a step higher in his art, though his play is remarkable only for the character opportunity it affords the actor. David Warfield, in "A Grand Army Man," adds a distinctly American type to his



Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the New Director Metropolitan Opera, New York.

—New York Times.

numerous character portraits and thereby broadens his art and takes a firmer grip upon his work. So we see that the players as well as the playwrights have not found the season unprofitable.

Of course, we may expect to hear the voice of the pessimist. From the dawn of the drama he has been croaking of its decadence and pecking, so he fancies, at its bones. He has also decreed our acting and held it empty, inartistic and worthless. Still the drama has persisted and, as each decade passes and we are able to review it in perspective, we realize that, though the cry of decadence has sounded as usual, the ten years brought marked progress and improvement, both

in plays and playing. Too often we are referred to "the good old days" when Forrest, Booth, Salvini, Barrett, the elder Sothorn, Jefferson, Cushman, Modjeska, Lotta, Florence—to enumerate them as one pessimist presents their names—and "many others of equal or almost equal rank" paraded the stage. These were all great players and the list is indeed impressive, but we are much relieved when, glancing over the current

criticism of the day of these actors and actresses, we find on every hand numerous articles, variously headed, but all playing a warning, melancholy note on the old theme of "the decline of the drama and the decay of the actor's art."

On the whole, the season has not been small in performance, but it is much greater in promise. It has done much to weed out the bad—to indicate the bad.—Indianapolis News.

MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL ART

AN ORGANIZATION PLANNED THAT SHALL UNITE ALL THE FORCES TENDING TO CREATE AND PROMOTE A DISTINCTIVE AMERICAN ART

THIS is the age of concentration, co-operation and combination and it is not necessary to explain the advantages of teamwork over individual effort. All of the leading professionals except the various branches of the fine arts have national organizations. The lawyers have the American Bar Association, the doctors the American Medical Association, the historians the American Historical Association, the architects the American Institute of Architects and the scientists the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It is now proposed to organize all the societies that are interested in the fine arts in a similar manner under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. The following account of the movement is by William E. Curtis, writing in the Chicago Record-Herald:

PURPOSE OF THE MOVEMENT

Centers of American Art Already Established Are Not Few—Work of Women's Clubs.

Washington.—It is proposed to call a mass convention in Washington of delegates from all art associations, municipal art societies, art institutes and schools, village improvement associations and other organizations in the United States whose purpose is to promote the study of art, the cultivation of the public taste and the improvement of appearances for the purpose of forming a federation to promote the interests represented.

The object of the proposed federation, gen-

erally speaking, is to encourage the study of art and the cultivation of the public taste:

1. The organization of art clubs and societies.
2. The establishment of art schools and local art galleries.
3. To encourage American artists; to secure their recognition, and to increase their compensation.
4. To secure the removal of the duty on works of art and books and other publications devoted to the fine arts.
5. To improve national, state, municipal and private architecture.
6. To extend public parks and playgrounds and to encourage individuals to beautify their own property.
7. To promote all movements for village improvement and plans for beautifying cities.
8. To assist in preserving natural scenery from destruction and desecration, and to extend the national park system.
9. To assist in the protection of the forests and streams; to encourage the planting of trees, the planting of flower gardens and decoration of dooryards, and everything that will embellish the public streets of our cities, towns and villages.
10. To assist in the publication of a magazine devoted to news concerning art and kindred topics. The proposed magazine is to be the organ and exponent of the federation as Science is the organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Geographical Magazine is the organ of the National Geographical Society.
11. To support and advance the National Gallery of Art, which has already been established under the Smithsonian Institution by

bequests of important collections from the late Harriet Lane Johnston of Washington, Mr. Evans of New York and Mr. Freer of Detroit.

12. To assist in securing the erection of an appropriate building for the National Gallery corresponding at Washington to the Congressional Library and the new National Museum.

13. Finally, to make Washington the art center of the United States, as it is already the political center and is rapidly becoming the scientific and educational center of the country.

Included in the invitations will be all the village improvement societies throughout the United States—which have done and are still doing such important work in beautifying the natural landscapes, in improving domestic architecture, in promoting the public health, providing good roads, clean streets, pure water supplies, proper school facilities, educating public sentiment and developing civic pride. There are several hundred of these societies in different States, and it is believed that their members can be stimulated in faith and in zeal by contact and by an interchange of experiences and opinions.

More than fifty cities have municipal art leagues or associations for the improvement of appearances, for extending their park systems, widening their streets, securing better public buildings and better schoolhouses, and for a general betterment on artistic lines. They are found at San Francisco, Denver, Seattle, Duluth, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Buffalo, Detroit, Baltimore, Dayton, Toledo, Galveston, Waco, Texas, and several other Western cities, as well as in New England and in the East. There is a general movement throughout the entire country to secure an improvement in the looks of things, both natural and artificial, and it is spreading rapidly. It is believed that it may be promoted and public sentiment developed in favor of its purposes by uniting the many local organizations in a federation for mutual encouragement and co-operation.

It is surprising to learn that there are 222 schools and public art galleries in one hundred sixty-two different cities and towns in the United States, and the locations of many of them are quite unexpected. It appears also that sixty-eight of these schools offer money prizes to their pupils for meritorious works, ranging from \$100 to

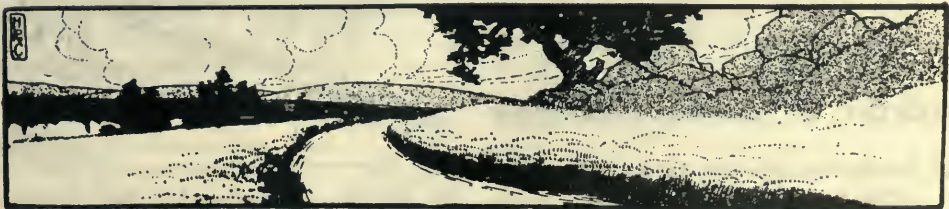
\$3000, the latter being offered for the best mural painting by a bequest of the late Mr. Lazarus of Baltimore; it comes in the form of a traveling scholarship of three years in Europe.

Seven million dollars were given last year in the United States in the form of endowments, bequests and other financial contributions to the promotion of art in the United States.

A great deal is being done in the way of university extension work by the women's clubs. The Illinois State Federation of Women's Clubs, and that of Texas, for several years have maintained circulating exhibitions for the benefit of the people in the smaller towns and villages where there are no galleries or schools. In Texas the women's clubs support a professional lecturer who travels from place to place through the entire year giving art entertainments. The University of the State of New York maintains a traveling art gallery and circulated 32,172 lantern slides with lanterns for the exhibitions, between seven and eight thousand photographs and more than five hundred wall pictures among the villages of that State. The Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg sent loan pictures as far as Kansas, and other museums are co-operating in the same way to spread a knowledge and appreciation of art in the smaller towns and cities. The Carnegie Library in the smaller towns is usually the center of intellectual life, and usually contains a hall that can be used for exhibition purposes. One of the objects of the federation will be to encourage loans for exhibitions in such places.

There are flourishing art schools and societies in many towns where they would not naturally be expected. They are not confined to New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Boston, but some of the most flourishing are in Charleston, S. C.; Columbus, Ohio; Dallas, Texas; Decatur, Ill.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Topeka, Kan.; Lawrence, Kan.; Lincoln, Neb.; Manchester, N. H.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Morgantown, W. Va.; Salem, Ore.; Seattle, Wash., and Waco, Texas.

The headquarters of the committee in charge will be at the Smithsonian Institution, and the movement will have the cordial co-operation of President Roosevelt, Vice-President Fairbanks, Secretary Root and other prominent officials of the Government.



MOVEMENT TO IMPROVE FARM LIFE

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OUTLINES PLANS THAT WILL AFFECT FOUNDATION OF OUR NATIONAL LIFE—SWAMP LANDS WILL ADD TO ARABLE AREA

OUR fathers were confronted with the problem of clearing a continent of forests to provide sufficient agricultural land. We are engaged in spreading water over vast arid areas for a similar purpose. Our children will continue the process of extending the arable area by draining the water from the vast submerged portions of the continent. A bill was introduced at the last session of Congress for the reclamation of swamp lands in the country, but failed to become a law. The matter will be heard from again soon. While this movement has to do with increasing the arable area, endeavor to improve the social and economic efficiency of our present agricultural regions is not lacking. Investigation has revealed the startling fact that there has been an actual shrinkage in the number of the farming population in the eastern half of the country since the Civil War. A growth of population has occurred in this section, but the growth has been in the cities. Certain economic factors, such as extension of railroads, development of machinery and openings for industrial success have been responsible for the urban increase. With these facts in mind President Roosevelt is about to appoint a commission of eminent men to investigate the possibility of making farm life so economically and socially attractive that a sufficient proportion of the best youth of the country will engage in agricultural pursuits. The article on this subject given below is by John Callan O'Laughlin, writing in the Washington Post.

IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL CONDITIONS

President Points Out Wherein Life on the Farm May be Made Attractive.

The President's investigation has convinced him that the educational system in use has been

well-nigh wholly lacking on the side of industrial training, of the training which fits a man for the shop and the farm. He declares that the country must develop a system under which each individual citizen should be trained so as to be effective individually as an economic unit and fit to be organized with his fellows, so that he and they could work in efficient fashion together.

The President holds there is but one person whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as that of the wage-worker who does manual labor, and that is the farmer. In the past the United States, during times of crisis, has had to place a peculiar dependence upon the farming population, but this can not be done in the future if agriculture be permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments.

As an offset to the tendencies which have told against the farm, there have come various improvements which have rendered country life more easy and pleasant. But there has been a social as well as an economic falling off, and the President wants this condition not only ar-



Mr. Wheat: Gentlemen, I'm Feeling Better Right Now Than I Have This Season for Years.

—Minneapolis Journal.

rested, but entirely done away with. He wants our farms to be worked by the same self-respecting, independent and essentially manly and womanly men and women, such as in the past, he holds constituted the most valuable element of the nation.

Would Revive Old Conditions.

He proposes to give every encouragement to the growth in the open farming country of such institutional and social movements as will meet the demand of the best type of farmers. He would like to see more libraries, assembly halls and social organizations of all kinds. He wants the school buildings and the teachers to be of the very highest type and the country church revived. He is anxious that all kinds of agencies, from rural free delivery to the bicycle and the telephone, should be utilized to the largest extent.

Remarkable results have been achieved by the Department of Agriculture in the production of raw material. But the President believes this department has a larger field of usefulness in the fostering of agriculture to bring about the best kind of life on the farm for the sake of producing the best kind of men. The commission which he proposes to name will answer, among other things, the following questions:

"How can the life of the farm family be made less solitary, fuller of opportunity, freer from drudgery, more comfortable, happier and more attractive?"

"How can life on the farm be kept on the highest level and where it is not already on that level, be so improved, dignified and brightened as to awaken and keep alive the pride and loyalty of the farmer's boys and girls, of the farmer's wife, and of the farmer himself?"

"How can a compelling desire to live on the farm be aroused in the children that are born on the farm?"

Among the subjects which the commission also will investigate are rural education, rural organization, rural communication, control of corporations, land settlements and labor supply. Under communication, for example, will come an examination of the way in which there can be improvement in express and railroad service, of highways, mails, telephone and telegraph. There will be an exhaustive inquiry into the means of improving agricultural colleges and farmers' institutes, which already have done much in instruction and inspiration. It is imperative in the view of the President and Mr. Pinchot, that there should be combinations among the people of the farming regions, in order that they may be able to protect their industry from the highly organized interests surrounding them.

As the President has pointed out, combination of this kind in Denmark, for instance, has resulted in bringing the people back to the land, and has enabled the Danish peasant to compete in

an extraordinary fashion, not only at home, but in foreign countries, with all rivals. The commission also will endeavor to point the way to the farmer to get the best kind of labor.

In a word, the commission, which Mr. Roosevelt will name, will consider not only the physical, but the ethical needs of the people, and will give impetus to the movement to provide a fair standard of physical comfort as well as social and intellectual advantages.

RECLAIMING SWAMP LANDS

More Than Seventy-eight Million Acres of Submerged Lands May Be Made to Yield Large Crops.

Washington.—The arable lands now unoccupied in the United States are becoming so limited



Deciding the Question.

—International Syndicate.

in area that those who are interested in the development of the country are looking into the future to find homes for the generations yet to come. Vast areas are either too dry or too wet for cultivation, but the one can be reclaimed by irrigation and the other by drainage. There are 78,473,700 acres of swamp land in the several States which can be redeemed. The geological survey has surveyed most of them and has actually made maps of 7,500,800 acres, while, at the same time it has been planning through the reclamation service to spread the water of the mountains over the arid soil of the plains.

Florida has the largest swamp area, with more than 18,000,000 acres; Louisiana has 9,500,000,

Mississippi 6,000,000, Michigan nearly 5,000,000, Arkansas nearly 6,000,000, Minnesota nearly 4,000,000, Wisconsin 3,000,000, Illinois, Georgia, Maine, North Carolina, and Texas about 2,500,000 each; Missouri and South Carolina about 2,000,000 each, while Alabama, California, New York and Virginia have more than 1,000,000 each, and other States smaller areas. Taking the swamp lands and overflowed areas altogether that may be reclaimed to agriculture, they would furnish farms for 10,000,000 people, and, at a conservative estimate, would be worth from \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000.

Senator Flint of California, who has taken the lead in this movement, reported a bill which was indorsed by the Interior Department and President Roosevelt, but the Senate refused to pass it when it was called up a few weeks ago. The opposition was based upon constitutional grounds. Several of the Southern Senators, whose constituents are more deeply interested in the movement than those of any other State, took the ground that Congress had no right to drain land that belonged to sovereign States. But it is to be hoped that some argument will be found to meet these objections.

"If this bill had been passed," went on the Senator from California, "it would have provided means for utilizing more than 100,000 square miles of swamp and overflowed lands, which are now to a large extent useless, and in many cases worse than useless, because they are a menace to the health of the localities in which they are situated and restrict the general improvement and development of the country.

"The area of the swamp lands in the United States which can be reclaimed is variously estimated at from 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 acres, and the best information obtainable indicates that the latter figure is more nearly correct. If we take the three States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, for example, and suppose that they were transformed into one great swamp, we would have some conception of the vast amount of otherwise fertile agricultural land now going to

waste because there is no adequate means of drainage and reclamation.

"In passing this drainage bill we would be giving a well-deserved though somewhat tardy recognition to a subject which has received attention in many of the European countries for a number of years. England, France, Germany and Italy have each enacted liberal and comprehensive drainage laws to aid in the formation of drainage districts. These laws apply to drainage both for sanitation and agriculture and provide the means for acquiring the necessary funds to do the work. In the Netherlands, where practically all of the agricultural land is too low for natural drainage, massive sea dikes have been constructed to prevent inundation of large areas from the sea, and in the interior also dikes are a common feature, being built to protect portions of land from the lakes or rivers or to enable swampy tracts of land to be reclaimed by draining, the water being commonly pumped up by wind mills. Yet the entire area of the Netherlands proper, which has a population of nearly five million people, is but 12,648 square miles, while the swamp and overflowed lands of the United States, as has been stated, comprise more than a million square miles and has been estimated as high as 116,000,000 square miles.

"It has been stated by officers of the United States Geological Survey," said Senator Flint in conclusion, "that the swamp lands of the United States contain the dormant wealth of the nation and that in Great Britain and Ireland fully one-fifth of the most fertile agricultural lands have been reclaimed by drainage. The same statement is true with reference to a large portion of northern Europe, and to the Valley of the Po in Italy, it being estimated that nearly one-twentieth of land that is now tillable in Europe was inundated and unfit for agriculture in the eighth century. It is in this same unprofitable condition that we find the sections of the country containing the great American swamps at the present time."—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record-Herald.



UNCLE SAM HAS LARGE PAYROLL

VAST AND COMPLICATED ORGANIZATION OF WORKERS TO CARRY ON AFFAIRS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT— SUGGESTS SOCIALISTIC STATE

THOSE to whom the Socialistic idea appeals, who like to contemplate the vast and intricate organism that would be created if all worked for the State and received their pay from the State, will be interested to know that such an organization, of no mean extent and complexity, already exists in Uncle Sam's civil service. More than a million and a half men and women are already on this paternal gentleman's payroll, and there is probably no other class of workers that is so free from the fear of non-employment and poverty.

Those to whom the idea of government employment appeals, and who are fitted for the exacting requirements of Federal service, should send a postal card to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., asking for a list of positions open to applicants. The following summary of government employment is from the Chicago Record-Herald:

FIGURES OF FEDERAL SERVICE

Steady Employment at Good Pay—Many Curious Occupations in the List.

Washington.—There are approximately 1,623,518 names on the payroll of Uncle Sam in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba Panama and various foreign countries. This does not include certain temporary employees, such as substitute letter carriers, clerks and others who work by the day for a few weeks or months at intervals, persons employed on piece work in the quartermaster's or commissary departments of the army, in mending mail bags in the Post-office Department, in doing incidental jobs about the navy yards and other Government institutions, or those who are employed by contractors engaged on Government work. It does include, however, all the names on the pension rolls, the officers and soldiers and sailors of the navy, as follows:

In the executive civil service.....	286,902
In the postal service.....	75,577
Postmasters	62,663

Army	60,000
Navy	38,000
Mechanics and laborers in navy yards.....	18,376
Panama Canal	30,000
Reclamation service	10,000
Miscellaneous	25,000
Pensioners	1,017,000

Total 1,623,518

The latest Official Register shows 286,902 persons employed in the Executive Civil Service, of whom 185,874 are subject to appointment by the Executive, under Civil Service rules, including 172,053 men and 13,821 women.

Of these 28,947 are employed in the District of Columbia, and they drew salaries amounting to \$31,541,225 last year. That amount of money has flowed in an unvarying stream of cash from the disbursing offices of the different Executive departments and the capitol into the banks, stores, shops, hotels and boarding-houses of Washington and its suburbs, without the variation of a day. Uncle Sam is a good paymaster; he never asks his employees to wait; he never has to go to a bank to borrow funds to meet his payroll, and, although there is much complaint because the salary list has not been advanced with the universal increase in the cost of living, it is safe to say that nowhere else in the world is the average compensation of the citizens of a community larger than it is in Washington. Taking the great establishments that go to make up the Government of the United States, the Congress, the several executive departments, the courts, the printing office, the Smithsonian and the scattering bureaus scattered all over the city, the salaries of the clerks are much higher than those paid by private employers for similar talents and similar time, or by the governments of Europe. Probably the municipal payroll in the city of New York may average per capita a little higher, but even that is doubtful. It should be borne in mind, however, that these salaries are about the same as they were thirty years ago. There has been a very great change in the personnel of Government employees during the last generation, and a very large increase in the numbers, but no advance in the compensation of the individuals except in a few cases.

The regularity as well as the generosity of Uncle Sam's paymasters makes Washington prosperous. No community in the country, or in the world, for that matter, is so little affected by industrial depressions and commercial stagnation.

No matter what the price of stocks may be or how the earnings of the railways may fall off, there are no discharges in the forces of the Government and no reduction in the pay. The salary list and the pension roll continues the same—\$2,625,000 is distributed in this city every month to pay the butcher and the baker and the candlestick-maker; to buy shoes for the children and pay the milk bill and the rent. It may be said, too, that the wage-earners of no city are so well housed as are those of Washington.

It is a familiar remark that the population of Washington has a higher average income than any city in the world, and that probably is true. While the occupants of the prominent offices, the most conspicuous men in public life, do not receive such large salaries as those occupying positions of similar importance in the business and professional world in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and other great cities, and the leisure class is not so rich here as elsewhere, nevertheless the immense manufacturing industries and commercial enterprises which employ large numbers of low-paid men and women are entirely absent. The mechanics and artisans of Washington get wages quite as high as, if not higher than, those of any other city except San Francisco. During the last fifteen years a large number of wealthy people have come here to reside. They have built homes and have contributed much to the beauty as well as the prosperity of Washington. It is a popular impression that they have assisted to advance the price of meats, vegetables, poultry, eggs and other necessities as well as luxuries of life, and have caused considerable demoralization in the wages of the house servant class, yet they have contributed very largely to the welfare of Washington. The winter resident is a valuable citizen.

It is common among us all to wonder where the people came from who have filled up the big apartment houses that have been erected during the last few years and occupy the long rows of comfortable and even handsome homes that have recently been built in the northwestern and the northeastern sections of the city. The residence limits of Washington have extended northward nearly a mile during the last twelve or fifteen years, and are still pushing out toward the Maryland line as fast as the street car tracks are extended. Strangers often inquire what there is in Washington to draw these newcomers; what causes the rapid increase of population. The answer is found in the blue book, which contains the names of the employees of the executive departments and the salaries that are paid to each of them. If you will compare the list of clerks and officials in the different executive departments in the blue book for 1901 with that for 1907 you will see where a great many of the newcomers are employed.

The following table will show the increase in the payroll of the different branches of the Gov-

ernment in Washington during the last seven years:

	1891.	1907.
Executive office	28	43
Department of State	101	164
Treasury Department	5,587	6,996
War Department	1,731	2,152
Navy Department	345	684
Department of Justice	143	454
Postoffice Department	782	1,452
Department of the Interior	7,699	4,769
Department of Agriculture	982	2,356
Department of Commerce and Labor		1,572
Government printing office	3,691	3,599
Government of the district	1,996	3,638

The following table will show the compensation of the employees in the classified service:

	Total.	In Wash- ington.
Less than \$720	35,331	6,501
Between \$720 and \$840	21,822	2,236
Between \$840 and \$900	10,541	2,602
Between \$900 and \$1,000	43,790	1,516
Between \$1,000 and \$1,200	34,127	2,453
Between \$1,200 and \$1,400	18,271	4,537
Between \$1,400 and \$1,600	9,246	2,469
Between \$1,600 and \$1,800	3,338	1,361
Between \$1,800 and \$2,000	2,946	1,153
Between \$2,000 and \$2,500	2,314	841
\$2,500 and over	1,874	617
By piece-work	1,815	1,046

Two women receive \$2500 and over, one of them in the District of Columbia, who, I suppose, is Miss Reel, superintendent of Indian schools. Nine women receive between \$2000 and \$2500, of whom five are in the District of Columbia; and thirty-five women between \$1800 and \$2000, of whom twenty-four are employed in the District of Columbia.

The employees in the Executive Civil Service are supposed to be allotted among the different States in proportion to population. Each State is supposed to be entitled to its quota of clerks and officials, but the rule is not strictly adhered to, as everybody knows. There is a great deal of variation, and several of the States, and particularly the District of Columbia, have many more than they are entitled to.

There are altogether 306,141 persons employed in the Civil Service and the Postal Service whose names are in the blue book, and they are employed in 1162 different occupations. You know that under Congress we have the library, the botanical gardens and the capitol police. Under the State Department we have the diplomatic and consular corps, with all their clerks and interpreters and other attaches. Under the War Department we have the list of retired officers, the military academy, where every cadet has an allowance of \$540 a year, the fortifications, the arsenals and armories, the Mississippi River Improvement Commission, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba, the rivers and harbors, the soldiers' homes and the Panama Canal, on which the Government has an infinite number and variety of employees. Under the Navy Department we have navy yards and stations, gun foundries and the academy at Annapolis.

Under the Interior Department we have the

territorial offices, the Indian agents and schools, the insane asylum, several hospitals and Howard University.

Under the Department of Justice we have jails and penitentiaries as well as courts.

The scientific work of the Government is gathered very generally under the Department of Agriculture and the Smithsonian Institute, which includes the Zoological Garden of Washington; while under the District Government we have all the various branches of the municipal service.

Under the Bureau of Commerce and Labor there is a great variety of bureaus, including the light-house and life-saving stations and the immigration inspectors.

I have said 1162 different occupations are enu-

merated in the blue book, and some of them are as follows:

Anatomists, astronomers, balers, bookbinders, belldivers, barrel-turners, bathhouse-keepers, blo-chemists, chambermaids, car conductors, chimney-sweepers, chauffeurs, lampeleaners, dentists, dish-washers, darners, dendrologists, entomologists, ice-men, spudmen, physiologists, taxonomists, axmen, armature-winders, bobbin-winders, barbers, bull-drivers, bionomists, corn breeders, cemetery caretakers, clock regulators, cataloguers, choristers, dredge captains, dining-room girls, druggists, dog corral bosses, dieticians, embalmers, forecasters, music teachers, piledrivers, upholsterers, tea tasters.

These are only a few of the curious purposes for which Uncle Sam's employees are required.

A Little, Dirty Fellow

Here's a little, dirty fellow in a dirty part of town

Where the windowpanes are sooty and the roofs are tumble-down,

Where the snow falls back in winter, and the wilting, sultry heat

Comes like pestilence in summer through the narrow, dirty street;

But amid the want and squalor of the crowded, sorry place

You can find the little fellow by his happy, laughing face.

True that poverty's a burden that is heavy to endure;

But the little, dirty fellow doesn't know that he is poor!

Here's a box out in the alley that the grocer didn't need,

Where he has some sidewalk sweepings and a withered orange seed;

And he waters it each morning with a broken china cup,

Filled with happiness and wonder when the leaves come creeping up.

's a yellow tree, and sickly, but a living, growing thing,

And he sees in its unfolding all the miracle of spring—

All the blossoming of the orchard, all the bloom-starred meadow land

That he never yet has looked on, but so well could understand!

And at night amid the music of the clanging trolley cars

He can look up through the window at the wilderness of stars;

And he thinks the baby angels must be very, very ill,

For, although he's dreadful drowsy, all the lights are burning still,

Almost half the lights in heaven he considers with a sigh,

And he hopes, with drooping eyelids, they'll be turned out by and by,

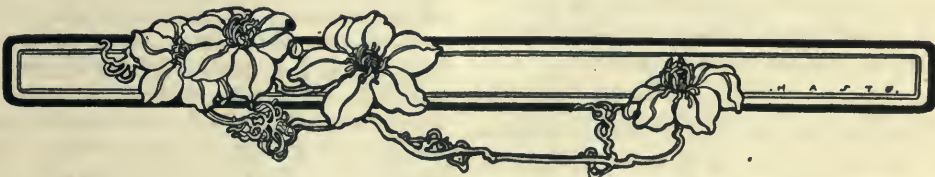
So he'll know the angel mothers, all the anxious hours passed

By the little golden cradles, have gone off to sleep at last.

Just a little, dirty fellow; yet beside his battered door

He has found the one great Secret that we all are seeking for!

—James J. Montague, in New York American.





HONEST INJUN, JIM, HE WAS THAT LONG.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

BLOW TO HORSE RACING IN NEW YORK—MOVEMENT FOR CLEANER COLLEGE ATHLETICS—CHANGES IN GOLF

GROWTH of popular interest in outdoor sports and athletics is phenomenal, and there is every indication that they will be attended and participated in this year by a far greater number of persons than ever before. Baseball, racing, golf, lawn tennis, automobiling, polo, yachting, rowing contests are projected in bewildering profusion on land and water—and also in the air; for aeronautics have now won a recognized place as a healthful and inspiring sport and pastime, and contests among the sky sailors are among the most exciting of all. There is an unmistakable movement among college authorities to subordinate the athletic feature to the general purpose of college life; and this is excellently illustrated in the decision of Swarthmore College to discontinue intercollegiate sports for one year.

An important development in the sport of horse-racing is the recent successful termination of the long fight of Governor Hughes, of New York, for the suppression of race-track betting, it being predicted by many

opponents of the measure that such a step would destroy interest in the sport.

INFLUENCE OF SPORTS

Devotion to Athletic Life Augurs Well for Future of American Nation.

The great number of colleges in the United States and the keen interest they manifest in athletic sports gives to our intercollegiate contests a breadth, scope and variety that cannot be matched in any other country on earth. In traveling to attend these meetings—there has been talk of a crew from the Pacific Coast coming to row on the Hudson this summer—and the intermingling of young men from the various sections there is undoubtedly a broadening educational influence. There is a growing tendency to contests of international scope.

A British polo team is coming over this season the pick of American college oarsmen will test their metal in struggles with crews of the leading nations of Europe in the Olympic contest at Henley, and there is every probability that Yale and Harvard lads will contest with the Oxford Cambridge team in an all-round athletics match.

similar to that in which the Americans were victorious a few years ago.

There is no question of the supremacy of baseball as the popular American sport and there is no organization that embraces so many enthusiasts as the New York Public Schools Athletic League, which has 150,000 boys and young men within its jurisdiction. The system by which the baseball teams of the high schools and elementary schools in the districts compete until representative teams for each of the five boroughs are selected and the struggle between these local champions for the championship of the entire city is ingenious and well calculated to stimulate healthful rivalry all round.

No nation devoted to harmless athletic sports ever lost its liberties or suffered physical decay, and the growing love of these pastimes among the American people augurs well for the future of the Republic.—New York Herald.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS

One Institution Gives Up Intercollegiate Contests for a Year.

The cause of amateur athletics in American colleges has won another victory. Swarthmore college has determined to give up intercollegiate athletic contests for at least a year. The action meets with general approbation. Coming in the year following the discussion about the Jeanes bequest, it is the more noteworthy.

When one of the Quaker women friends of the institution left a sum of money, at first estimated at \$1,000,000, for its use on the definite condition that football be abolished there was discussion of the proposition from ocean to ocean. The president of the college sought the advice of his fellow presidents throughout the country.

The replies showed practical unanimity of feeling. Academic freedom would receive a hard blow if a money gift should be accepted at the cost of the liberties of trustees and faculties. The principle, once established, might lead to other gifts with differing restrictions attached. As a result of the almost universal feeling the bequest was refused.

But the college was brought into unfavorable prominence by the discussions. Long a quiet school whose principal rivalry was the Haverford, another Quaker college, it suddenly developed football teams entirely too strong to come from its natural student constituency. Raids were made upon other institutions. Athletes whose inclinations never would have led them to Swarthmore appeared in the moleskins. Free tuition, an easy job in some nearby Philadelphia store, and summer work at Atlantic City were the inducements held out. Overzealous alumni were determined to win at any cost. They secured a big

team which gained many victories and made the college name famous in athletic circles.

The rebound was certain to come. The rottenness of college athletics was exposed in the West long before it was denounced in the East. Swarthmore has done what the conference colleges of the Middle West accomplished several years ago. The Philadelphia papers have congratulated the college upon its action. The undergraduate body seems satisfied with the ending of an abnormal athletic prominence. The faculty members who were dazzled for the time by victories over teams from larger universities have awakened to the real situation. Only the misguided alumni who have been arranging terms with football giants seem discontented.

One influential newspaper in the Quaker city makes a telling comparison between the dangers that threaten academic freedom when the liberty of the teaching staff is involved and the more insidious and destructive influence of professional athletics in colleges. It comments particularly upon the sneaking methods of slipping into the arena as representatives of the college life those who are mere mercenaries. The degradation of Swarthmore in this respect in recent years makes its recent heroic action a great victory for pure athletics.—Chicago Tribune.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS

Moderation and Purity of College Athletics Much to Be Desired.

A sound mind in a sound body is still the college ideal, and there never will be a return to the days of cadaverous scholarships, when the student went through the dull round of study without appeal to his physical nature, at the age when the demands of the latter are closely linked to health and success in the battle of life.—Baltimore American.

Sentiment favorable to moderation, to getting a truer perspective of the situation, to curbing the natural tendency of youth to carry affairs to excess, has been gaining ground recently, not only at Harvard, but also in other leading Eastern and Western institutions. Time, money, physical strength have been spent too rapidly and lavishly. The time has come for a simpler life, for asserting intellectual ideals, and for teaching athletes their subordinate place in an academic world.—Boston Herald.

Swarthmore's experiment of banishing football and basketball for a year will be interesting, but can hardly furnish a precedent for the universities.—New York World.

The recent tendency has been to overcultivation of muscular prowess and feats of wind and limb, rather than to the training of all of a man's abilities, in the average student's scholastic career. Too much time and work and publicity

have been given to the ephemeral victories on field and track.—Washington Post.

It is not in accordance with the ethics of amateur sport, and especially with the spirit of intercollegiate athletics, that men should be procured to enter a college and to remain in it ostensibly as students, when the real purpose is to fortify the football team or the crew.—Philadelphia Record.

PERFECTION OF AMERICAN HORSES

American Bred Trotting and Saddle Horses Hold High Place.

For years, for generations, the American trotter and saddle horse have stood pre-eminent the world over. The former is distinctly a type of this country bred and handled to perfection here, his excellence undisputed; and in the latter class Kentucky has reached an equally high place of achievement. But with this America was not content. Other laurels were desired and at last have been fairly won, by intelligent breeding, coupled with the lavish expenditure of money in the importation of the finest stock that could be procured from abroad.

Today we hold our own, at least in carriage horses, a by-product of the trotter, an object lesson in which fact is given in Mr. Vanderbilt's stable of sixty horses now in England for the London-Brighton coach service—all home bred animals. In draught horses we now produce as fine examples of standard quality as can be found in any foreign mart. It has been a long continued task, but one accomplished thoroughly, following importations of the best stallions and mares that could be had in Belgium, France, England and Scotland. What the result was is shown in the fact that the produce of American farms in this class are going back to their ancestors' homes to win recognition and honors there. America is breeding more high class draught horses today than are found in any country across the Atlantic. The investment here in this interest is today enormous and growing constantly.

In the racing horse we have done well, as the records of the English Derby and the French turf, and that severest test of endurance and stamina for a horse, the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase, have attested.

In short, the American horsemen may well feel

proud of their accomplishments on the road and on the turf.—New York Herald.

CHANGES IN GOLF

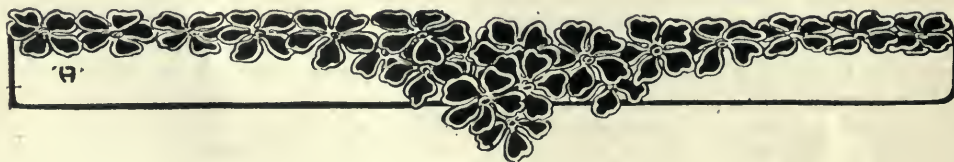
Contest Between Four-Ball and Foursome Likely to Be Decided in Favor of Latter.

In these days of advancement, variety, and progress in matters golfing, the loyal disciples of the old school are continually receiving shocks. In fact, those who like to refer to the time when, in their opinion, golf was at its best, find it next to impossible to reconcile themselves to the altered conditions. During the past twelve-month, a large proportion of the devotees of the game in this country and Great Britain have been divided among themselves over three important problems—the revision of the rules, the relative merits of the foursome and the four-ball contest, and the latest system of scoring by points in team matches as compared with the time-honored custom of counting by the total number of holes.

As for the rules, let it suffice for the present that both the English committee and the executive body in this country have worked hard on the matter, and word has been received that interesting developments will be forthcoming at no very distant date. The foursome and four-ball question has likewise been argued pro and con, and with more zest than ever since the Lesley cup matches last fall.

It would seem to be largely a matter of opinion which style is the more attractive, but when it comes to the point-blank statement that the four-ball style is golf and that the foursome is a hybrid, the exponents of the foursome in answering the charge only have to call attention to the first paragraph under Rules of Golf, which begins as follows: "The game of golf is played by two sides, each playing its own ball."

If the matter were put to a vote among the leading amateurs in this country, it is unlikely that the four-ball would receive the most support. It provides greater action, and that appears to be more in line with what Americans want. But until the interstate match between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, foursome play had never been given an honest show in this country. As a matter of fact, the foursome will make its way in the United States on its merits, if at all, and probably no amount of argument will convince a player of its advantages if he prefers some other style of the game.—New York Post.



INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN JAPAN

AN ARISTOCRATIC OLIGARCHY RULES AN IMPOVERISHED, TAX-RIDDEN, GRAFT-RIDDEN PEOPLE—GOVERNMENT WILL SOON COME TO PARTING OF WAYS

The present internal crisis in Japan challenges the attention of the world. Shall the strong light of this new civilization go out, or shall it increase in glory for the enlightenment of the Orient and the world? That the situation has reached a stage of such seriousness is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the reading of the signs of the times that come out of the East. The mute cries of an impoverished, tax-ridden, graft-ridden people are answered by the governing oligarchy with new taxes for a greater war footing. Such a policy is especially regretted since Japan's alliance with Great Britain would seem to obviate the necessity of an increase in armament. It is to be hoped that in her lust for power Japan will remember that the world expects her to "make good" in her high promise of civilization. The following excellent account of the industrial, economic and governmental crisis in the Island Empire is from the Chicago Tribune:

Parting of the Ways.

Tokio.—Certain tendencies of the internal political situation of Japan indicate that the nation is approaching a point when it must choose between two widely diverging courses: Whether to be indefinitely controlled by the aristocratic military oligarchy which now directs the Government, or whether to accept the guidance of a new party which aims primarily to develop the resources of the country. This question is interesting to the world both as an example of some forces in human evolution and because the conditions which attend must in time determine its course and decide also the policy of Nippon in the whole east.

While the Government has the outward form of a constitutional monarchy, it is an error to assume, as many persons in the West do, that it approximates liberal principles as these are understood in America. The form is here. But

scrutiny of the method through which these familiar entities administer government reveals that the essence of liberal institutions is largely absent.

Under modern conditions the basis for popular participation in administration of government is the franchise, and in Japan the total number of voters is under 800,000, or less than two per cent of the total population, as compared with twenty-five per cent in France and twenty-one per cent in the United States. In addition to the aristocracy, the franchise is granted to commoners under property and taxpaying qualifications which confines its exercise entirely to the upper and a limited middle class. The great laboring class, comprising fully ninety per cent of the population of the empire, is practically unrepresented among the voting section.

Government All by Wealthy.

The upper branch of the legislative body is composed of male members of the imperial family and the hereditary nobility, and some additional life members (usually military and naval heroes) nominated by the Emperor for meritorious



—International Syndicate.



Chas. Morgan

MORE EFFECTUAL THAN WAR

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

service to the state; and members nominated by fifteen electors in each fu or ken who pay the highest taxes, the nominations to be affirmed by the Emperor, such members to serve for seven years.

The diet, which together with the ministry thus directs the activities of the Government, is nominally composed of parties. But these so-called parties are not exactly comparable to political parties in England, Europe and the United States. In fact, Japan has not yet developed a system of government by party, although she has adopted the nomenclature of such institutions.

The remaining factors in the Government are the Emperor, the ministry and the genro, or elder statesmen. The ministry is organized here much as elsewhere, being usually composed of men who represent different influential political groups, and holds office until its resignation is accepted by the Emperor.

Seats Can Be Bought.

When analyzed the Government of Japan is found to be entirely in the control of an aristocratic oligarchy, composed of the imperial family, three or four of the greater clans of nobility, the military class, and a strata which includes the chief financial and commercial groups, together with minor representation of the superior business element. The house of representatives, which is presumed to represent the popular in-

terest in the Government, really does, as now elected and organized, nothing of the sort. In fact, there is little doubt that most seats in the house of representatives may be, directly or indirectly, purchased.

The real crux of the trouble lies in the economic situation of the country, but the causes which have reduced it to its present extremity need now be considered only in the light of their incidental political effects. A conspicuous example of exploitation of the people by the oligarchy is afforded by the encroachment of the imperial household upon the commerce and industry of the nation. The extent to which the "household" is interested in modern enterprises can not be exactly ascertained for obvious reasons, but it is known to have large holdings (a controlling share in some cases) in two of the great shipping companies, two of the greater banks, an iron foundry, cotton mills, a paper mill, a lumber company, shipyards and some minor concerns. With two or three exceptions, this interest has been acquired within the last three years, in the course of the sudden industrial expansion which followed the war.

It is significant that all the important enterprises in which the "household" is interested enjoy subsidies from the Government; indeed, in forming some of these companies it seems to have been understood that to enlist the "household" was to insure direct government support and backing.

This condition, which is here attended by all



Chas. Morgan

A DAINTY MORSEL

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

the usual complexities, would hardly have attracted the attention of the ignorant proletariat had it not made necessary and been accompanied by the imposition of burdensome taxation. When during the war with Russia the taxation, which ten years ago was less than yen 6.00 per capita, was rapidly raised to yen 15.00 per capita, popular discontent was assuaged by assurances that the increase was temporary and that the nation would recoup by exacting an indemnity from Russia which would pay the expenses of the war.

Non-Voters Pay the Taxes.

It is difficult to determine this matter with exactness, but I believe that the part of the Japanese people which has no vote pays fully eighty per cent of the taxes. The proletariat in Japan is today in a state of political and industrial peonage, and has not so much voice in the Government as has the moujik in Russia.

When the extraordinary tax bill was before the diet a general movement against it was begun by the chambers of commerce, which passed many resolutions condemning the economic and fiscal policy of the Government and took part, through the members which they can influence, in the attack upon the budget in the house of representatives.

Military Party Under Fire.

In instituting this campaign it is proposed, for the first time in Japan, to nominate candidates for the house of representatives along party lines and on a definite platform advocating specific government reforms.

While some foreign observers of Japan's political institutions and present situation believe that the views of the chambers of commerce will find substantial expression in the policy of the next ministry, I am unable to feel this assurance. There is little doubt, however, that an attempt is being made to give an impression throughout the world that Japan intends to call a halt upon the military party which has, by saddling the nation with the expense of vast armaments, brought its finances to the present pass.

Seeing the approach of the storm, the Salonji cabinet is anxious to resign office before it breaks, but is retained apparently because of the difficulty in forming a ministry to succeed it. Of the men who are suggested to succeed Salonji there is none who is not intimately associated with the military party. It is thought that Count Katsura has been invited to form a ministry, and that he is reluctant to do so, because he foresees the downfall of the present regime.

"Lest We Forget"

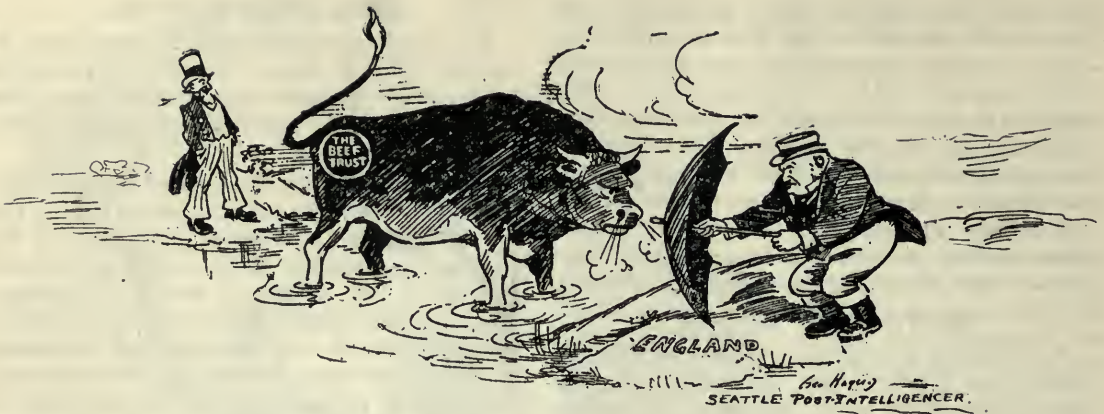
When the mists lie low and the sun slants up,
And the east is an aureate lip;
When the road lies free to the morning cup,
And the air has a frosty nip;
When the steed champs foam with its nostrils wide,
For the master's mettle rife,
And a gay song fits to the strong, long stride—
There are still some things in life!

When the pool lies still, or the current slides
Like oil round the far-flung line;
When the tarpon deep in the blackness glides
And nibbles the live-bait mine;
When the reel says "crrrrk" and the wrist feels jar,
And the first leap marks the strife,
As the play begins and the foam flies—Ah!
There are still some things in life!

When the great moose sniffs by the water's edge,
And starts with an angry snort;
When the hunter crawls through the rustling sedge,
And the heart beats thick and short;
When the finger crooks on the trigger's curve;
When the eye cuts like a knife,
And the rifle cracks with a vicious verve—
There are still some things in life!

When the dinner's o'er and the pipe burns free,
And the dog curls by the chair;
When your trail is good (as it ought to be)
And the light glints on Her hair;
When the drowsy thoughts of the past come back,
And you smile, "That's she—the wife!"
When you're quite prepared for the morrow's track—

There's a lot of good in life!
—Stephen Chalmers in New York Times.



ENGLISH SOCIALISTIC TENDENCIES

OLD-AGE PENSION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAWS INTRODUCE
NEW PRINCIPLE—FREEDOM OF COLONIES AND DECLINE OF
EMPIRE PREDICTED—TROUBLE IN INDIA

THE socialistic tendencies of the time are no better shown than in the late developments in England, where old-age pension and employer's liability laws have been enacted that threaten to change the very foundations of Anglo-Saxon society. The working of these two laws will be watched with great interest in all parts of the world.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN ENGLAND

Adoption of This Socialistic Principle of World-Wide Importance.

Both English parties have been for some years trembling on the brink of a national plan for old-age pensions; and now the Liberals are the first to take the plunge. It is but a slender and experimental scheme which he unfolded to the Commons. To start with—and there are no steps backward from the cave of such governmental expenditures—a pension of five shillings a week (\$1.25) is to be given to all worthy poor over seventy years of age, whose weekly income is not more than \$2.50. Mr. Asquith reckons that the number of such pensioners will not exceed 500,000 and that the total yearly cost will not be more than \$30,000,000.

The motives to this critical step are frankly political. The Prime Minister said that if his plan could be called socialistic, it was at least a

kind of Socialism to which both parties were committed. This argument may do to shut the mouth of a political opponent; it cannot, however, meet the doubts or silence the inquiries of the economist, the philanthropist, or the political philosopher. Yet Mr. Asquith stated but the fact when he implied that both Conservatives and Liberals had been forced to take up the question for political reasons. The labor Party has made it one of its cardinal tenets; and the Labor Party is now unprecedentedly strong. The constituencies have become pervaded with the idea of government pensions for the aged poor, and public men have had to deal with it.

Behind all political maneuverings, however, lie the serious questions about this new departure in English public policy. On what principle does it proceed? What are the consequences to be? There are two different grounds upon which the Labor Party demands pensions for the old workingman. One is that it is "a right" acquired by the mere fact of age. The man who has given his labor to the creation of the wealth of society, is entitled to maintenance when his working days are over. The other asserted basis of the pension is that it is a just compensation to those who have been actually underpaid for their labor. This implies that the rate of wages is not such as to enable workmen to provide for their own old age; hence the government must provide for it. On that we merely remark that this would be to shift to the community at large a burden which ought to rest upon the employers of underpaid

labor; and that the net result would be to pension only a few in old age, while leaving all the rest to be "sweated" all their working days.

The Continental Plan.

The weight of opinion in England has been strongly in favor of making the pension a species of assisted insurance for workingmen. That is, the men themselves and their employers were to contribute toward a pension fund, which the government would supplement so as to make up the fixed weekly allowance in old age. This is, in general, the German plan, which France and Belgium have copied. It is true that New Zealand and Denmark have non-contributory pensions, but English conditions are so much more like those on the continent that one would have expected the German model to be followed. Indeed, Mr. Asquith himself declared last year that he could not include any contributions by the beneficiaries.

How are the administrative details provided for? They would be endless and intricate. We presume that the Poor Law machinery will be utilized. What is the effect going to be upon the 3,000,000 workmen who are now paying dues to trades unions and friendly societies, in order to insure themselves sick benefits and a provision for old age? Will the nerve of their thrift be cut by the prospect of a universal government dole? If so, and in consequence new thousands come forward to claim pensions; if political considerations lead to the next step—reducing the pensionable age to sixty-five or sixty—and millions more be demanded from the Treasury, what system of national finance can support the strain? These are questions which serious men in England will be seriously debating during the next few weeks. It behooves Americans, also, to consider them, for no one can tell what day a president will bring forward the proposal that old-age pensions be established in this country.—New York Post.

ENGLAND'S DECLINE

Decrease in Population Makes Strong Navy Empire's Only Hope.

Not long ago Cardinal Logue declared at a notable gathering of Catholic clergymen and laymen in the house of Archbishop Farley that he already discerned signs of the dissolution which he believed British power would undergo at no very distant day. He pointed out that the difficulty of repressing disaffection in the East Indies was increasing daily and that the self-governing colonies were restive, Australia being today practically independent of the mother country, while New Zealand is indifferent and Canada is enacting laws that show a desire to conduct her own business in her own way. Almost simultaneously, by an odd coincidence, the London Mail, which is an organ of the British imperialists and pro-

tectionists, undertook to prove by England's birth rate and death rate that in 1950 she will have sunk to the level of a second rate power, as her population will then be only about half that of Germany and only about a third of that of the United States. Of course the Mail wants the inference to be drawn that in order to avoid such a fate the United Kingdom must with all possible celerity accomplish the consolidation of the British Empire. Whatever may be thought of the deduction there seems to be but little if any doubt about the facts.

Decline of Birth Rate.

The birth rate in England and Wales has been declining steadily ever since 1876, when it reached the high water mark of 36.4 per 1,000 of the



Why England Wants Protection.

—International Syndicate.

population. On the other hand, the figure for England and Wales last year was only 26.3 births per 1,000; moreover, the fall was the heaviest ever recorded in any single twelve-month. There is reason then to expect the birth rate to drop with increasing velocity. Heretofore, it is true, some part of the shrinkage of the birth rate has been made good by a decrease in the death rate, but the latter process is one which, for obvious reasons, cannot continue indefinitely. What has to be faced, then, is the prospect of an England which will resemble France, in that the population will stand still, or advance only through immigration. Another outcome of the concurrent decline of the birth and death rates will be that the England of 1950 will contain far more aged persons and far fewer young people than it does now. This will mean a falling off in the general

health and vigor of the community. It may also be foreseen that the standard of living and consequently of vitality will decline. It is in the alien and most poverty stricken districts of London that the largest families are now to be found; in other words, the physiological law that the inferior stock multiplies and kills the superior is noticeably at work. Then again the exhaustion of the more productive coal fields and the consequent rise in the price of the combustible, which will be close at hand in 1950, may then have altered all the conditions of production and manufacture and have affected seriously the ability of British workmen to compete with their American rivals.

Safety in Naval Strength.

Although we may fairly conclude from these facts and figures that in 1950 the superiority of the United States to the United Kingdom in respect to wealth and population will be far more marked than it is today, it does not necessarily follow that the latter country will by the time named have lost her present exalted place in the scale of international dignity and influence. So long as she retains a navy as strong as the sea forces of any two other powers she will continue to possess tremendous weight in the councils of the world without reference to other considerations. Portugal was but a tiny state when she created a vast colonial empire in Africa, India, the Far East and Brazil, and the number of Holland's inhabitants was relatively insignificant at a date when her sea power was equal to that of England and France combined. The right deduction, therefore, to be drawn from the analysis of Britain's comparative resources in 1950 is not that she should make haste to consolidate the British Empire, which is essentially non-fusible, but that she should never permit herself to swerve from her existing high standard of naval potentiality.—New York Sun.

ENGLISH EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

Employees Must Be Compensated for Accidents However They May Be Caused.

London.—None of the efforts in paternalism by the semi-socialistic government now in power in this country have been more mixed in their effects than the operation of the workmen's compensation act which came in force in July of last year. The law of the land is that every employee, including domestic servants, who sustains an injury from whatever cause, even if self-inflicted, is entitled to compensation while disabled at the rate of one-half of their regular wages, the maximum allowance being five dollars per week. In case of fatal accident, any dependents of the victim are entitled to receive the lump sum of three years' wages.

Most English politicians, even of the Radical party, profess to be opposed to class legislation.

In this bill they deliberately lifted the burden of the ordinary physical hazards of life from one class in the community and imposed it upon another class. The victimized class submitted to the imposition on the whole with remarkable patience. The insurance companies came forward promptly and agreed to assume the new liability at a price so nominal that what was in effect a new tax seemed merely an annual annoyance instead of a financial drain. They agreed to pay all claims arising under the act for a premium of sixty-two or seventy-five cents per year for each female domestic servant employed, the rate for men being about double.

Many Inquiries.

The insurance companies today are sorry they spoke. They say that less than a year's experience has shown them that the premium rate, which was fixed by sharp competition, is altogether inadequate. The manager of one of the largest companies doing business in this line informs the writer that he has paid already fifteen claims for fatal accidents and has received claims for more than 6,000 minor accidents in the case of domestic servants alone. The law adds to a servant's wages in estimating compensation the value of board and lodging, usually fixed at \$2.50 a week, so that the indemnity in case of disablement amounts to a considerable sum.

What the insurance companies chiefly object to are those features of the law which invite and encourage fraud and the uncertainty involved in cases of permanent disablement. Malingering is a rapidly growing evil. The law as it stands compels the employer to pay compensation in this case which recently occurred: A boy employed in a machine shop was angered because his foreman would not allow him an afternoon off to go to a football match. He deliberately allowed a steam hammer to fall on one of his fingers. He was sorry, among other reasons because he didn't go to the football match, but his employer had to pay him for his self-inflicted injury.

The injustice of the act was well illustrated in a case in court last week. A householder employed a man to clean his windows once a fortnight. On one of his visits the window cleaner, entirely through his own fault, fell into an area and was killed. A dependent brother claimed compensation and the court ordered the householder to pay \$965.

Effects of Act.

One of the early effects of the act was to lead employers in general lines of business to curtail their staffs to a considerable extent. They discriminated against the older members, for some of the insurance companies demand a higher premium for old or infirm men. The law was responsible for some severe hardships in this direction. It was not an uncommon sight in the streets of London to see old men in silk hats and shabby

rock coats—discharged clerks—selling newspapers or matches. This circumstance led Sir John Brunner, who is the employer of thousands of men, to investigate the liability to accident as related to the ages of the victims. His calculations cover a period of fifteen years among the men in his works. The percentage of accidents per annum among men aged 18 to 25 years was 3.5; among those between 25 and 30 years, 6.8; 30 to 35 years, 4.2; 35 to 40, 3.6; 40 to 45, 2.8; 45 to 50, 3.7; 50 to 55, 2.4; above 55, 2.4. Discrimination against old employees is thus shown to be unjustified.

The insurance companies point out that future claims under the act will undoubtedly increase in large proportion. Experience of earlier legislation of similar semi-socialistic tendency has never failed to show this. The beneficiary class is not yet fully aware of all the advantages it is possible for them to gain under the new law, and the temptation to fraud will also prove increasingly attractive. Since the law came into effect the insurance companies have formed an association, the chief object of which is to provide against the acceptance of unlucrative business. They are carefully studying the operation of the new act, but the data thus far are not conclusive enough to enable them to fix permanent rates. Next year they will make a substantial advance in premiums. When that happens public opinion will call the government to account, if perchance the present government still exists, and the popular revulsion against Socialism will become stronger than ever.—New York Sun.

NEW WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

Incursion of Afghans and Uprising in India Threaten Conflict.

The hostile incursion of a large force of Afghans down through the Khyber Pass into India recently, brings out some disquieting features in the British situation, and incidentally broadens the gulf which is being formed all over the world between the white races on the one hand and the yellow and the brown on the other. Simultaneously with this invasion of India a plot was disclosed at Calcutta for the assassination of General Kitchener, the British commander in India, and symptoms of a rising among the natives of that big province became more numerous. The Afghan raid has increased the unrest among the tribes on the Indian border, and a holy war by all the Mohammedans against all the whites is among the possibilities. For the moment the Afghans have been driven back through the Khyber Pass, and there is a semblance of peace on the frontier. British military men in India, however, say it is only a respite. They believe that a rush down through the pass onward to the plains of India will be attempted before many weeks more elapse, and by a larger

force than that which made the raid a few days ago.

Oddly enough, many of the British suspect that Japan has a hand in inciting the hostility against England in Afghanistan and India. This is one of the particulars in which the present Afghan trouble differs from all its many predecessors. It differs in another important particular also, and that is in the fact that Russia is no longer any menace to England in India. The Anglo-Russian treaty of 1907 removes Russia as a possible invader of either Afghanistan or India. Over in Persia there has been an adjustment of spheres of influence between Russia and England, in which each has arranged matters so that neither will be any peril to the other in its territory in



Innocence in the Orient.

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Asia. Thus Premier Asquith will have an easier task in dealing with the Afghan issue than presented itself to Gladstone and Salisbury a quarter of a century ago, when the menace of a war with Russia sent consols down many points on the London Stock Exchange. For the first time since long before Aberdeen's days there is a real entente between England and Russia. Kipling voiced the ideas of Palmerston's days when he warned England to "Make ye no truce with Adam Zad, the bear that walks like a man," but Premier Asquith is not running the government on that principle. Edward VII, who has won a better right to the title of the great pacificator even than Mr. Roosevelt owns, altered the historic attitude of England toward Russia, and has brought them into complete accord for the first time since the combined British, Russian and French fleets destroyed the Turkish and Egyptian squadrons at Navarino, over eighty years ago,

and brought independence for Greece. The treaty with Russia, coupled with her defeat in Manchuria, has had the important effect of removing the Russian menace at Constantinople, and of casting troublesome Turkey out of the pale of British protection.

Thus the color line is drawn in world politics today even more conspicuously and portentously than it is in the politics of the United States. It is pretty well known to the world that England now regrets the renewal in 1905 of her treaty of alliance with Japan. At the time when it was first formed England was in the "splendid isolation" of which some of her statesmen boasted, but which most of them regretted. Since the accession of Edward, however, all this has been changed. Not only is there greater cordiality in Edward's days between England and the United States than had prevailed at any time since the stamp act, a century and a half ago, but France, which has been in the opposite camp to England in almost all the days since the Norman invasion, except for a few short interruptions like the Crimean war, has a closer alliance with England than Germany has with Austria or Italy. When England renewed her treaty with Japan three years ago Russia was still an undesirable neighbor, and Japan had won a prestige which placed her in the foremost rank of military nations. The demonstrations since 1905 against the Japanese in Canada, Australia and other British colonies, and Japan's arrogant course toward China, have weakened the friendship of England toward Japan, and has raised up a sentiment which will prevent the renewal of the alliance at its expiration a few years hence. All over the world the white powers are drawing away from the men of other races. The United States has just entered into an arbitration treaty with Japan, but this is for the purpose of affording a ready means for the settlement of disputes, the United States being anxious to remain at peace with all the world. When Italy made the naval demonstration against Turkey recently, neither England nor any other white power offered any protest or displayed uneasiness of any sort. The United States has recently felt compelled to assert the principle of the open door in Manchuria, which has been endangered by Japan, and all of Europe has stood with us in our position. Don John of Austria at Lepanto was not the last of the men to tell to all whom it may concern that the white race was to remain the dominant force in the world's affairs.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

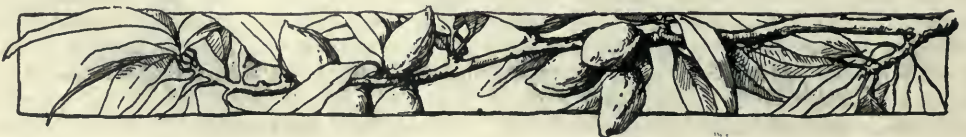
TREACHERY OF THE AMEER

Gulf Between White and Yellow Races Threatens England's Asiatic Possessions.

The Afghan invasion of India is of serious prospective as well as present significance. The raid cannot be considered as other than an expression of deep resentment on the part of the tribesmen west of the boundary against the presence of aliens on the eastern side. In fact, this resentment is deep rooted and racial. To be sure, the Ameer of Afghanistan is, by treaty, an ally, not to say a dependent, of Great Britain, and it is assumed that he has been at least officially trying to suppress his subjects as they have shown their disposition to cross the frontier. But throughout the dispatches runs a sinister suggestion that the Ameer is not altogether sincere in this case, and that there has been indeed bad faith on his part toward his ally across the boundary.

The Afghan raids must be considered in connection with the Kurdish outbreaks in Persia, against which the Russian troops have been for some weeks contending. It is interesting to recall in this connection that at the time the Kurds first invaded the Russian sphere of influence the suggestion was made that England might have somewhat the same sort of work cut out for her on the Afghan frontier. The surmise has proved correct sooner than was expected, and the only question involved now is how far the troubles in northwestern India can be put down without inflaming the anti-British spirit which unquestionably smolders throughout India and awaits only some fanatical current to fan it into a conflagration.

In the dispatches occurs a particularly unpleasant suggestion. From Calcutta comes the news that a plot has been discovered to murder Europeans by means of bombs. Many arrests have been made, the responsibility for the plot having been placed upon the natives. It will be interesting to discover, if possible, whether there is any connection between the Calcutta conspiracy and the Afghan outbreaks. Certainly there are mysterious lines of communication and influence throughout India which naturally suggest that such a connection is possible. If it should prove that the anti-British forces are striking at the two extremes of the northwest frontier and the southeastern metropolis, the government at London will soon have a heavy task on its hands, calculated to test to the utmost the statesmanship of the newly created Marquis Morley, as secretary of state for India.—Washington Star.



EUROPE A POWDER MAGAZINE

ATTEMPT OF ENGLAND TO ISOLATE GERMANY MAY BRING WAR—
REVIVAL OF DREYFUSISM—SPAIN TO BUILD NAVY—
RUSSIAN DUMA SPIRITLESS

WITH a renewed friendship and greater understanding between England and France, Italy and France, and England and Russia, the feature of European affairs that stands out above all others and dominates not only European but world politics, is the enmity of England and Germany. The tension of the situation has been increased by King Edward's recent visit to the Czar of Russia. Many American editors believe, or profess to believe, that the motives of England, particularly in her present relations with France, are not only not sincere but are palpably sinister. Such is the view expressed by the Washington Post, given below.

The stability of the French republic has been again brought in question by a recent attempt on the life of Captain Dreyfus. The deep significance of the act is seen in the discovery in connection with it of a concerted movement on the part of the royalist party and others to supplant the existing republican order with a monarchical regime and military corruption.

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY

Britain Charged With Design to Stir Up Strife Between France and Germany.

England's flirtation with France is one of the comedies of the day. The ungainly overtures and ardent affection of the British toward their ancient neighbors are too sudden to deceive anybody, excepting, perhaps, the flattered recipients. President Fallieres is being entertained on a lordly scale, and all the pomp of the British army and navy is displayed in an endeavor to impress the French people with the warmth and depth of British love. If John Bull were really in love, it would be a sight for gods and men—a sight never witnessed before. But the old fellow is merely playing his congenial role. His eye is on the main chance. While he embraces France he watches

Germany, and takes care to nourish any jealousy he can inspire.

The first and moving purpose of England is the reduction of opposing navies. That nation must keep ahead of any two other countries in sea power or run the risk of the dismemberment of the British empire. There are two ways of keeping ahead; first, by building more ships; and, second, by preventing the growth or procuring the destruction of other navies. England is building ships as rapidly as her resources will permit, but other countries are making relatively greater progress. If England could induce Germany and France to fight, they would do her a great service by destroying each other's ships, thus increasing the proportionate strength of the British navy. A Franco-German war would be an inexpensive method of keeping England ahead of them both. It would obviate the necessity of making great expenditures to outstrip Germany.

Back of every diplomatic move by Great Britain is the desire to hold commercial supremacy. Germany is becoming every day a more formidable competitor of England, not only in production, but in distribution. The Germans can build ships as quickly and cheaply as the British, and can sail them as expertly. British capital is being diverted to Germany to develop her industries, German manufactures are finding their way into markets heretofore monopolized by the British, German manufacturers are protected by a high tariff, and can afford to pay higher wages than are paid in England. Germany can sell her goods in England, but England cannot get into the German market. The Kaiser's vigorous home and foreign policy has transformed Germany into a manufacturing country, with a constantly expanding merchant marine to carry her goods through the world. Every big German liner is an auxiliary cruiser, ready at the tap of the drum to join the navy. The captains and other officers of these liners are enlisted in the German naval reserve.

England staggers under the double task of trying to keep her navy ahead of any two competitors and of maintaining her commercial supremacy under the handicap of free trade. At the present rate of navy building by the powers. England is falling behind, and her commerce is feeling the effect of fierce new rivalry. It is im-

possible for England to keep ahead by the mere expenditure of her own money; other countries have money, too. Therefore, the instinct of self-preservation induces England to try by diplomatic wiles to embroil other countries in war. She failed in the attempt to stir up war between the United States and Japan. She is now pinching impoverished Japan for the return of borrowed money, while manifesting the liveliest affection for the opulent United States. And in the meantime, if she can inflame Germany and France to the point of war by perfidious assurances and false pretenses of friendship, it will be a fine diplomatic stroke in accordance with the best traditions of the British foreign policy.—Washington Post.

ATTEMPT TO KILL DREYFUS

Reveals Plot to Undo the Republic and Begin Reign of Military Corruption.

The rancor against Alfred Dreyfus in France is a reproach to human nature. It shocks the sense of decency, to say nothing of the sense of justice, of the civilized world. This man is fated to be pursued, apparently, until he dies, and if he escapes assassination it will be only to suffer a hatred so widespread and so violent that he must live like a hunted man. The vindictive cruelty directed against Dreyfus is unparalleled. It makes him a heroic figure among those who have suffered—a type that will stand in history.

The would-be murderer of Dreyfus says he had no feeling against Dreyfus personally, but was induced to attack him in hope of putting an end to "Dreyfusism." This plea is nearly as monstrous as the crime. It leads the world to suspect that the conspiracy which heaped tortures upon Dreyfus has not been stamped out—that the French army and a part of the people are still honeycombed with corruption. The demonstrations in Paris give color to this belief. It is possible that searching inquiry will reveal the existence of plots that may aim at the very life of the republic itself. If this state of affairs exists, the plea of Dreyfus's assailant has a portentous meaning. But it does not serve as a palliative of his crime, and the government will do well to mete out swift punishment to the assassin.

The profound apprehension of the French public, the significant action of the diplomatic corps in remaining away from the ceremonies at the Pantheon, and the suspicious recent activity of the royalist element testify eloquently to the fact that the French government has not passed beyond the danger point. Although nearly a decade has passed since the Dreyfus case shook the nation, the bitterness then engendered still smolders, and it is more than probable, that it would burst into flame at a favorable opportunity. Fortunately for France, a strong man is at the helm in the person of Premier Clemenceau, and Gen.

Picquart, minister of war, has more than proved his courage, ability, and high sense of honor in connection with the Dreyfus case. Taking into consideration the fundamental fact that Dreyfus is an innocent man, and the further fact that a strong government is determined to see justice done, there is reason to believe that any organized attempt to overthrow the republic by inflaming public passions through military, political, and racial prejudices will be frustrated.—Washington Post.

QUIET BEFORE THE STORM

Isolation of Germany by Alliances of Great Britain May Bring Peace or War.

London.—The King's visit to the Czar is regarded throughout Europe as a political event of the first magnitude. It is hailed especially in Paris as signifying the establishment of a triple entente which will constitute the strongest international combination ever organized. It will mark the completion of King Edward's great work, begun four years ago, in forging a chain of peace around Europe.

England received the announcement of the meeting with almost unmixed satisfaction. The only objection comes from that section of the Liberal party which resents all friendliness to the abhorred Russian autocracy. The St. Petersburg comments are an unbroken chorus of approval.

The attitude of France is most interesting and significant. A majority of the journals, such as the *Debats* and *Aurore*, welcome warmly the new "triplice."

The Gaulois says: "Nothing is more tranquil than a powder magazine a quarter of an hour before its explosion. It would be senseless not to profit by today's tranquillity to prepare for tomorrow's explosion. While Russia appeared to be an undoubted military power, the Franco-Russian alliance constituted for France a barrier against which nothing could prevail. The defeats in Manchuria and interior troubles followed, and doubts began to grow as to how far Russia's military forces could act against a foreign enemy, and France began to feel again the anguish of isolation."

The entente cordiale then arose, but the Gaulois thinks it comparable to a lightning conductor, which certainly defends the building from lightning but begins by attracting it. The Gaulois does not wish to decry the benefits to France of the Russian entente, but by the side of the immense material profits of the Anglo-French alliance it entails consequences which must be faced. If there was a war between England and Germany what would be the role of France? The neutrality which would have been very difficult to maintain before the entente would appear today to be impossible.

It is a mystery to nobody that for many years



AGAIN SPOILING FOR A SPANKING.

—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The Kaiser has been searching for an opportunity "talk" with France. Partisans of an eventual rapprochement between France and Germany consider it as one of the principal arguments they may invoke that such an accord can be considered an extension of the Franco-Russian alliance,

and it seems that an arrangement of this nature would be looked upon most favorably in Russia. In these conditions a Franco-German entente would constitute the most formidable grouping of military powers ever seen and protagonists of this "triplice" of a new kind consider that not

only would peace be thus assured for an indefinite period but that Europe would find herself equally reassured from the consequences which are always possible from the famous yellow peril.

Germany is naturally the only quarter where King Edward's pacific efforts are still regarded with suspicion. The Anglo-German relations have improved so much in the last year that the chorus of anger and alarm which the announcement of the Russian visit would have made a few months ago is lacking; but the idea that King Edward is still seeking to isolate Germany finds some expression in Berlin comments. There is nothing in the announced program, however, to which the Kaiser and his countrymen can openly take exception.

The King honestly repudiates any but the purest motives in his great work and Germany is powerless both morally and physically to oppose him. Nevertheless it will be well for the world to keep its eyes on Berlin.—New York Sun.

ITALY AND THE POWERS

Conditions Much Changed Since Formation of Original Triple Alliance.

London.—The change in the grouping of the powers, for which King Edward VII is undoubtedly working, is watched with keenest interest by Italian court statesmen, as it may affect the peninsula more than any other country. It is believed here the British sovereign practically has taken upon himself to carry out the program of isolating Germany, already attempted by Delcasse when he was French minister of foreign affairs.

Italy then, as well as now, found itself in a most awkward position. While it was a member of the triple alliance and therefore pledged to support Germany, it was bound to England by traditional ties. Indeed, when the triple alliance was first concluded it was understood the agreement should never place the peninsula, in case of conflict, in an antagonistic position to England.

Tittoni, the present Italian minister of foreign affairs, in the last speech on the triple alliance, confirmed this understanding. However, after that speech, Von Bulow came to Rome, and it is now hinted the real reason for the visit was to obtain a prolongation of the triple alliance, which, according to the clause agreed upon at its last renewal, might have been renounced in May of this year. It is therefore taken for granted the alliance is now valid up to 1914, but no one knows whether the understanding that Italy shall not be placed in an antagonistic position to England still exists, or whether it has been changed and in what manner.

The situation certainly is much changed from when the triple alliance was first concluded twenty-six years ago. Then Italy was animated

by French feelings. At the time of the Fashoda incident Italy acted as a link between Germany and Great Britain. Now with an entente cordiale between England and France, with a rapprochement between France and Italy and between England and Russia, what really dominates not only European but the world's politics is the Anglo-German antagonism. It is supposed that to convince Italy that the triple alliance will remain the strongest compact, Von Bulow made it understood that Germany can count on the assistance of United States interests to check Anglo-Japanese influence in the Far East.—Chicago Tribune.

NEW NAVY FOR SPAIN

Ten Years After Destruction of Her Ships Little Nation Plans New War Vessels.

London.—According to the Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, the Spanish navy, which for the last ten years has been in pretty much the same state that Dewey and Sampson left it, is about to be rejuvenated, and a bill is under consideration by the cortex, and is earnestly advocated by Premier Maura, providing for the beginning of a fleet of first-class battleships, gunboats, destroyers and torpedo boats.

The battleships, which are to be built at Ferrol, will be of 15,000 tons displacement and will be designed for a speed of nineteen knots, and will carry enough coal to give them a steaming radius of 5,000 miles. Each will mount eight twelve-inch guns and twenty four-inch. Each will be turbine-driven and the hull tests will be the same as those applied by the British admiralty. The maximum cost for the three will be set at \$27,000,000. Haste will not be much of a factor in the construction of the vessels. The first vessel is to be completed in four years, the second in five and a half and the third in seven years.

The other craft will be built at Cartagena. There will be three destroyers, twenty-four torpedo boats and four gunboats. The first will be of 350 tons displacement with turbine engines designed for twenty-eight knots' speed. Each will carry five six-pounders and be fitted with two torpedo tubes. Six years' time is given for the completion.

The torpedo boats will be of 180 tons each with a speed of twenty-five knots. Each boat will mount three three-pounders and have three torpedo tubes. Eighteen months will be allowed for the completion of the first, and the last is to be delivered within seven years.

The four gunboats will be of 800 tons each with thirteen knots speed and will be capable of steaming 2,500 miles on their own coal. Each will be armed with four fourteen-pound rapid-fire guns. From eighteen to forty months is allotted for their completion.—New York Herald.

RUSSIAN DUMA MILD

Great Questions Pressing for Solution Left Untouched—May Gain Strength in Time.

Not much is said about the third Russian duma. It is pursuing the even tenor of its routine way, passing small bills, considering inoffensive and harmless questions and giving frequent demonstrations of loyalty and patriotism. The big questions have been shelved; the constructive reforms so often promised are scarcely remembered by the majority. The government is pleased with the duma, and there is every reason why it should be.

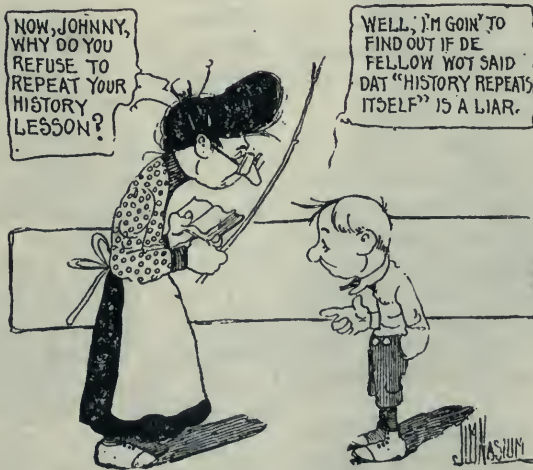
Still, occasionally some "incident" occurs that causes a little excitement. Several days ago a "crisis" was said to be threatened. As all has ended well, it may be instructive to review that incident and compare it with the stormy and painful situations which the first and second dumas confronted.

It seems that the present duma, in its own quiet way, has developed a taste for investigations. It has passed a resolution for an inquiry into the railroad policy of the government, wishing to ascertain the causes of the annual deficits and of the reported inefficiency and bad service. The ministry objected; it wanted to be let alone. The duma has also meddled with finance, to the surprise and chagrin of the ministry of finance, whose head protested and in a tactless speech

"thanked God that there was as yet no parliament in Russia." This phrase angered every deputy not on the extreme right. The president, a mild liberal, formally rebuked the minister for his "unfortunate expression."

That produced the crisis. The president was asked by the premier to withdraw his remark and apologize to the finance minister. The latter privately "regretted" his exclamation and said he had been misunderstood. He had intended to say that Russia had no parliamentary system of government, no "responsible cabinet," not that she had no parliament. But the president was not willing to recant, and the premier threatened not to have the duma dissolved but to resign. As he is a moderate liberal and a defender of the duma against the ultra-fanatics, that threat caused alarm. So the president apologized, the minister declared himself appeased and serenity was restored. The Czar, thereupon received the president in audience and graciously complimented the duma. Everybody is pleased except the fanatics and the revolutionists, not to speak of the peasants and the constitutionalists.

The duma will resume its dull session and "mark time." But it is doing good by simply living. It will acquire boldness in time and resent reflections on its dignity and importance. It will investigate, remonstrate and "meddle" more and more. Such is the lesson of history.—Chicago Record-Herald.



A PRACTICAL TEST.



A SAD FAREWELL.

—Adapted from Los Angeles Herald.

FLEET LEAVES THE PACIFIC COAST

PACIFIC COAST NEEDS NAVAL PROTECTION MORE THAN THE ATLANTIC COAST—DANGER OF MILITARISM—WEALTH OF ALASKA—GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT

ITINERARY OF FLEET

World-Round Journey to Be Completed February 22, 1909—Departure From San Francisco July 7.

Washington, D. C.—The President has determined that the famous cruise of the Atlantic battleship fleet shall be as logical and as historically correct as it is successful.

For that reason the fleet has been ordered, or so much of it as will return by the Eastern route, to touch the shores of the United States again first at Hampton Roads, the point of departure.

It is expected that they will steam into Hampton Roads February 22, 1909. Thus there will be a double holiday. The President will have a short time more in office after February 22, 1909, and as he bade the ships adieu, he will welcome them back.

He will not only receive these but also the battleships now complete on the Atlantic Coast, those which will be in commission by Washington's birthday, 1909, and all the modernized old battleships and cruisers in these waters. It will be a monster aggregation and a monster demonstration.

Following is the official itinerary of the cruise

of the fleet in the Pacific as given out by the Navy Department:

Port—	Arrive.	Sail.
San Francisco		July 7
Honolulu	July 16	July 23
Auckland	Aug. 9	Aug. 15
Sydney	Aug. 20	Aug. 27
Melbourne	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Albany	Sept. 11	Sept. 17
Philippines	Oct. 1	Oct. 10
Yokohama	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
Amoy (second squadron) ..	Oct. 29	Nov. 4
Manila (first squadron) ..	Oct. 31	
Manila (second squadron) ..	Nov. 7	

April 5—Approved. (Signed)

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

As will be noted, the departure of the fleet from San Francisco will be on July 7. It will make stops at Honolulu, Auckland, Sydney, Melbourne, Albany, then (passing the Philippines) to Yokohama, Amoy and then to Manila.

At Manila there will be target practice and then it is supposed the ships will begin the return voyage by the Suez route about December 1. The stops on the homeward journey will be Singapore, Colombo, Suez, Malta, several Mediterranean ports which are to be visited by parts of the squadron, and then straightaway to Hampton Roads.—San Francisco Examiner.



AS SEEN THROUGH THE GLASS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

—San Francisco Examiner.

DANGER OF THE FLEET'S VISIT

Fresno Herald Deplores Teaching of False Ideals and Points to Evils of Militarism.

There are some dangers inherent in the visit of the great battleship fleet to the Pacific Coast, and these have nothing to do with war. We refer to the inflammatory ideas that are in the minds of many young men now observing the maneuvers of the fleet and studying things military.

There is a danger that "militarism," the desire for power, conquest and glory—may get such a hold in the American mind as to overthrow all high, manly and patriotic ideals, using these words in their highest forms or meaning. Far be it from us to acclaim against the navy, and far be it from us to lift a strident or disturbing voice at a time of general rejoicing; but we should remember that the wise and good men of all times have opposed war as cruel and inhuman. Even Admiral Evans himself is one of the greatest lovers of peace on the globe today. In the event of any threatened trouble with a foreign nation, it is said he would be about the most diplomatic representative America could select to prevent the horrors of war, which have always been declared to be simply hell.

The spirit that looks for war is one that will find it. If this Nation goes about with a chip on her shoulder, she will surely find some nation to knock it off, and then we will be in the throes of that great misfortune known as human warfare.

From the earliest times wars have always destroyed the strongest men and left the world weaker. They have devastated the fairest sections of the globe, destroyed human habitations, torn down high ideals, robbed the man of spiritual wealth, and put him on the way of absolute barbarism.

Edmund Burke estimated in his time that thirty-five billions of men had expired in war. The number slain by war during the nineteenth century is estimated to be fourteen millions—a wonderful loss of human life for a hundred or even two hundred years.

In a recent article on the evils of war, Mrs. Benjamin Fay Mills very clearly showed that besides property and life, war ruthlessly destroys homes, relationships, clans, projects, health, and worse than all, human character.

We have heard much of the virtues developed by war, but we should not forget the great sum of vices that spring from it—vices that sap the life of the individual and destroy that of the Nation.

Let us welcome the fleet during its sojourn on this Coast, but let us hope that the color that characterizes the great American squadron may

long remain as the real symbol of the dove of peace, the olive branch that is to give us the brotherhood of the world.

Though we should be prepared for anything that may befall us, since we have started along the highway of international career, yet let us forever be patient, forbearing and hopeful that every mission of the fleet during the coming century may be as peaceful as that which brings it to the Pacific Coast today.—Fresno Herald.

COAST AND THE NAVY

West Needs Defense of Navy Far More Than the East—Fleet Should Be Kept Here.

In his argument for the naval ship-building program of President Roosevelt, Senator Piles correctly represents the sentiments of the people of the Pacific Coast. In their opposition to the Administration's program of naval construction it is possible that Senator Hale and others of the Eastern Senators and Representatives who desire to exercise economy in this direction, correctly represent the sentiments of their constituents. There is a local end to this, which may in some measure account for the different viewpoints. The cities of the Atlantic under no circumstances are in any danger of hostile attack. They are easy to fortify and defend. No possible enemy, save Great Britain alone, has or can readily acquire any strategic point within striking distance of the Atlantic Coast, as the base for a demonstration against it. Particularly, if attack were to come from an Asiatic power, the Atlantic cities would be free from all possibility of having to guard against it.

But the real dangers, if any there are to come, are on the Pacific, not on the Atlantic. It is impossible to defend the Pacific Coast by land fortifications. With the numberless harbors of Puget Sound and Alaska, the task of protecting all from seizure would be beyond the financial powers of any country on earth. The many splendid harbors of Alaska, each unfortified, undefended and practically undefendable, are each possible bases of military operations against us, because any one of them could easily be seized and held by any enemy possessing a naval superiority over the United States in Pacific waters.

The only possible defense for the Pacific Coast is a naval defense. The only absolute security for the Pacific Coast is in the constant retention in the waters of the Pacific of a naval force considerably superior to any which could by any combination be brought against it. Therefore it is that the Pacific Coast is strongly favorable to the program of keeping our naval strength greater than any other power in these waters,

and this means the naval strength in the Pacific, not in the waters of the Atlantic.

Congress may reject the program for further naval construction; but it is to the Administration, which knows the facts and the dangers, that the people of the Pacific Coast should make the most earnest appeal that this Coast be never again left in the defenseless condition that it has been ever since the date of the Spanish war and down to the last few weeks. We have now a naval strength on the Pacific which is an absolute assurance of peace for this country. It should be kept here, where it does give that assurance. If a further navy is needed, let Congress provide it for the Atlantic States, whose representatives in Congress at the present time do not seem to feel the need of it. But keep our present strength on the Pacific intact.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

RICHES OF ALASKA

Seward's Folly Has Proved to Be Act of Wise Statesmanship—Help of Congress Needed.

The people of the United States long ago recognized that "Seward's Folly," as Alaska was sometimes called in the decade or two after its purchase from Russia in 1867, was a ridiculous misnomer, merely reflecting the folly and shortsightedness of those who applied it. In reality the purchase of Alaska for a mere bagatelle—\$7,200,000 in gold—was one of the greatest strokes of statesmanship in the history of American expansion by peaceful acquisition. What is perhaps not so well known is that even in its present comparatively undeveloped state, Alaska is by no means an insignificant factor in our national assets. As shown by the recent report of Clarence L. Hobert, collector of customs for Alaska, our northernmost territory compares most favorably in the matter of total volume of its business with that of our insular possessions.

The figures for the last month of 1907 are not yet available, but estimating the business for that month on the basis of the preceding monthly average the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico did a total trade in 1907 of \$67,821,684 and \$57,307,808, respectively, while Alaska's total for the same period is \$48,425,330. Eliminating the foreign trade and taking account only of receipts and shipments to and from the United States, Alaska makes a still better comparative showing, its total for 1907 being \$45,609,947, while the Philippines are credited with only \$23,000,000

and Porto Rico with \$49,500,000. It must be remembered, also, that while Porto Rico and the Philippines are old, settled lands, well-known and fairly developed, Alaska is a new country, whose principal development has been a matter of little more than a decade.

Taking the list of shipments in detail, the principal items of Alaska's business embraces copper ore; fish, fresh, cured and canned; fish guano, fish oil, furs, gypsum, tin ore and concentrates, whalebone, gold and miscellaneous merchandise to the amount of \$730,856. Of these principal products, canned salmon was shipped to the value of \$7,721,749, and copper ore and matte to the value of \$1,539,120, while the largest item in the list, gold, amounted to \$11,911,882, a decrease of about \$2,000,000 as compared with the output of the preceding year. This decrease, however, was due to strikes and labor difficulties, and the figures also do not include the gold shipped out by mail.

The salmon industry of Alaska, also, seems capable of vast development. Even at present the single item of canned salmon yields a yearly total greater than the sum originally paid for the entire territory. If not a dollar of gold had been taken from Alaska its fisheries alone would have made it a good commercial investment. There was a general falling off of business in Alaska in 1907, as compared with the previous year, the explanation being, as given by the collector of customs, the labor troubles and also the overstocking in supplies in 1906.

On the whole, however, Alaska's business is in a sound condition and gives promise of great increase in the near future, when better roads and better transportation facilities are secured. The lack of aids to navigation on its enormous coastline is also a great drawback. On the entire western coast of the territory there are, for instance, only three lighthouses, and such facilities as its ports have for commerce are very crude and unsatisfactory. As the previous figures show, Alaskan business is no insignificant part of the carry trade of the United States, and it certainly deserves more attention on the part of Congress than it has hitherto received. A country that is preparing, in connection with the Yukon Territory and the Pacific Coast, for a great exposition at Seattle next year should no longer be slighted and neglected as it seems to have been by Congress. Alaska seems at least entitled to an efficient organized territorial government, and it is to be hoped that Delegate Cale's efforts to that end in Congress may be successful.—New York Sun.

A Thirty Million Dollar Project

DOES California really know "what's doin' "? I have just examined the official map, contour, topography and right of way for conduits, aqueducts, raceways, reservoirs, canals and terminals of the vast water engineering scheme called the Owens River project.

Modern engineering is now a majestic science and is a science of precision almost past belief. Rome, Egypt, Babylon, ancient India and Peru throughout the zenith of their engineering glory never wrought such colossal hydraulic works as those now under way amid our own hills—the hills of California. This scheme actually proposes to bring Owens River to Los Angeles, a distance of 220 miles.

Vast tubes of steel, concrete and stone must be carried over the Sierra Madre Mountains. The object of the gigantic feat is simple enough—it is to make Los Angeles as large, if not larger, than Paris, over in France, and far more beautiful. I must put in my pet word at least twice, so here goes—climate, climate. The Owens Lake, away up north, will be as a never ending source of water for the Majestic City.

A new Siloam will bubble up as under Jerusalem. The works are massive as planned. These charts are so perfect that the engineers who are to do the work of construction will not have to guess at anything. Every line, curve, shade, tint and dot on these maps has been in the clutch of mathematics. Different positions are in unlike shades of color—so that at a glance the builders can see what kind of land or soil, rock or clay, sand or gravel, must be encountered.

The cost is estimated at \$30,000,000, the expense of traversing the mountains being enormous. Los Angeles has voted bonds for the preliminary work, under Act of Congress approved on June 30, 1906. The terminals near and in the city will be of great magnitude and strength. But far and away above the dreams of Egyptians, Greeks and Romans will be the enormous quantities of electricity generated by the descending water. Colossal wheels and direct connected hydrants will be installed along the conduit and the same water will be used over and over again. Electricity will be "as cheap as water" throughout the entire area of Southern California.

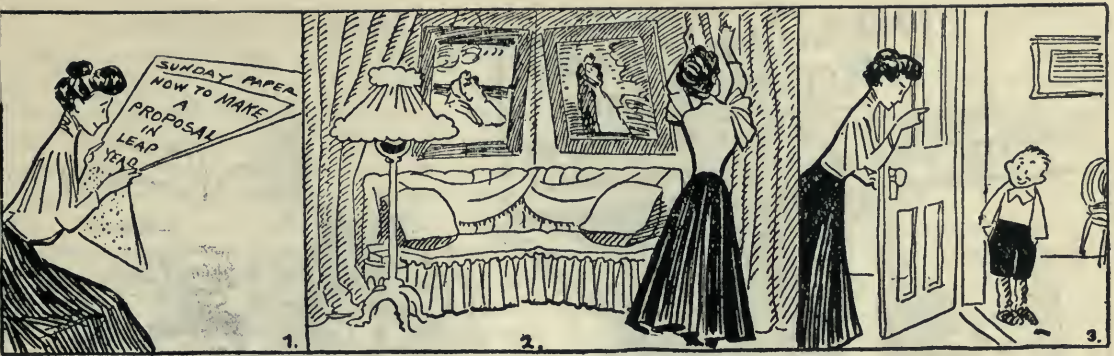
Every house from Venice and Redondo to Riverside and Redlands can then have electricity for light, heat and power at a cost so low as to appear ridiculous now. For houses will be close together indeed throughout this wide expanse "cut out of Paradise," so close that you may call it a city if you want to. For there will be more buildings between the Sierra Madres and the sea than there are in London, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Rome, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis combined.

For Paul de Longpre says we are putting up a new type of humans down here—Anglo-Saxons and Castillians hemmed in a subtropical area between rocky walls and the ocean—and with the most beautiful "natural" complexions. Every resource of hydraulic engineering will be taxed to construct this enormous conduit. Watch the Owens project go and the \$30,000,000.—Edgar L. Larkin in Fresno Herald.

The Wireless Message

The night had spread its pall between;
The waves sprang up to seize the cloud;
The storm let down its blinding screen
And struck its thousand cymbals loud;
The ocean bounded toward its prey,
And bayed, as slipped the leash, through fangs
That dripped with lusting to allay
Its ancient hunger's ceaseless pangs.
Unheeded of the hue and cry,

The ships throbbed through the angry night,
And where a distant ship sped by
Sent greetings on her lonely flight.
The leagues of waters sought to stay
The words, the storm to beat them back,
The lightning flash to say them nay—
Yet hearts joined hands across the wrack.
—William Wallace Whitelock, in Minneapolis
Journal.



FIXING IT UP WITH WILLIE.

—Chicago Tribune.

SOME LEAP YEAR ADVICE

The fact that this is leap year is only just beginning to dawn on a great many hitherto unnumbered young men, who need to be warned in time. Let us consider the matter defensively.

Being proposed to, without warning, by a beautiful young girl, with nothing against her except that she is a woman, is a dangerous business. Before you know it, she will have you in her arms, and, as your manly head droops on her shoulder and she clears away your ambrosial locks in order to plant a first sweet kiss, you will realize that it is too late to retreat. Before this happens one must first be quite sure that the girl is the right one. If she is, nothing more need be said, except to help her along in every way possible.

This, of course, is often necessary. For it must be remembered that while waiting for the period of four years to end, any girl is likely to get out of practice. Besides, at the end of the period, she may be too old, and if she is young enough, this will naturally be her first attempt. Encourage her, therefore, by every means in your power. Place your hand within constant and easy holding distance, and if she shyly puts her arm about your waist, do not start back and act as if there was a mouse in the room. Meet her half, or, if necessary, nine-tenths of the way.

Of course, if she does not need any assistance—if she shows by her whole manner, and the businesslike way she goes at it, that she is fully able to take care of herself (and you), why, then, it is just as well to draw back a little, and be shy. If she attempts to kiss you, blush vividly, turn your head away and tell her you don't think it's proper for any respectable young man to allow a girl to kiss him unless they are engaged. And if

she asks you to say yes on the spot you can then refer, in an astonished manner, to the extreme suddenness of the proposition and ask for a reprieve to think it over. When at last you have reluctantly concluded to accept her, do not show that you are completely and utterly hers all at once. Keep something back. Make her feel anxious about you. If she says to you, "Oh, my de—arling, only say that you are all mine, that you are withholding nothing of your love," you can tap her playfully on the cheek with your fountain pen and reply, "Tut, tut, Clarice, you ask too much," and change the subject to horse racing or bridge, or the weather. Naturally, you will not carry this too far—to the point of discouragement. Hand her out, at unexpected moments, a few impulsive heart-throbs, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Before all this happens, every young man, ere he is a prisoner for life, with no chance of getting anything off even for good behavior, should consider carefully whether he is willing to place himself in a position where he is likely to be proposed to by the first girl he is alone with in a dark hall or a secluded piazza. If he makes up his mind that he doesn't want to take any chances, then he should govern his life accordingly. Avoid pleasure resorts, ocean steamers and railroads where there is liable to be an accident. To be under the necessity of rescuing a beautiful golden-haired stranger intact from a burning wreck might lead to hopeless results. Keep in public places as much as possible, and never go out at night without a chaperon. Remember that during this trying period eternal vigilance is the price of single blessedness. For no man knoweth when his hour is at hand.—Life.



—Washington Star.

Panama a Paradise of Cupid

New York.—Panama is one place where leap year is not needed. Cupid is tremendously overworked down there. It is impossible to keep a woman single. At one of the hospitals they lost seventeen nurses by matrimony in two months, and sent word to the States that they would not take young nurses, and very plain ones must be sent. The nurses became engaged to the men returning to Panama on the way down on the steamers.

Everything is provided for the married quarters, houses, furniture and drinking water, and there is nothing to get except food and clothing. A wife is a very comfortable adjunct to a man's life, and the bachelor quarters are being constantly depleted. A man in Panama gets about twice the money that he would here for the same work, and there is no way to spend money. I believe that is one reason it has been hard for the women to remain single. It is a very good place to save.—Kansas City Times.

PENOLOGY IN JAPAN.

Much interest attaches to the new system of treating prisoners inaugurated by the Japanese. The keen Oriental intellect, after solving in new ways some of the problems of war, is directing its energies to social reforms which are regarded from the point of view of growth and rehabilitation. According to Commissioner Nicol of the Salvation Army, the scheme is "materialism polished by humanity," religion having no place in it. The convict is not to be preached at, but is to be treated with the object of securing improvement in the earthly life alone. The basic idea is that the criminal is a diseased person who is to be carefully diagnosed and managed with the view of securing certain psychological and physiological results. The idea that a prisoner is to be caged and treated as a wild hyena is entirely discarded.

It is to be kindly but firmly inculcated into the prisoner that he is mentally or physically "off" and that his custodians have the kind purpose of restoring him to a wholesome and happy mode of life. His individuality is studied. What remains to him of personal character is built upon and nourished, with special treatment for each case, as if the man were a sick plant capable of reinvigoration. "He is carefully tended," says Mr. Nicol, "bathed and treated for any disease of eyes, ears, nose, teeth, stomach, nerves, etc. In general he receives such encouragement as induces him to make an honest effort for his own redemption." Books and letter-writing are



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permitted, and he is allowed to "earn something, according to his industry and capacity," with the idea that if he cordially responds to the sympathetic treatment given him he will at the end of his term be a respectable man and will have wiped out the disgrace of his crime, as respects both himself and his family. He will be restored to society as a man who has been reconstituted and rehabilitated and enter upon a new life without feeling that a stigma has been placed upon him. He will be in the position of a man who has been for a time secluded from the world on account of scarlet fever or smallpox, but is received cordially by his friends on recovering from his disease.—Baltimore Sun.



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Save Time, Expense, Trouble

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THE LOOSE LEAF HOUSE

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MORE ABOUT THEM.

Her arms were soft and round,

He said,

And that is why he lost

His head.

He really can't be blamed

A speck.

Her arms were soft, and round

His neck.

—Princeton Tiger.

Her lovely head lies low,

Alas!

How brief life's joys—how soon

They pass!

Just one swift moment on

His vest,

Her lovely head lies low

To rest.

—Chicago Tribune.

PSALM OF THE KICKER.

Let us each be up and kicking,

For this life would seem too slow

If we weren't somehow picking

Quarrels as we onward go.

Let's investigate our neighbor

With suspicions ever new,

Though we quite forget the labor

That we ought, ourselves, to do.

There is nothing that shall swerve us

From contention and from strife;

Making other people nervous

Is the greatest aim in life!

—Washington Star.

THE ROAD OF RIGHT.

Though wrong may win, its victory is brief;

The tides of good at first no passage find;

Each surge breaks, shattered, on the sullen reef—

Yet still the infinite ocean comes behind.

The road of Right has neither turn nor bend;

It stretches straight unto the highest goal;

Hard, long and lonely!—Yes, yet never soul

Can lose its way therein, nor miss the way.

—Priscilla Leonard.

They were returning from the spelling bee.

"Mr. Spoonamore," she said, "why did you miss that easy word? You spelled 'honor' with a 'u.'"

"I know it," he answered. "The feeling came over me all at once that I just couldn't get along without 'u,' Miss Daisy."

With which old, old story he won her.—Chicago Daily Tribune.

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WE'RE ALL ALIKE.

Are you half as anxious, neighbor,
When a fellow's down and out
To go down to him a-smiling,
And to help him right-about,
As you are to climb the ladder
Where some lucky fellow stands,
And give him a cordial greeting
With the strength of both your hands?

Are you half as anxious, brother,
To go thru long ways and dark,
To go down thru ways of sorrow,
Ways of grief and ways of eark,
To cheer up the burden bearers
Whose lives are gray and sad,
As you are to seek the sunshine
Of the smiles of those who're glad?

Tell me, do you half as gladly
Seek the loser in the race
As you fight to reach the winner
Standing in the glory place
With the cheering crowd about him
In the limelight's golden glare?
What's the answer, do you ever
Give the loser half a care?

Do you, when the votes are counted
And you're purple in the face
Even mutter a "Poor devil!"
For the man who lost the race?
Do you let the cheering thousands
Move along, leave you behind
Where the loser sits a-brooding
Till you tell him "Never mind?"

For each race that's won, a loser
Falters somewhere down the way,
For each battle won, the vanquished
Lie all wounded from the fray,
For each million made, a thousand
Through the by-ways cry for bread,
For each bay-wreath won, a million
Cease to climb, with drooping head.

"The time has come," the Walrus said,
"To talk of various things;"

Let's size up our "Christian garment."

Mark its fit and how it clings;
Don't it bind and tear in places?

Wouldn't you far rather hike
To the standards of the winners?

Yes, I guess! we're all alike!—Houston Post.

She heard the fog-horn blowing,

"And what is that?" quoth she.

The sailor, merrily,

Replied: "It's just the dog-watch, ma'am,
Whose bark is on the sea."

—Catholic Standard and Times.

I shot a sparrow in the air;

It fell to earth, I know not where,

But, judging from this quail on toast,

Here is my sparrow or its ghost!

—New York Sun.

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS



Brooks' Appliance is a new scientific discovery with automatic air cushions that draws the broken parts together and binds them as you would a broken limb. It absolutely holds firmly and comfortably and never slips, always light and cool and conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting. I make it to your measure and send it to you on a strict guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded and I have put my price so low that anybody, rich or poor, can buy it. Remember, I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it—and if it doesn't satisfy you, you send it back to me and I will refund your money. The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square and I have sold to thousands of people this way for the past five years. Remember. I use no salves, no harness, no lies, no fakes. I just give you a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

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MARSHALL, MICH.

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E. H. ROTH, Willits, California

LOVE LETTERS

When writing loving letters
To the fair,
You are forging fatal fetters.
Pray beware!
For your fancy is a kind
Of delirium, and you'll find
You may want to change your mind,
So take care!

Of "Ownest Poll" or "Patty"
Not a hint!
Of cute remarks to "Catty"
You must stint
Yourself, and all the sort
Of things one writes in sport
Which don't read well in court,
Or in print.

Ladies save all scraps of writing
As a rule,
So, when letters you're inditing,
Pray, keep cool!
Or there'll be the deuce to pay—
And the lady, too—some day,
While your friends all laugh and say,
"What a fool!"
—Alex Henderson, in New York Times.

THE COWBOY'S LAMENT.

The school is empty now, 'cause she has went
Back East, vacationing, and seems to me
The plains look darker sence the day that she
Got in the stage that's druv by Loco Kent;
My heart ain't ever had so deep a dent,
And nothin' that I eat seems to agree;
And cow-talk bores me to death—O gee!
I hate the low-browed gang in that mess tent.

But it is lonely out upon the range,
And I jest dread the job of huntin' strays,
'Cause all the old familiar ways look strange,
And long and doleful are the brightest days.
O, solitude, you make life to mere man
As empty as a used tomato can!

—Denver Republican.

The Northwestern Pacific Railroad, the Picturesque Route of California, traversing Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, Lake and Humboldt counties, has ready for distribution "Vacation 1908," giving full information in regard to camping spots, mineral springs, resorts and country homes and farms to suit every purse and taste.

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MRS. HARRY VAN DILLER.

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Arnold's Asthma and Catarrh Cure Co., Seattle, Wash.—Gentlemen: I wish you could convince every unbeliever as you did me, for you can certainly do all you claim with your Asthma and Catarrh Cure. Thanking for a month's rest without wheezing or coughing.

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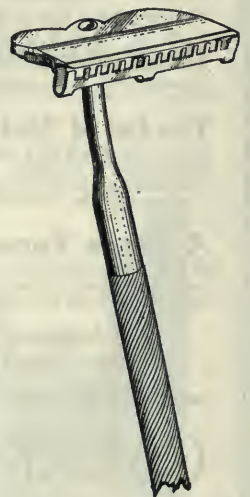
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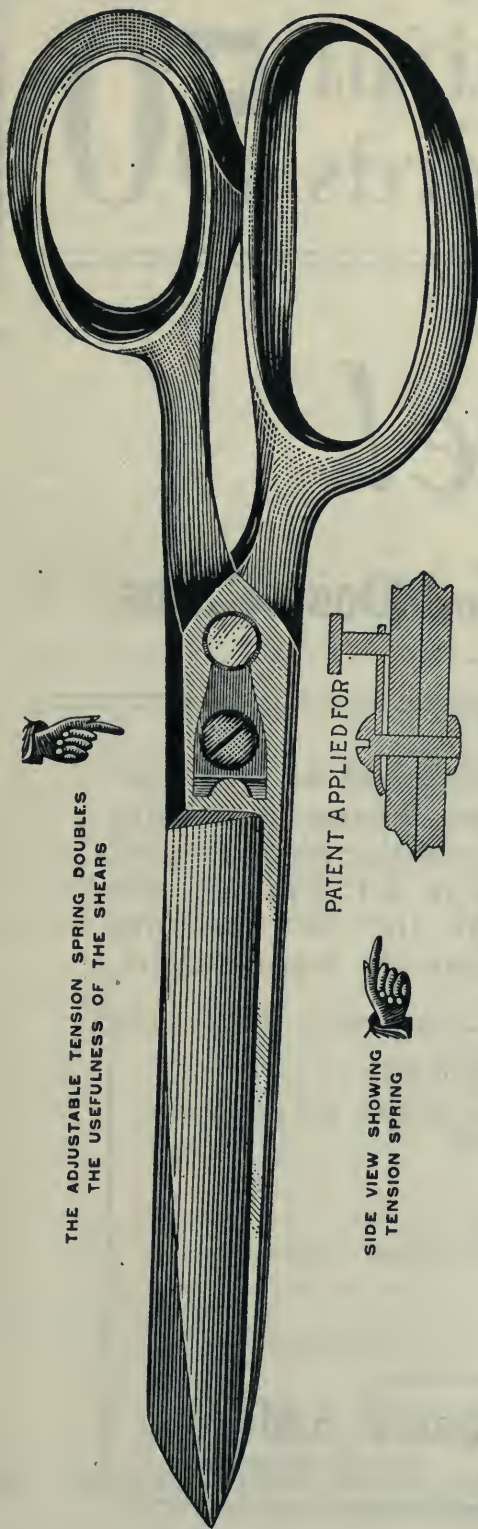
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Talks on Teeth

By DR. VAN VROOM

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

seems a wonderful and impossible thing to the average "wearer" that we can put teeth in the mouth and have them stay there firmly without the use of a plate. The most first question put to us by a plate victim is "How can you do it? and what holds them in place?" The Alveolar method of putting in teeth is our secret. The fact that we do the work successfully and that it is as beautiful as well as successful is proof the secret is available.

Even two or more teeth in either jaw, tight or loose (we make the loose ones tight and healthy), we promise you in a beautiful set of teeth, each tooth set independently of its neighbor, the whole forming a piece of work that cannot be told from the best that nature can do.

The question usually follows:

"Will they last?"

We can show hundreds of cases that have been in use for four years and are, if anything, more firmly attached to-day than when the work was finished.

They will outlast those who are wearing them.

Will you come in and let us look your teeth over? The examination and examination are free.

No obligation goes with it to have any work done unless you wish to employ our services.

We can enable you to do away with a wobbly, unclean, unsatisfactory, painful plate, wouldn't it be the greatest piece that could be done for you?

We might preach **VAN VROOM** "Alveolar" dentistry now until doomsday, but unless we are able to show you, in the shape of work done successfully—work which our dentists could not do—then all our preaching would be vain. We realized at the very beginning of our work in the Alveolar Method that we must make good **AND CONTINUE TO DO SO.**

We knew that our brethren in the dental profession would take kindly to any such radical departures as we proposed to make. In short, we knew that we were in for a long recognition, not alone from the profession, but from the public, and nothing short of making good **IN EVERY INSTANCE** would avail, if we were to win.

We had to go ahead slowly and make each case a walking TALKING advertisement for us.

LOOSE TEETH

The most dreaded disease of the dental profession is Alveolar Pyorrhea, commonly known as Riggs' Disease.

In such cases the gums become congested, recede from the teeth, causing them to become loose and fall out in time.

Most dentists, in fact, we might say ALL dentists, throw their hands when such a case comes before them and are there is no remedy for the "loose tooth" victim.

They can only suggest the "pulling" cure, and as a consequence many an unfortunate is wearing a whole or partial set to-day by reason of such ignorant advice.

It seems a pity. Teeth perfectly sound—just LOOSE. **WE GUARANTEE SUCH CASES AND GUARANTEE THE WORK.**

When we make this statement we are fully aware that just every other dentist in town will want to argue the matter with us and enter a firm denial that Riggs' Disease can be cured.

Why not? Simply because they have tried and failed?

What won't do for an answer.

YOU have some loose teeth, and want a practical demonstration of our ability to cure the cause and make

the gums strong and healthy again, it is only a short trip to our office at Sixth and Market streets, or O'Farrell and Fillmore.

It will be an easy matter to make us "fish or cut bait." The examination is absolutely free.

A few years ago Marconi came before the world and said he could send messages through the air without the aid of wires.

Every telegraph operator in the land said, "Nonsense, it can't be done." But Marconi did it, and is doing it to-day.

We shall go a step further and make a broader claim for our method of curing loose teeth.

If you have two or more teeth in either jaw, whether tight or loose, we will not only tighten the loose ones, but will build teeth around them and give you a full set that will look, feel and to all intents and for all purposes be the same as those that nature gave you, **WITHOUT USING A PLATE.**

With these teeth you will be able to chew beefsteak or anything else you care to eat, and get all the enjoyment you used to get when you had all your natural teeth.

Now, if this statement is true, it is remarkable.

Such a thing has never been attempted before we patented the process. It is so remarkable that we are not surprised sometimes at the doubting Thomases who come here and demand proof before they will have the work done. We are glad to give you that **PROOF.**

Don't, we beg of you, don't allow a single loose tooth to be pulled without first letting us look at it.

Save your teeth.

I will help you.

As soon as a man advocates a procedure contrary to the accepted teachings and opinions of men, so soon must he meet with opposition.

Nevertheless, there is no higher court to appeal to than its daily, successful demonstration.

Progress means opposition, and one only has to consult history in any of its branches to prove it.

The most dreaded disease of the dental profession—alveolar pyorrhea, or what is commonly known as Riggs' disease—I call your attention to this trouble because many teeth are lost or have been destroyed, occlusion and mastication rendered painful and impossible and the beautifully placed dental arches, anchored securely in the dental cavity, which in early life seemed invincible, have been attacked, torn asunder and devastated by the onslaught of "pyorrhea," until there remain only a few scattered hulks on which to build a comfortable denture.

Can it be done? I answer yes. Our experience says yes; and nature, aided by our Alveolar method will help us—not only to tighten loose teeth and make them serviceable and firm, but to replace all of the lost ones without a plate and you cannot detect them from the ones nature gave you.

Here is progress and science. By this Alveolar method, if you have two or more teeth in either jaw, whether solid, sound or loose, makes no difference, I can prevent you from wearing a plate of false teeth—for with these to start with I can give you back your 32 teeth, and will defy any one, dentist or layman, to tell the substitute from the original ones.

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1908

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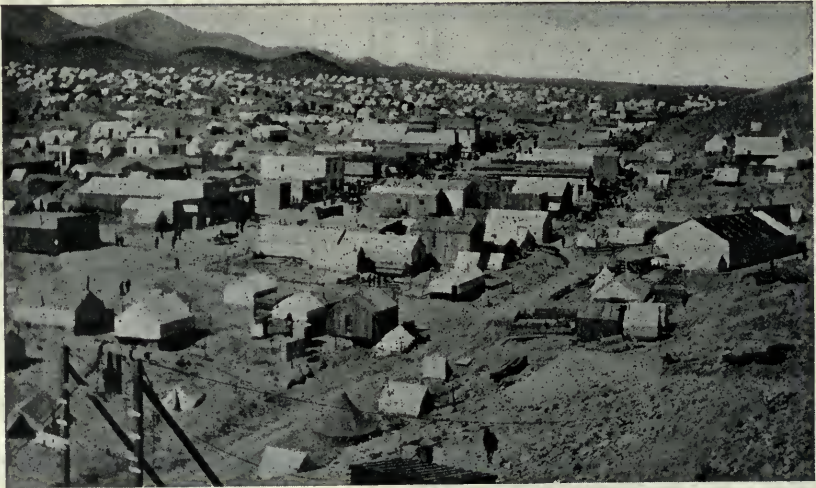
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Expressions from a Pioneer



First wagon load of camp outfit in the Rawhide district. Establishing camp on the estate of the QUEEN REGENT COPPER AND GOLD COMPANY, July, 1907



Rawhide, Nevada, March, 1908. Population about 10,000

I HAVE devoted the greater part of my life to mines and mining. I have realized the great importance and profit of acquiring good properties in new camps. I have a number of men in my employ, devoting their energies to that line of work. I was fortunate in being the very first operator in Rawhide, now recognized as the greatest gold camp the world has ever known. I have purchased more claims in the Rawhide District than any other operator. I have done more development work than any other individual operator of the district. I organized the first company of the district, the **QUEEN REGENT COPPER AND GOLD COMPANY**, and in about three months it showed a profit of over 800 per cent to those who joined me. It is now a shipper. I now have two companies in Rawhide mining district shipping high grade ore. I have associated with me the very best business and professional men of San Francisco and also have customers from all over the world. Being the first man on the ground and having my own men constantly on the look-out for promising properties, I am in position to pass critical judgment on the various ventures of the camp of Rawhide, as well as of the other Nevada camps. As from time to time I organize companies on promising properties, I would suggest that those who are interested in mining have their names on file with me, that they may have an opportunity to consider various offerings of stock.

I deal extensively in mines and stocks and solicit the business and correspondence of responsible people.

368 BUSH STREET...J. E. KERR...SAN FRANCISCO
Suite 6

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TAKING A MUCH-NEEDED AND WELL-MERITED REST.

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SERIES II

AUGUST, 1908

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FEDERAL COLONIES FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

By Leigh H. Irvine

THOUGH there are many vital questions before the citizens of the United States at all times, some knock at the door of public conscience each four years with louder sound and increasing persistency.

What shall a man do to get on in the world, to support those dependent upon him, and to make provision for the misfortunes of old age, is the question of questions economic.

The problem of making a 'decent living' is to the material welfare of the country as important as is the old Biblical question of man's destiny to his spiritual welfare. What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? And what shall it profit a man to gain education and equipment for the battle of life if he is to live forever at the door of want?

Ever since the earliest days of industrialism—even before that age, when men were hunters and fishermen—there was a great problem of providing for the future. To-day, under the complex conditions of civilization, government everywhere is struggling with the problem of providing for *those who have not*, and for keeping from the backs of the poor those who have overmuch.

This year we are to hear many solutions of the world-problem of poverty, and from the Babel of voices there will rise sincere notes of clarion eloquence—also frequently the voice of demagogy.

Fortunately for the country there is no great labor trouble under way now. The combatants and the great peaceful public are at rest, and under these conditions we may have some hope of a clear discussion of such

questions as have recently attracted a great deal of attention in crowded cities and in thickly populated states like New York.

There is in New York a movement for the communal handling of the unemployed on great farms or in colonies where the fierce conditions hedging the lives of the submerged millions will be softened by the gentle hand of paternalism. This brings to mind the fact that the idea of a Federal state, colony, or series of reservations for worthy



Senator Henry C. Lodge,
Of Massachusetts, Chairman of Republican
National Convention.
—Kansas City Star.

citizens, has been before the public for many years. The spectacle of distressed labor begging in vain for the opportunity to earn a loaf of bread has not been infrequent, nor has the world been without humane thinkers who now and then have asked why the Federal Government should not aid its unfortunate citizens in a businesslike manner.

It has been shown by such thinkers as Ward and Judge Seymour D. Thompson that there is nothing in the functions of government inconsistent with a colony solution of the problem—and it has appeared to thoughtful, kindly men of means as well as to a



Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver,
Of Iowa, Prominent Candidate for Republican
Vice-Presidential Nomination.

—Kansas City Star.

number of editors that it would be just and patriotic if the supreme political power should come to the rescue of the masses that suffer.

The ingenious argument is put forth that if the citizen stands ready to surrender his life to his country in the hour of its peril, the country should provide a means by which to preserve the life of the sinking citizen who struggles on the ocean of difficulty, by giving him opportunity. Those who make this argument—and they are not Socialists—maintain that every human being in a free country has the inalienable right to earn

his livelihood, and escape from misery when crowded to the very door of want.

On reflection there is some reason for the argument that the Federal Government should place in each man's hands the means of earning a livelihood, should pass him through the gate-way of opportunity, and put hope in his breast once more.

**Renewed
Discussion
this Year.**

Editors and public speakers are discussing this question rather more intelligently than heretofore, and those who

are opposed to Socialism and every form of paternalism are beginning to admit that the maxim of the Swiss Government is correct, and that maxim is that the idle citizen is a dangerous citizen, and doubly dangerous if hunger and idleness are combined.

In this connection it is interesting to recur to the writings of Herbert Spencer. Though this great philosopher was opposed to all forms of government aid, he clearly set forth in *Social Statics* that equality of opportunity is the equivalent of justice. With this proposition as a slogan, the friends of the government-aid system proclaim the inalienable right of every citizen to go forth and earn a living on American soil, maintaining that this right can not be realized under present conditions unless the sovereign state enforces the equities by exercising the power and dignity of Federal Government in his behalf. There is some truth in the statement that this right would be worthless and an empty gift without some such aid as will enable the destitute citizen to live comfortably until he can produce a surplus.

There are increasing evidences that the poor-house plan of caring for the defective, delinquent, and dependent classes is largely a failure. We inherited this plan from the old parish rate scheme of England. All students of the problem agree that such help is the worst ever devised, because it breeds paupers and idlers. The best help is that which enables citizens to help themselves.

If the Federal Government ever intends to set aside a few million acres of fertile land in a half dozen parts of the public domain, it

will be obliged to begin soon. It will require money and management to begin farming and village building in a businesslike way, giving colonists the services of able management. Some such method would undoubtedly give bread and homes and schools to little children, and there is no doubt that the Government workers might be directed into self-supporting channels within a short time.

The tone of the press, particularly in the East, is to the effect that all the finer sentiments of mankind favor state aid for the unfortunate unemployed, and all nations recognize the principle as a sound one.

Mill Favored State Aid. John Stuart Mill puts the case clearly. He says: "It will be admitted to be right that all human beings should

help one another, and the more so in proportion to the urgency of the need, and none needs help so urgently as one who is starving or in great financial distress."

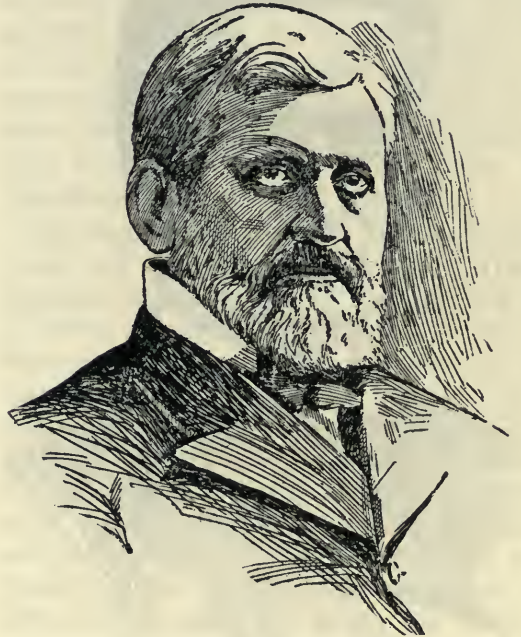
Continuing, the great philosopher says that "the claim to help the destitute is one of the strongest that can exist, and there is the amplest reason for making the relief as certain to those who require it as by any arrangement of society that can be made."

The leaders of the modern movement of state aid to the unemployed argue that their plan gives the best kind of aid with the least possible interference with the freedom of the unfortunate. Federal colonization under proper co-operative direction, it is said, would remove every semblance of subserviency from members of the community, for each would be as free as every other, and conscious that his own efforts, and not the aid of others, had produced what he had consumed, and had provided a surplus for the higher wants of life. Some such plan might mark the line between scientific co-operation and the alms-house method of doling out relief in an objectionable way.

Old Colony Ideas Anew.

It is to be noted that the recent New York movement embraces some of the principles of the older Federal colony propositions. The New York State

for the poor—possibly as large as a county—would put the members of the agricultural communities and villages under strict discipline. Like the colonies under the more ancient Federal plan, this New York State for the poor would be under semi-military discipline, the members of each industrial community being under certain restraints. They would be amenable to severe discipline for violating the laws prescribed for their government, hence idleness and like offenses would not be tolerated. Tramps



Senator William B. Allison,
Of Iowa, Who Has Been in Congress Nearly Half
a Century.

—Kansas City Star.

and criminals would be eliminated, and offenders against the general laws would be severely punished. The purpose of colonists would be to produce all they needed in the way of creature-comforts. A few hours devoted daily to productive industry would bring food, clothing and shelter for all. There would be no private wealth, though there would be private personal property.

To the objection that this is Socialism, the answer is made that this co-operative Commonwealth would be an example of pure

Socialism applied to a *specific class in a limited area*.

In other words, the Federal colony idea involves the application of the Socialistic plaster to those whose backs are aching from the ills of poverty, and to none other. The jaded and storm-beaten wretches who seek the calm of peace and the solace of homes

rially organized concerns, where the production of all property would be by the people and for the people. The use of the soil and the products of human effort would belong to the generation living upon the public domain at a given time, while the works of art and all lasting forms of the beautiful would belong to the population of successive ages. A good living for all would be the goal.



Senator Robert M. LaFollette,
Of Wisconsin, Candidate for Republican Nomination for President.

—Kansas City Star.

and food would find these colonies havens of rest. It must be admitted that this limited application of Socialism might work wonders. Instead of the universal application of State control, the modern panacea of Federal or State relief restricts government management to certain dependent citizens, colonizing them in a limited area, and governing them by special laws. *The means of production* in the entire series of colonies would belong to the Government.

The communities would constitute territo-

**Might
Alleviate
Hardships.** On sober reflection it must be admitted that it would be a pleasant thing if the hardships of our present system might be alleviated. The chief energies of every life ought to be bent toward that life's noblest purpose, and that purpose is always *the development of character in its fullest sense*, including the rational enjoyment of the pleasures of existence, rather than the devotion of all one's energies to the mere getting of wealth. It is maintained that this is a reason for concluding that under a system of collective ownership of the means of production, the pure and high motives of life would remain, and be nurtured in surroundings such as the destitute never enjoy.

Thus it will be seen at a glance that the colonies would be ruled under a plan of statesmanship and economics that would replace the system of collective capital, a place where all would prosper together. Speculative methods of production under the competition of private enterprise, directed and largely hindered by monopoly, would be no more. In other words, within the new domain there would be a collective ownership of the products of labor, while ownership of the land and means of production would remain in sovereignty itself—in the United States or in a State.

As in any other great business the amount of creature-comforts and general products necessary in each department of manufacture, "would be fixed by continuous official returns, furnished by the managers and overseers of the producing and distributing departments, and would form the basis of the total production." The quotation is from Dr. A. Shaffle's well known "Quintessence

of Socialism." While he is not an advocate of the Social Democracy, he has written the best extant analysis of *what it is and what it is not*. From his analysis and formula the conclusion is irresistible that the organization of such Federal colonies would be a direct application of the Socialistic principles of collectivism to the problem of distressed labor. There it ends, stopping at the Rubicon that divides the territory of *those who have from those who have not*. It seeks in no rash manner to disturb the general social order. In these colonies there would, therefore, be no private property in the means of production, but there would be private ownership in the means of subsistence—clothes, food, books, furniture, bicycles, and so forth.

The leaders of the movement for Federal and State colonies for the unemployed insist that they are not trying to reform the world, or to bring to this country the dawn of the millennium. They simply hold that all the sons and daughters of America could be warm, and well shod, and well roofed if they were given such opportunities as these colonies offer. Since all the virgins, wise and foolish, have never been able to fill their lamps with oil, as Henry Demarest Lloyd says, "the Government might fill and trim their lamps for them, and set them to work in the light."

**Deep
Poverty to
Disappear.**

The man who walks the street begging for bread, the able bodied father who takes his little daughters out of school

to hire them to others as domestic servants because he himself can find nothing to do—these are the types that need such opportunities as are advocated. To the weary wanderer, discouraged by days of fruitless search, and driven to desperation by the sight of an ever-growing family, his children warped by penury and curtailed by the narrowness of poverty-stricken environments, theories of single tax, silver, and tariffs bring no immediate relief, beneficent as may be the final results. What the people now living need is the chance to hold up their heads in the light of day. They want to be

well fed, and they want to go to warm beds, soothed and sustained by an unfaltering trust that on the next day they will eat again.

Freed from the dread of financial disaster, sure of attention during sickness and of burial in the event of death, the citizen will seek broader opportunities and accept them bravely. Whatever prevents men from becoming dependent on charity is a blessing to the whole people.

Men and women enjoying the blessings of food, clothing, and shelter with their children in schools, are in good condition to listen to the cries of reformers and economists, but the discouraged and hungry are more likely to throw bombs or rob stages than to listen to lectures on the glories of America or the virtues of panaceas.

The number of delinquent and financially dependent classes, even in America, where opportunities for prosperity are supposed to be great, is appalling to one who carefully surveys the field. There are thousands of men and women who would be wholly dependent on relatives or friends if overtaken, even for a few weeks, by the misfortune of illness. There are thousands more whose total wealth, in the event of death would not net enough to prevent a burial in the Potter's field. Reference is not made to paupers and vagabonds alone, but to persons who earn good incomes, yet whose spendthrift habits leave them forever at the door of want. It is surprising to know how large a percentage of the population of civilized countries dies without funds. Mulhall, Giffin, and other eminent statisticians, have shown that there is a startling number of persons who die without the means to provide for a funeral, the reverses of fortune and the general improvidence of living leaving a large percentage of the people little better than beggars.

There are thousands of men who absolutely fail to make any provision for the contingency of illness and its increased expenditures. There are thousands more whose estates at death are worthless, many dying with no more assets on hand than a horse

or a wolf leaves when it perishes on the plains.

**Monopoly
and Anarchy
Alike.**

It is well to note that the silent aggressions of monopoly, and the wild cry of the Anarchist lead ultimately to the same misfortune—the insecurity of property and human life—ultimately the destruction of the general welfare. Great wealth as an incident of prosperity may be tolerated, but great wealth supervening upon a general condition of adversity and impoverishment of the masses is a dangerous menace to the repose of free institutions.

The problem of the distressed has gone so far as to involve a discussion of legal phases of the proposed colonies, and those interested in this branch of the question have resurrected the opinion of Judge Thomas M. Cooley.

By article IV, section 3, of the Constitution of the United States, it is declared that Congress shall have power, “to make all useful rules respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.” Commenting on this, Judge Cooley shows plainly that Congress has the sole right “to govern at discretion such territory as it possesses beyond State limits. The State can not restrict the right, and no restrictions can come from any other authority.”

There is no question that Congress has the right to govern the people who reside in Federal territory. Of this Judge Cooley says: “It is no doubt most consistent with the general theory of republican institutions, that the people everywhere should be allowed self-government; but it has never been declared a matter of right that a local community should be suffered to lay the foundations of institutions, and erect a structure of government therein, without the guidance and restraint of a superior authority. The practice of the Government, originating before the adoption of the constitution, has been for Congress to establish government for territories; * * * and Congress has unquestionably full power to govern these districts, and the people, except as Congress should provide therefor, are not of

right entitled to participate in political authority, until the territory becomes a state.”

The learned Judge goes on at length, concluding that “the discretion of Congress alone can constitute the measure by which the participation of the people can be determined.”

It will thus be seen that no amendment of the law would be necessary to enable Congress to establish a scheme of industrial communities. Without anything further than a proper bill such an army of industry might be organized and allowed to occupy any part of the public domain designated by Congress.

There is another clause of the organic law under which this system might be introduced. It is that which governs the establishing of the army. Article I, section 8, of the Constitution gives Congress the right “to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.”

Such Federal colonists might be classed as an auxiliary branch of the regular army, used as a standing reserve. They might become self-supporting, and this without over-work and under-rest. It might be a wise provision to enforce a military training on all such as should enlist in the Government’s army of industry.

**Plenty of
Land
Remains.**

A study of recent reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows that the Government has vast areas of public domain in many States, though the acreage is rapidly passing into the hands of private citizens, many of whom are only speculators. Enough of the territory remains, however, say the projectors of the colony system, to enable Uncle Sam to solve the problem of the homeless for many centuries.

Many editors and thinkers are declaring that paternalism would predominate in this plan, but the answer of the colony advocates is that we should not forget that both paternalism and fraternalism are altogether too rare, and that there is nothing very bad about either if applied to the right classes.

It may be noted that the tendency for many years has been toward the enlargement of the functions of Government. This has been made necessary by new conditions. Among some of these new powers may be named: The establishing of hospitals for the sick and of homes for the poor; providing for the general education; protecting workmen, women and children from the dangers of working and overwork, in providing penalties for the adulteration of food, enforcing vaccinations and other health precautions; protecting children and animals from cruel treatment; looking after the sanitary conditions of human habitations; regulating monopolies by various laws, such as the Interstate Commerce Act, and giving us State and Federal pure food laws.

The foregoing is but an outline of the enlarged sphere of government, but the fact that governments are undertaking to do more and more of such work in answer to a persistent demand of the people, shows that the enlargement of the powers of sovereignty, in such a way as to provide for the general welfare, is in the line of evolution and in keeping with the tendencies of the age. All this is simply an evidence that civilized governments are departing from the cold motto of private competition, crystallized in the expression, "every fellow for himself and the devil take the hindmost!" The functions of government are mutually inter-related and belong to a high order of organism, under a strong central control.

Protection against foreign foes was one of the earliest incentives to government. Protection of its subjects against the silent foes of hunger and cold, a cheerless life and a pauper's death, will be one of the best and grandest achievements of those who formed a union of states, "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and promote the general welfare" of the people of the United States, under a Constitution designed to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. Such is the contention, at least, of those who are dreaming of better conditions.

Under the present system of handling the dependent classes (though relief of the

proper kind is not extended, nor is aid given to the right persons), the cost to the governments of the world to-day is a sum so vast that the figures are appalling. Professor Tucker in the *Andover Review*, 1889, shows that the maintenance of one million English paupers costs forty million dollars annually. It is estimated by others that pauperism in the United States costs fifty millions annually as a direct outlay, and about an equal amount in loss of productive power. While many of those supported in public institutions are physically unable to labor, thousands could be set to work in some of the many arts of production.

**All Must
Live
Some Way.**

Every human being who can not find employment to enable him to support himself must be supported by others who are more fortunate. There are striking examples of this in every city and village in the Union. If the funds earned by wage workers in any vocation are traced to their final expenditure it will be found that nearly every worker is forced to contribute a large percentage of his earnings to relatives. These are often competent persons, who stand idle and empty-handed, pleading for an opportunity to become self-supporting.

Every village, especially in agricultural regions, swarms with boys and young men who are growing up in idleness, burdens to their parents, because the world seems so overrun that there is nothing for them to do. If they go to the nearest city in search of employment, stacks of previous applications are exhibited to them by the employers of labor. Let any one insert a want ad in any city newspaper of large circulation. Thousands of men and women will apply, exhibiting an eagerness to engage in the most menial services at even less than a living wage. These facts are the common knowledge of everyone who knows anything of the world at large.

A writer who has given much attention to the subject gives the following picture of life as it is, and life as he thinks it might be under the Federal colony idea:

"All such persons are in a condition of

dependence on others. Besides being crowded to a station where they are unable to help the world to produce the comforts of life, they cripple the efforts of others, while their own lives are dwarfed and sapped of all higher enjoyments. Imagine the dismal future that confronts a poor girl in love with a poor young man, both hungry for crumbs that fall from the tables of the rich, both beggars at the doors of the unfortunate. Imagine the bleak room for two which such a couple are obliged to call home. And look for one moment at the unequal opportunities that confront the offspring of such a couple.

Uncle Sam
Might
Help.

“Under the Federal colonization of such persons their condition would be comparatively regal, while the removal of millions of dependents from the backs of their friends would add to the thrift and general welfare of the millions of workers who yet remained in the country at large, battling for success with the awful handicap of unfortunate relatives removed.

“In some such way American justice and

manhood may yet drive from the doors of suffering millions the wolves that howl in the night of industrial despair, and place hope, like a star, within plain view of every worthy citizen now fighting the unequal battle for bread in the overcrowded world of pain and care, where poverty reigns a cruel king.”

These are times of great mental activity, vast industrial developments, and a tremendous growth of the human heart. We have outgrown the era when men think only of themselves. The religion of love takes care that our neighbors do not fall in the battle of life without the tender touch of a sympathetic hand and the gentle words of Christian kindness.

An elaborate account of some of the thoughts now in the air, as in this sketch, will give the readers of *The Pandex* an idea of some of the plans and practical operations of social settlement thinkers, economists, statesmen, writers, and ministers of the Gospel, who are working with tongue and pen, with hand and brain, for the uplifting of the down-trodden and the improvement of social conditions in the United States and in the world.

The Last Summons

The Government has arranged to throw eight Indian reservations open to public settlement within a year.

'Tis so we have been crowded from plains we
called our own,

From lands white-crowned with mountains,
whose trails we knew alone;

But why should we make protest, with hope and
courage gone—

'Tis one more step, O brethren, and then Ob-
livion.

And better kindly silence, in scattered, lonely
graves,

Than life wherein no lodge-fires light faces of
our braves;

No more our circled tepees are mirrored in the
stream,

And why, then, should we linger, and seek in
vain their gleam?

So open wide the portals, nor seek to stem the
tide;

Grant every claim upon us—let nothing be
denied;

The poisoned smoke of commerce is on the wind's
pure breath;

What should the Indian hope for, but freedom
found in death?

—Arthur Chapman in *Denver Republican*.

A VIEW OF THE TIME

By Ralph W. Crosman

Revolution and Evolution.

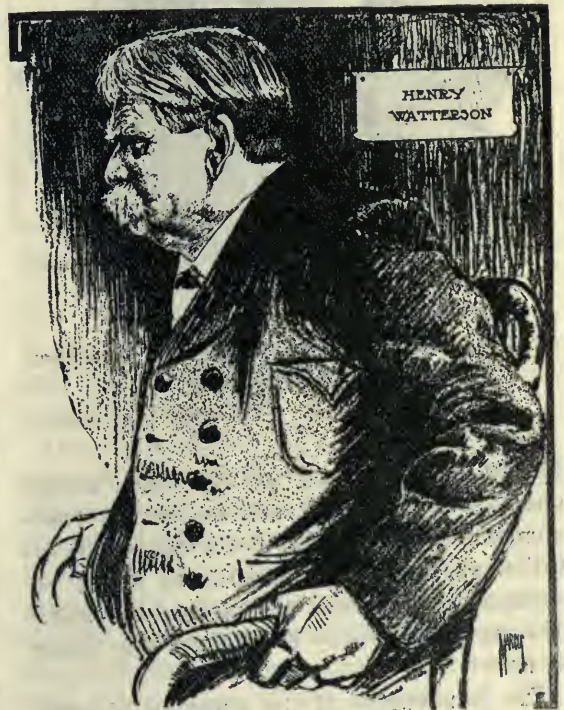
The self-conscious, thinking world ever prays to be delivered from the throes of revolution. It says to the omnipotent Mind that seems to place and move the pawns of men and things: "If we must go on with the game, if we must do what we call 'progress,' let us do it by orderly unfoldment—by evolution rather than revolution." And the world's prayer seems to be answered. Each recent decade has in a peaceful way added more to the sum of human good than former centuries have done. Indeed not only years but months and days now measure the quiet march of the race toward better things.

From all the capitals of the world—from Tokio, from Peking, from St. Petersburg, from Constantinople, from Vienna, from Berlin, from Rome, from Paris, from London, from Africa and South America, and from the great islands of the sea—there comes to us almost daily some cheering and comforting news, some evidence—social, industrial, or political—that the seeming barriers of racial and class ignorance and hatred are vanishing, that the solidarity of the race is being realized.

The commercial malice that prompted China to boycott Japanese goods wears itself out. Japan rejoices over the liberal contribution of the United States to her World's Fair, and forgives much. England and France, hereditary enemies, join hands across the narrow sea and pledge each other political and industrial support. Russia prepares to relieve herself from the corrupting official functions of the Grand Dukes, and with France and Italy forms stronger bonds of friendship with Great Britain. While Emperor William, of Germany, who glorifies war and sends abroad his boastful threats to rend the world if his imperial plans are thwarted, reaps the logical reward of his hostile attitude and stands isolated and suspected.

But evolution and revolution in their larger significance are not inharmonious terms. The organic worlds of animal and vegetable life do not take their peaceful evolutionary way to their unknown goals without the tragedies of revolution and disaster. Evolution, in its largest sense, includes revolution. The latter is a factor of the former. Revolution is but one of Nature's weeding-out processes in which the unfit perish and from which the fit survive. It is the accumulated error of human conduct destroying itself.

Accordingly, though we may rejoice that our lines are cast in the pleasant ways of peace, realizing that to an enlightened, self-conscious race war will ultimately be impossible, it is probable that Justice will



Editor of Louisville Courier Journal.
Former Opponent of Bryan Who Has Now Come
to Support of the Nebraskan.

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

find it necessary from time to time to use the ruthless hand of Revolt.

Indeed, oppression, revolution, and rapine are the words that come from Teheran—a new world capital that is now contributing to the world's unrest and that is likely, henceforth, to record many events of more than passing interest to man.

Mohammed Ali Mirza, Shah of Persia, attempted to revoke the concession of a National Parliament which his predecessor,



Governor Albert B. Cummins,
Of Iowa, Candidate for Republican Vice-Presidential Nomination.

—Kansas City Star.

Muzaffared-Din, had granted the people about two years ago, and he has in consequence found himself in the midst of a revolutionary ferment, a position in which reactionaries who seek to smother the spirit of democracy usually find themselves sooner or later.

The importance of the situation is intensified by the fact that England, Russia and Turkey are all directly concerned, each of these powers having possessions or spheres of influence adjoining Persia. Asiatic agree-

ments and the general friendly relations of Russia and England, however, go far to guarantee freedom from international complications.

Disturbances in Latin America. Thus fares democracy for the month in the Eastern Hemisphere. In the western world and in regions long accustomed to political progression by means that seem to be anything but progressive, Revolution again reigns. Brief dispatches from Paraguay say that the Government has been overthrown by the radical party. In Central America, a renewal of the Zelaya-Cabrera dispute, has broken the truce that promised for a time to weld the isthmian states into a united democracy. Still farther north, in staid and stable Mexico, the firm, wise rule of President Diaz is disturbed by the sharp conflict of revolution.

Yet it is cheering to reflect that political unrest in Latin America is becoming less frequent and less sanguinary with the passing of time. And another comforting thought in this connection is that when the issue is one of democracy versus autocracy the former usually wins—in fact is sure to triumph in the long run. When the struggle is between autocracy and autocracy it matters not which overcomes, and the world takes little interest. And when the turmoil is born of ignorant and lawless revolt against just authority, it is good to see order rule.

Thus lies the situation in Latin America. Facts disclosing the true nature of the Paraguayan trouble are not at hand, but as South Americans have for some time shown a disposition to resent a too onerous dictatorship, it is not at all unlikely that true self-government has gained another success in this southern state.

In Central America the trouble is really a personal matter between two political leaders. These men understand, as all observers of world-politics perceive, that the Central American republics will soon coalesce into a mighty state, and each of the two presidents is seeking to crown the new

union with his leadership. It would be more fitting if the matter were settled once for all "on the field of honor" (?) and it would be better for the people—and perhaps for the fiery contestants themselves—if each combatant were to extinguish the other.

In Mexico, the disturbance should, perhaps, not be dignified by the term revolution. The Mexican Government insists that it is merely an outbreak of bandits, who have raided towns near the American border and caused considerable activity on the part of the Mexican army. But whatever the nature of the unrest, the venerable ruler of the southern republic has given abundant evidence of his ability to deal with it wisely.

Democracy in Oregon.

In the meantime in the United States the cause of pure democracy is quietly experiencing one of the

most crucial tests it has yet endured. Here, however, pure democracy finds itself in competition with representative government itself, the very form of self-government that was given to us and to the world by the wise men who laid the foundation of the Union.

It is to some a humiliating fact that our statesmen fathers, whose wisdom we have such great cause to revere, and whose great glory it was to found "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people," did not have faith enough in "the people" to trust them really to govern themselves. It might be all right to let pure democracy have its way in the town meeting where all of the people transacted all of the business of the community, but in the larger affairs of the States and the Nation, some higher wisdom than that possessed by the common consciousness of the citizenry was deemed necessary.

Accordingly, in framing the Constitution, the high, organic law of the land, the election of United States Senators was determined thus—paragraph one, section three, article one: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature

thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote."

And after a hundred and twenty years of practice in the art of self-government, United States Senators of each of the States are still "chosen by the Legislature thereof." The political leaders of today are scarcely more willing to trust the people to govern themselves directly than were our political fathers of a century and a quarter ago; and the people as a whole today feel scarcely more confidence in their own political wis-



United States Makes a Generous Contribution to Japan's World's Fair.

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

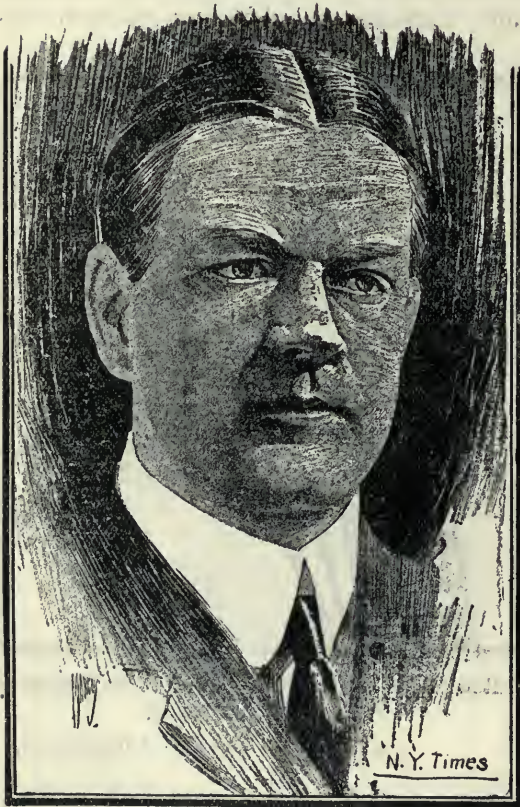
dom and trustworthiness than did the people of the early days of the republic.

Our extreme form of representative government has not, however, escaped severe criticism by those who believe that the people should govern themselves more directly than they do at present; and many have, accordingly, sought to bring about popular election of United States Senators and the establishment of the initiative and referendum as principles of our government. The idea has at last been successful in Oregon, and although its installation is of a date so recent as to preclude the drawing of deductions of much value, still some illuminating results have been obtained.

This new Oregon law includes the election of United States Senators by popular vote, the acceptance or rejection of bills passed by the Legislature and referred to the people either by the Legislature or by orders of the people themselves, the enactment of measures on the initiative of certain groups among the people, and the principle of recall, which gives the people power to vote a man out of office as well as to vote

for forty-one separate decisions and marks, and was over two feet and a half long.

It seems to be the general opinion of the press that the greatly increased responsibilities of the voter were exercised faithfully and intelligently, although grave doubts as to the wisdom of the tendency are expressed on many sides. One of the most remarkable and perhaps encouraging results of the election—showing, as it seems, the independence and discrimination of the voters—was the election of a Republican Legislature and a Democratic Senator.



Frank H. Hitchcock,
Manager Republican Presidential Campaign.

him into office. The election of United States Senators by the people is effected only by making it mandatory upon the Legislature to elect the person chosen by the people, for the requirement of the United States Constitution, which prescribes election by the Legislature, has never been repealed.

In an election recently held in Oregon each voter had to make a choice among about fifty candidates and decide on the merits of nineteen State measures. The ballot called

The problem of pure democracy is not, however, directly at issue in the approaching presidential election. There are those of both parties who make frequent declarations in favor of various forms of a more popular government, but at heart both of the great political organizations are committed to the present representative system, the tendency being, in fact, to extend this principle, as in such forms as the Interstate Commerce Commission and the many other government boards and commissions. In fact it is against this multiplication of government functions, to which the controlling wings of both parties are committed, that editors of both parties and political students are sounding grave warnings. The difference between the two lines of thought is the difference between the individualist and the Socialist—the individualist believing—as a writer in the Washington Post expresses it—that the Government should do nothing for him that he can do for himself, and the Socialist believing that the individual should do nothing for himself that the Government can do for him.

It would be well, however, if the issue of true democracy could be clearly made in our political life, and if the attention of the people could be focused on the meaning of our experiment in self-government. Only a high type of civilization can maintain itself in the free government of a true democracy. When the United States was formed only two extensive experiments in republican govern-

ment had been tried—those of Greece and Rome. With the difference that these governments co-existed with slavery the problems they had to meet were substantially similar to those that confront us today. And self-government in Greece and Rome passed away.

Polybius lived and wrote a hundred and twenty years before the time of Christ, but what he said harmonizes strangely with the opinion of the great American papers of today. He said:

“Democracy is undermined, first, by a weakening in children’s children of that sense of the value of equality and freedom which was intense in the fathers who won equality and freedom from their oppressors; and, secondly, by the rivalry for power and office in which demagogues deceive and corrupt the masses, accustom them to receive bribes, and awaken in them hopes of a livelihood from the property of their neighbors. Thus the virtue of democracy is destroyed, and it is transformed into a government of violence and the strong hand.”



SHOULD THE MAN SEEK THE OFFICE?



OR SHOULD THE OFFICE SEEK THE MAN?



REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

IMPORTANT PLANKS ARE ADHERENCE TO POLICIES OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, REVISION OF TARIFF, CURRENCY AND ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION, AND RAILROAD CONTROL

THE storm center of the Republican platform making was the anti-injunction plank, and it is this section that is the object of the most editorial discussion, and that will be one of the chief points of attack by the Democrats in the coming campaign. Samuel Gompers, representing the American Federation of Labor, earnestly importuned the resolutions committee to pledge the party to relieve labor from arbitrary restraint by courts, but his demands were regarded as excessive and the platform was made to declare that "the rules of procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay."

To sum up briefly the rest of the platform, the party pledges itself:

To revise the tariff at a special session following the election, establishing maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the president.

To develop a permanent currency system responding to the needs of the country.

To establish a postal savings bank.

To amend the Sherman anti-trust law so as to give the Federal Government greater supervision and control over corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and secure greater publicity.

To provide that railroads may make and publish tariff agreements subject to the approval of the interstate commerce commission.

To prevent the watering of railroad stocks.

To add to the safety and welfare of the wage earner.

To aid in the movement toward better country roads.

To safeguard the interests of the negro.

To continue the administration's efforts for the conservation of natural resources.

To maintain a strong army and navy.

To enact such legislation as will revive the country's merchant marine.

To administer the pension laws liberally.

To maintain the civil service laws.

To urge the establishment of a bureau of mines and mining.

To urge citizenship to the inhabitants of Porto Rico.

To admit New Mexico and Arizona as separate States immediately.

The most severe criticism that is made upon the Republican presidential ticket is the manner of its selection, it being urged that the President was in no way justified in dictating his successor. In personal character, experience and general fitness for the position, Mr. Taft has few critics even among the Democratic press. The ablest and bitterest enemy of the Roosevelt administration is the New York Sun. In speaking of the influence of the President in the nomination of Mr. Taft, this paper gives utterance to the following remarkable statements:

"Roosevelt does not need regiments of

soldiers and machine guns to overthrow the American Government. He effects it with the disciplined menials, whom he sent as delegates to the Chicago mockery.

"There was a time in our history when, if a man had attained the present political stature of Roosevelt, and had done it by honest and reputable means, the people would have been jealous and would have looked upon him with suspicion and askance.

"What is there in store for a people which sees its heritage violated and its shrines polluted and is content?"

"Is that people not likely to get its deserts?"

"When the debauch begun today is completed, will not repining be vain?"

"The Roosevelt trained swine, fattened at the Federal trough, are turned loose and the vineyard of our fathers is ravished and defiled."

This was the paper of the great Charles A. Dana, and as the foremost champion of political conservatism it loses no opportunity to assail what it regards as the dangerous heresies of Roosevelt and Bryan.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ROOSEVELT

President Praised for His Many Fearless Forward Steps in Reform.

Some of the most important sections in the platform are as follows:

The great accomplishments of President Roosevelt have been, first and foremost, a brave and impartial enforcement of the law; the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies; the exposure and punishment of evil-doers in the public service; the more effective regulation of the rates and service of the great transportation lines; the complete overthrow of preferences, rebates and discriminations; the arbitration of labor disputes; the amelioration of the condition of wageworkers everywhere; the conservation of the natural resources of the country; the forward step in the improvement of the inland waterways, and always the earnest support and defense of every wholesome safeguard which has made more secure the guarantees of life, liberty and property.

We declare our unfaltering adherence to the policies thus inaugurated and pledge their con-

tinuance under a Republican administration of the Government.

Notwithstanding the indefensible, filibustering of a Democratic minority in the House of Representatives during the last session, many wholesome and progressive laws were enacted, and we especially commend the passage of the Emergency Currency bill, the appointment of the National Monetary Commission, the Employers' and Government Liability laws, the measures for the greater efficiency of the army and navy, the Widows' Pension bill, the Child Labor law for the District of Columbia, the new statutes for the safety of railroad engineers and firemen and many other acts conserving the public welfare.

Tariff Revision.

The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of Congress which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules. In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best main-

tained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries. We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the President under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets, and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home; the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wageearners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system. Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products, with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic interests.

Currency Legislation.

We approve the emergency measures adopted by the Government during the recent financial disturbance, and especially commend the passage by Congress at the last session of the law designed to protect the country from a repetition of such stringency. The Republican party is committed to the development of a permanent currency system responding to our greater needs, and the appointment of the national monetary commission by the present Congress, which will impartially investigate all proposed methods, insures the early realization of this purpose. The present currency laws have fully justified their adoption, but an expanding commerce, a marvelous growth in wealth and population multiplying the centers of distribution, increasing the demand for the movement of crops in the West and South, and entailing periodic changes in monetary conditions, disclose the need of a more elastic and adaptable system. Such a system must meet the requirements of agriculturists, manufacturers; merchants and business men generally, must be automatic in operation, minimizing the fluctuations in interest rates, and, above all, must be in harmony with that Republican doctrine which insists that every dollar shall be based upon and as good as gold.

Postal Savings Banks—Trusts and Publicity.

We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and for the encouragement of thrift.

The Republican party passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law over Democratic opposition and enforced it after Democratic dereliction. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But

experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the Federal Government greater supervision and control over, and secure greater publicity in, the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies.

Railroads and Regulation.

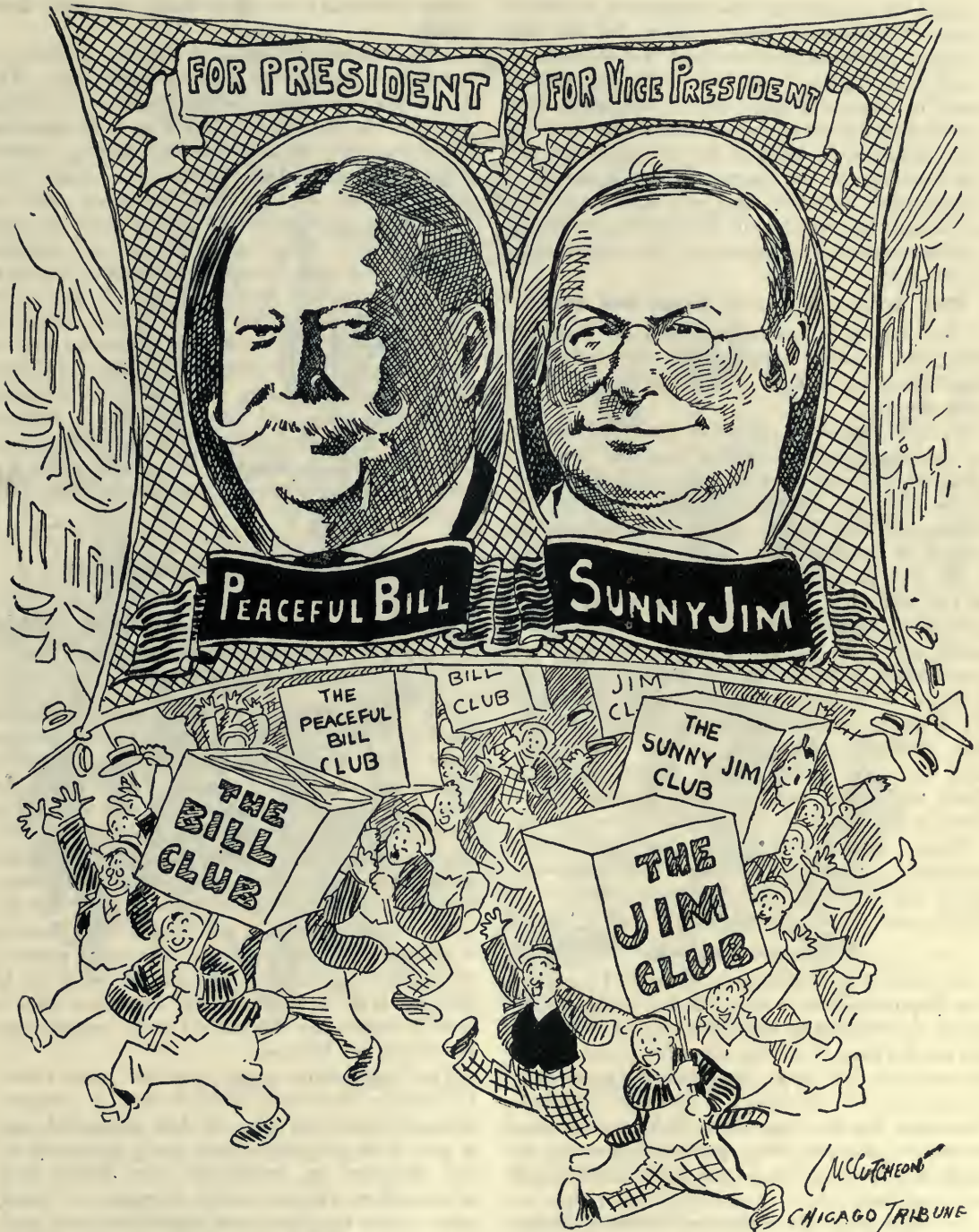
We approve the enactment of the Railroad Rate law and the vigorous enforcement by the present administration of the statutes against rebates and discriminations, as a result of which the advantages formerly possessed by the large shipper over the small shipper have substantially disappeared; and, in this connection, we commend the appropriation by the present Congress to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to thoroughly investigate and give publicity to the accounts of inter-state railroads. We believe, however, that the Interstate Commerce law should be further amended so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements, subject to the approval of the commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever. We favor such national legislation and supervision as will prevent the future over-issue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers.

Court Injunctions.

The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, State and Federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

Welfare of the Farmer.

Among those whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage-earner is the American farmer. The prosperity of the country rests peculiarly upon the prosperity of agriculture. The Republican party during the last twelve years has accomplished extraordinary work in bringing the resources of the National Government to the aid of the farmer, not only in advancing agriculture itself, but in increasing the conveniences of rural life. Free rural mail delivery has been established; it now reaches millions of our citizens, and we favor its extension until every community in the land receives the full benefits of the postal service. We recognize the social and economic advantages of



COUNTENANCES THAT WILL SOON BRIGHTEN THE MARTS OF AMERICA.

good country roads, maintained more and more largely at public expense and less and less at the expense of the abutting owner. In this work we commend the growing practice of State aid, and we approve the efforts of the National Agricultural Department by experiments and otherwise to make clear to the public the best methods of road construction.

Rights of the Negro.

The Republican party has been for more than fifty years the consistent friend of the American negro. It gave him freedom and citizenship. It wrote into the organic law the declarations that proclaim his civil and political rights, and it believes today that his noteworthy progress in intelligence, industry and good citizenship has

earned the respect and encouragement of the nation. We demand equal justice for all men, without regard to race or color; we declare once more, and without reservation for the enforcement in letter and spirit of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, which were designed for the protection and advancement of the negro, and we condemn all devices that have for their real aim his disfranchisement for reasons of color alone, as unfair, un-American and repugnant to the supreme law of the land.

Civil Service, Bureau of Mines, New States.

We reaffirm our declaration that the Civil Service laws, enacted, extended and enforced by the Republican party shall continue to be maintained and obeyed.

In the interest of the great mineral industries of our country we earnestly favor the establishment of a bureau of mines and mining.

We favor the immediate admission of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona as separate States in the Union.

We call the attention of the American people to the fact that none of the great measures here advocated by the Republican party could be enacted, and none of the steps forward here proposed could be taken under a Democratic administration or under one in which party responsibility is divided. The continuance of present policies, therefore, absolutely requires the continuance in power of that party which believes in them and which possesses the capacity to put them into operation.

Beyond all platform declarations there are fundamental differences between the Republican party and its chief opponent, which make the one worthy and the other unworthy of public trust.

Democratic Incapacity.

In history the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that the one stood for debased currency, the other for honest currency; the one for free silver, the other for sound money; the one for free trade, the other for protection; the one for the contraction of American influence, the other for its expansion; the one has been forced to abandon every position taken on the great issues before the people, the other has held and vindicated all.

In experience, the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one means adversity while the other means prosperity; one means low wages, the other means high; one means doubt and debt, the other means confidence and thrift.

In principle the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one stands for vacillation and timidity in government; the other for strength and purpose; one stands for obstruction, the other for construction; one promises the

other performs; one finds fault, the other finds work.

The present tendencies of the two parties are even more marked by inherent differences. The trend of Democracy is toward Socialism, while the Republican party stands for wise and regulated individualism. Socialism would destroy wealth. Republicanism would prevent its abuse. Socialism would give to each an equal right to take; Republicanism would give to each an equal right to earn. Socialism would offer an equality of possession which would soon leave no one anything to possess; Republicanism would give equality of opportunity which would assure to each his share of a constantly increasing sum of possessions. In line with this tendency the Democratic party of today believes in Government ownership, while the Republican party believes in Government regulation. Ultimately Democracy would have the nation own the people, while Republicanism would have the people own the nation.

AN ADMIRABLE STRUCTURE

**Root, Surmised Author—Anti-Injunction Plank
Difficult—Disfranchisement in South the
Weakest Feature.**

The mishap which occurred at Philadelphia eight years ago was not repeated at Chicago this year. Too many cooks were not permitted to handle broth already prepared. As a result the dish is thoroughly palatable. The concoctor? The guess is that he resides here in Washington. We may cancel the names of Mr. Roosevelt and Judge Taft. The style of the one is not in evidence, and the interest of the other was too great for him to have attempted the work. Mr. Root is a master of expression. But one man's guess is as good as another's. The author, whoever he may be, is to be congratulated as a man able to qualify under Mr. Hanna's famous compliment. He knows his business.

The tariff plank is all that the most ardent Republican revisionist could desire. It promises precisely what the country has demanded, and in the form the Republican party is committed to. Revision on protection lines—relief from overtaxation without injury to wages or industries—is the cry that every Republican may echo.

It was not easy to handle the anti-injunction matter. The earlier drafts of that paragraph put the abuse of the injunction process first and the expression of confidence in the courts last. A reversal of the order was made. The courts are highly indorsed, and then comes the reference to injunctions, not offensively expressed. Like all compromises, the paragraph shows the fires of the compromises through which it passed.

Disfranchisement in the South is treated in the



PLAYING IN GOOD TIME AND PERFECT HARMONY.

lamest possible manner. The mere condemnation of the nullification of the constitution is next to nothing. It will effect no result. Still we may expect the great bulk of the colored vote to be thrown for the Republican ticket. There is no hope in the other direction. Mr. Bryan indorses the nullification in toto, and his party is the beneficiary by nearly forty congressional and electoral votes. The question will not down, or remain halted, and in time the constitution, to the benefit of the South as to other sections, will be enforced.

The other issues are well and frankly met. The national defense, our outlying possessions, the currency problem, the merchant marine, all re-

ceive treatment dictated by a sound conception of public policy. Not in twelve years have the Republicans planted themselves upon a platform so cogent and aggressive. If the platform committee proved to be more a ratifying than a constructive body the fact grew out of the general situation.—Washington Star.

OTHER FAVORABLE VIEWS

Regarded by Many Editors as Neither Too Conservative Nor Too Radical.

The platform of the Republican party, as adopted in the national convention recently, is

a statement of principles with which the party can go before the people with an absolute assurance of success, because the pledges in that platform appeal to the vast majority of the people of this country, and there is absolute assurance that each and every one of those pledges will be carried into effect by the Republican party, the one and only party of constructive legislation that the country has seen in present memory.

There is not a reactionary note in it anywhere. There is the hearty and sincere indorsement of the policies of the Roosevelt administration, and the assurance that every one of its policies will continue to be carried into effect and further action taken along the same lines. The tariff is taken out of the possibility of becoming a debatable issue in this campaign, by the pledge that there will be an extraordinary session of Congress called after election, at which the tariff shall be revised, to correct the inequalities which have developed during the years which have elapsed since the present law went into effect. The tariff will be amended, but not to the destruction or the unsettling of business or the precipitation of any industrial panic, as was the result when it was changed by its enemies, not by its friends. The institution of a system of maximum and minimum duties will give the country the means of making true reciprocal arrangements with other countries, without the necessity of discriminating against the trade of those countries which have treated us fairly and on the same basis as the treatment extended all other countries in the past.

Broad View of Injunction.

There are pledges for the institution of a system of postal savings banks; for legislation providing closer supervision over and wider publicity into the affairs of the great corporations, and for legislation to encourage a restoration of the American merchant marine. On the vexed question of injunctions the platform takes broad ground. Recognizing, as it should, the high character of the judiciary, it also holds that no injunction should be issued without due notice to the party restrained, save when an irreparable injury might occur in case the issuance of the writ were delayed.

Take it all in all, it is a platform which must and which will commend itself to every believer in the policies which have been put into effect during the term of office of Theodore Roosevelt. Indeed, it may safely be said that the platform itself expresses precisely the views which are entertained by Mr. Roosevelt himself on the subjects therein discussed. Further, it is one upon which Mr. Taft can stand, because he himself is heartily in sympathy with it, in language, in tone and in spirit, and as President he can be relied upon to see that every single pledge therein

made is carried into full effect.—Minneapolis Journal.

Opportunity for All.

The platform adopted at Chicago is a clear, cogent, convincing and comprehensive statement of the national situation in its relation to the past four years of Republican administration of the record upon which the Republican party invites the confidence of the country and of the program which it submits to the national judgment and approval. It opens, as was befitting with a glowing tribute to the President for what he has achieved toward the embodiment in practice of the great principles of justice and equality on which our government is based and it unreservedly indorses and adopts those policies with which he is identified and for whose enforcement he has labored with such courage, such energy, such ability and with so large a measure of success. Briefly glancing at the wonderful forward strides which this republic has made during half a century of Republican guidance, it sounds a call for a further advance, and promising that the Republican party will always strive to maintain and promote an essential equality of opportunity, it proceeds to indicate the means whereby that party proposes to realize the purposes it proclaims.

As for the general planks which provide for liberty without license, for observance of law and for terror against evil doers; for increase of facilities in all directions—these are factors which all profess to like, but which the Republican party alone has ever aided in establishing. We do want in this country an extension of opportunity for all. That comes close to being the whole platform. When the Republican party was founded there were millions of slaves in the country, there was a condition under Democratic rule that approached an aristocracy of wealth. In the Democratic party the leadership was confined to the slave-owners or their allies and to men who wanted special privilege.

Altogether the platform is a temperate, thoughtfully reasoned, carefully considered deliverance, lucid, luminous and logical, which is sure to make a deeply favorable impression on the thoughtful, enlightened, public spirited citizenship to which it is addressed.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Courageous Platform.

The platform is comprehensive and exhaustive and, best of all, singularly frank and courageous. Never has a Republican platform gone so minutely into details of industrial, economic and financial questions admittedly so fraught with perils and pitfalls as vote-getting agencies. The explicitness of the platform is an accurate reflection of the Roosevelt administration. Its most obvious fault is its discursiveness. The service of a dis-



ALL ABOARD AND ALL BUSY.

cerning and ruthless blue-pencil would have strengthened it immeasurably as an appeal to the people.

It is a good, honest platform, an honest declaration of good Republican principles, a platform in the main worthy of the administration that inspired it and gives it weight and credence; a platform worthy of the man who with it will continue the Republican party in the confidence and the active government of the American people.—
Detroit Journal.

ADVERSE OPINIONS

Editors Regard the Platform as An Attempt to Placate Both Labor and Capital.

Through all its stilted sentences and hyperbolic boasting this particular platform keeps close to one unvarying theme. The Republican party is great and Theodore Roosevelt is its prophet. It is altogether in the line of expectation that there should be exaltation of the President and exaggeration of his achievements, but

the declaration that in no other period of our civic history has there been "such mighty progress in those ideals of government which make for justice, equality and fair dealings among men" is likely to impress the most fanatical Republicans as overfulsome praise. Even they will recall that this one of our Presidents more than any other of his predecessors in the White House has chafed under the restraints of the constitution, stretched the authority of the statutes, arrogated the powers of the courts and insulted the Judges who have presumed to disagree with him on points of law.

There is more definite declaration on the tariff issue than on any other on which there is expression. The Republican party is emphatically committed to the maintenance of customs duties at a figure that will enable the American manufacturer to meet the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad and to sell at a profit. Recognizing the impossibility of protecting the general public interest along these lines with an inelastic tariff schedule, it is proposed that a sliding scale be established with a maximum and minimum range, within which the President may regulate duties at his discretion. This is the most disturbing economic suggestion put forward for a long time and it can be counted on to play an important part in the campaign.

The fight on the anti-injunction plank produced a verbal straddle. What actual change in the methods of the courts is proposed can not be determined by the platform utterance, and that was probably exactly the effect intended. It will be interpreted to meet the necessities of every occasion and to mean all things to all men.

The references to our relations to the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba reflect clearly the indefinite and ambiguous attitude it is the determined purpose of the Republican party to preserve. What the platform says is in no sense expressive, but it is distinctly significant by reason of the fact that it is inexpressive. It is the Republican policy to deny our wards in these protected islands all definite understanding of our future plans.

For the rest of the platform it is enough to say that it is mingled platitude and brag. It pictures the woes that would have come to the country under Democratic rule, it parades the blessings that a Republican administration has showered upon us. But this is merely the bombast of politics which commands no consideration from the serious student of political affairs. And where thoughtful consideration is not invited criticism would be wasted. So this platform may be accepted as it was intended. It is a concession to tradition and nothing more. Except in respect to the tariff program no new policy is outlined and the document may be consigned to

that oblivion for which its makers destined it.—St. Louis Republic.

Distinct Disappointment.

The tariff plank was not opposed by the standpatters, and we see no reason why it should have been. For it is certainly harmless enough. Yet a revision of the tariff is promised; to be made at a special session to be convened immediately after the inauguration of the new President. The convention declares that the true principle of protection is that duties should cover "the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries." As there is very slight difference, and in many cases no difference at all, the enforcement of this rule would result in giving us a very low tariff—if it were not for that last clause, under which anything can happen. No wonder the standpatters stood out for it. The convention declared for a maximum and minimum tariff, the maximum rates to be used to meet discriminations against American goods in foreign markets, and the minimum rates to "represent the normal measure of protection at home."

Really there is little new matter dealt with in the platform. The most important planks are of course those dealing with the injunction question and the trust question. The party pledges itself to such a reform in court procedure as shall require notice to the adverse party before any injunction is issued, except in cases where irreparable injury would result from delay. In our opinion this whole cry about injunctions has been largely manufactured. And yet it does seem as though the convention, if it wished to say anything at all, might have gone at least as far as its candidate has declared himself willing to go. He not long ago said that there ought to be notice, that possibly it would be well to have the question of contempt tried by another judge than the one against whom the act of contempt had been committed. The declaration of the convention on this subject will not satisfy such men as Gompers. Nor will it offend the trusts, though the smaller manufacturers and the merchants opposed it vigorously.

On the trust question the convention was anything but radical. Amendment of the anti-trust law was favored to the end that the Government might exercise greater control and supervision over the trusts, and require greater publicity in the management of interstate corporations. These are the only important planks, except the one concerning railroads, which favors the permission of pooling arrangements and traffic agreements under the supervision of governmental authority. For the rest the platform is a mere rehearsal of what has been done or attempted. The convention did not declare for a ship subsidy in

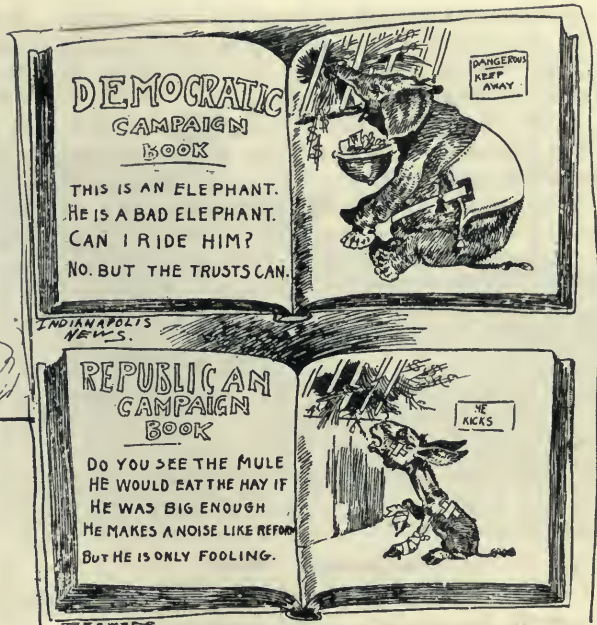
According to the Democratic Campaign Book the G. O. P. Elephant is an "Outlaw" and Can Be Ridden Only By Cowboy Trust.

The Republican Campaign Book Makes Similarly Unkind Aspersions Upon the Democratic Mule, Alleging That He Kicks, and Would Eat the Hay if He Could.

THE PEOPLE HOLD THE COMBINATION.



SOUTH BEND TRIBUNE.



A STUDY IN HEAT AND POLITICS



DISCHARGED WITHOUT HONOR.

N.Y. HERALD

Considering the Energy and Plausibility of the Two Supplicants for Attention, Mr. Voter Wears a Rather Disinterested Look.

Nothing Like a Hot Campaign on a Hot Day.

express terms, though it favored "such legislation as will revive the merchant marine prestige of the country," etc. There is a declaration in favor of postal savings banks.

Really the most important thing about the platform is that there is no promise of publicity for campaign contributions. The deliberate refusal of the convention to make such a declaration is most discreditable. There is no subject more important than that of honest and unbought elections. But the Republican convention refused to take any stand on this question. It voted down the plank by a crushing majority, knowing precisely what it was doing. As a whole, both in what it says and in what it does not say, the platform is a distinct disappointment. It is a manifest compromise dictated largely by the desire to please both the trade unions and the trusts; both the tariff reformers and the standpatters.—Indianapolis News.

An Exaggerated Vanity.

One of the declarations in that extraordinary document, the platform of the National Republican convention, declares that the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is one means adversity while the other means high prosperity. If any further proof were needed of the exaggerated vanity of the Republican party, here it is. The savior of the country is still its savior in spite of appearances. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, but he never pretended he was a fire extinguisher. The Republican party, out-Neroing Nero, evolves a fiddling platform, and at the same time asks us to believe it is remedying existing wrongs and producing prosperity. It can not be denied that Republican managers take a broad and generous view of affairs. A few men in a great industry have made vast fortunes. Therefore this industry has been of benefit to thousands of Americans. A great manufacturer is worth as much as Croesus, and in his fortune somehow you are to believe you share. It won't work. When the average citizen is

down to his last quarter he can not make it fifty cents by thinking of one of the greater fortunes for which America is renowned. If he must buy food and clothing for his wife and children and is not permitted to earn the money with which to purchase the necessities, what good does it do him to read that a steel magnate is in Paris giving a fete champetre or something which makes the eyes of the Frenchman pop out of their heads with admiration? Republicanism does not mean high prosperity for the masses of the people.

Would that it did, because if the Republican platform were telling the truth there would not be an unprecedented increase in vagrancy to puzzle and alarm the authorities, and two million children would be in school, instead of in the slaughter houses, tobacco factories, mills, mines and engine yards.—Los Angeles Herald.

Platform of Conservatives.

The platform adopted by the Republican convention is, in general, a campaign argument rather than a body of definite pledges. This, of course, is true of most platforms. Yet it might have been expected that a convention dominated by so radical a man as Mr. Roosevelt would succeed in committing the party to a more radical program, or at least a more liberal one.

The platform as it stands is indicative of many compromises, not to speak of the planks dealing with the courts, labor and railroads. There is verbal approval of the President's policies, but little explicit and categorical assurance that they will be continued to their logical conclusion. There are many pledges which if given a friendly and liberal interpretation will probably satisfy the liberals; but most of them are vague and general enough to lose much of their effectiveness. Obviously the platform has been shaped by the conservatives. The President will probably count on Taft, rather than on the platform, for the carrying out of his policies.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

They'll Soon Fit Taft

Teddy's clothes will soon fit Willie,
Now they'd stick to him like paste,
But a nature-faking tailor
Will enlarge them round the waist,
He will take the nether garment,
Let a reef out fore and aft—
O papa, the world is moving—
Roosevelt's clothes will soon fit Taft.

Taft will loll in Teddy's slippers,
Occupy his old armchair,
Rest his tootsies on a hassock,
It will look like Teddy there.

He will wear a Roosevelt collar,
Fitting firmly round his throat—
O papa, do you think Willie
Really can wear Teddy's vote?

Teddy's hat looks swell on Willie,
And the jacket fits him fine.
Ted will say when Will is restless,
"Careful with those clothes—they're mine."
Willie will behave with Teddy;
He'll let Teddy steer the craft—
O papa, is Ted the captain
With his clothes on Mr. Taft?

—New York World.



CINCINNATI HOME OF WILLIAM H. TAFT.

—Photo by Underwood and Underwood.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

WILLIAM H. TAFT GENERALLY REGARDED AS STRONGEST MAN,
EXCEPTING THE PRESIDENT, THAT PARTY COULD HAVE
NAMED—ALLEGED DICTATION OF ROOSEVELT RE-
GARDED AS CANDIDATE'S CHIEF WEAKNESS

The following summary of the career of William H. Taft is from the San Francisco Examiner:

1857—Born in Cincinnati, O., September 15, 1857.

1874—Graduated from Woodward High School, Cincinnati, at age of seventeen and entered Yale University.

1878—Graduated from Yale with degree of bachelor of arts, second in scholarship in a class of 121.

1880—Graduated from Cincinnati College Law School, dividing first prize and admitted to Ohio bar.

1880-81—Law reporter Cincinnati "Times" and later Cincinnati "Commercial" at salary of six dollars a week.

1881-82—Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Hamilton County, Ohio.

1882-83—Collector Internal Revenue First District Ohio. Resigned to practice law in father's firm, Taft & Lloyd.

1885-87—Assistant County Solicitor Hamilton County, Ohio.

1886—Married Miss Helen Herron, daughter of John W. Herron, former United States District Attorney and the partner of President Hayes.

1887—At age of thirty appointed by Governor Foraker to fill out an unexpired term as Judge of the Superior Court of Ohio.

1888—Elected Superior Judge by majority of 5,000 votes, with support of his later

enemies, Foraker and "Boss" Cox of Cincinnati.

1890-92—Solicitor-General of the United States.

1892-1900—United States Circuit Judge Sixth Circuit, also from 1896 to 1900, Dean Law Department University of Cincinnati.

1900-1904—President United States Philippine Commission from March 13, 1900, to February 1, 1904.

1901—First Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, July 4, 1901, to February 1, 1904.

1902—Sent by the President to Rome to consult Pope Leo XIII concerning the purchase of agricultural lands belonging to religious orders.

1903—Declined coveted appointment from President Roosevelt as Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court.

1904-08—Appointed Secretary of War of United States on February 1, 1904.

1906—Sent to Cuba to adjust insurrection there and acts with credit as Provisional Governor.

1907—In March and April visited Panama, Cuba and Porto Rico; later visited Japan and the Philippine Islands to witness the opening of the Philippine Assembly, returning by way of Russia.

1908—Nominated for President of the United States at Republican National Convention June 18, 1908.

CANDIDATE EULOGIZED

High Character and Long and Varied Experience Believed to Make Taft Most Available Candidate.

The Republican candidate for the Presidency belongs to that class of American citizens who have been its bulwark from the very beginning. He has made his way in the world on his own merits, has been tried often and never found wanting. That he comes from Ohio is not surprising. That State has had a remarkable record in furnishing chief magistrates, but it seems to be quite as much due to its territorial position as to anything else. There are good men in every State, but Ohio has for more than a century been the meeting ground between the East and the West.

It was in Ohio that the first two great streams of western emigration met. The southern portion was to an extent settled by Virginians, the northern portion by New Englanders. The State developed rapidly and has diversified its interests in a way that few States can match. It is true that Mr. Taft does not belong to the barefoot class nor the log-school-house fraternity. That sort of thing seems to have passed away. His father was an honored judge and Cabinet Minister, but the lad found himself in an atmosphere from the very beginning where his only claim on life was through achievement.

It has seldom happened since the days of Andrew Jackson that Presidential candidates have been chosen from the Cabinet or from any source close to the administration. The reverse has been the rule. It so happened that in this case nothing but the personal action of the President prevented his own renomination and the same

influence was potent in choosing as leader one who had for years been close to the administration and was wholly in accord with its policy. The Nation that wanted Roosevelt again will not complain if it gets a man who is politically and morally his equal. The Roosevelt policies are undoubtedly impersonated in Mr. Taft, but the latter's personality is almost antipodal to that of his present chief.

Mr. Taft is a man of large physical and mental proportions, but lacking in that nervous quality which characterizes Roosevelt and which has so often brought him undeserved criticism. Mr. Taft is a man whose processes of mind are slow and whose speech is guarded. To him are attributed no aphorisms, no pyrotechnics, but that he is a man of ability, courage and determination needs no demonstration. Taken from the Federal bench against his will, he has served in many capacities and has always been a wheel horse of the administration. In abilities, in character, in temperament and in achievement, he represents the very best of American manhood, and if elected, as he almost certainly will be, will be a righteous and sane ruler of the Nation.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Next to Washington.

A strong and healthy man, in the prime of life, of sound lineage, of the best schooling, with a remarkable range of natural gifts in mind and character, developed and disciplined by varied and extensive experience in exacting posts of public and professional duty, in keen and active sympathy with the best spirit of his time and his Nation, Mr. Taft may be said to have given more and better guarantees of fitness for the Presidency than any candidate in our history has



Any Small Boy Will Tell You
That the Tail Is a Very Essential
Part of the Kite.

Disparity in Physical Size Does
Not Always Count. Jimmy's
Clothes May Not Fit Willy, But
Perhaps His Thinking Cap Does.



Democrats Might Remark
That the Use of the Elephant
for Locomotion Is a Step
Backward Instead of For-
ward.



been able to present at the time of his nomination, with the single exception of Washington.

A man himself accustomed to constructive work in the administration of large business interests recently declared his preference for Mr. Taft as a presidential candidate on the ground that "he is the only man who has been over the property." It was a shrewd and sagacious judgment. Think for a moment of the range of occupations that have made him familiar with the vast "property" he will, if elected, have to direct.

Obviously his is a very unusual career, a very remarkable record, yet the man who has achieved it is not in the popular sense or in the popular estimation a heroic figure. He has few enemies, he has many warm friends, he can not be said to have a personal following. Men trust him most who know him best and the people generally trust him in proportion as they know him. But they do not think of him as a great leader. It is quite possible that he may serve out one or two terms of the Presidency with great advantage to the country and still they will not think of him in this light. But a great representative of his people, he unquestionably is and of their best qualities, their fidelity, integrity, courage, fairness, sound sense, 'wholesomeness,' and strength. His past gives reasonable assurance of this, which we are confident the future will confirm and extend. —New York Times.

A Strict Party Man.

If the country approves of the Republican record, and desires a continuation of the policies now in operation, Judge Taft should have a large majority at the polls. For he stands more conspicuously than any candidate for the Presidency ever did for his party's record as respects the issues of the hour.

In the case of Judge Taft we find not only a long and varied experience in office, but much the greater part of that experience bearing upon the very things Judge Taft if elected President will be called upon to deal with. As Governor-General of the Philippines, as Secretary of War, as Special Commissioner, so to speak, to Panama and to Cuba, dealing successfully in all those places with some of the most difficult questions presented to the present administration, he is equipped at every point for the work his party now asks the country to commit to his hands as President. There is full meaning in indorsing policies and then nominating for President the man who has helped materially to shape them and to give them their present standing.

In all-around equipment Judge Taft is equally strong. He has knowledge of the law, and has administered it from the bench; he has the ready grasp and prompt decision that go with executive requirement, and his judgment of men stands justified in many instances,

On the personal side he presents qualities which even his stoutest political opponents admire. Round, rosy, healthy and good-looking; hearty of greeting; a serious man in serious things, and jovial with his intimates and a lover of a good story, he makes friends easily and keeps them without difficulty. His domestic life is ideal. Blessed with wife and children, he knows the best atmosphere of home life; and it would surround him in the White House as it has done in the private house of the plain citizen.

The Republican candidate, considered in all of his aspects and relations, is a big, strong man, of declared convictions and with the courage to support them, and certain if elected to the highest office under the Government to give the people an administration of their affairs worthy of the best American traditions.—Washington Star.

The Republican party has nominated its strongest man. The vote of the Chicago convention is evidence that Mr. Taft has the entire confidence of the party, both as to his character and his availability. There is universal pleasure in the party over his nomination, and it begins the campaign with courage and confidence, knowing that it has at the head of the ticket a popular, able, and experienced man. During the three months intervening between this date and the election Mr. Taft will become better known to his countrymen. He has nothing to fear from the revelations made by the fierce light that beats upon a Presidential nominee. The country will like him better as it knows him better. It will find in him a well-rounded, self-poised, clear-headed, and clean-hearted American, qualified by experience on the bench and in executive positions to fill the great office for which he has been nominated. Republicans will be glad to note in him the qualities that are most admired in public men, and Democrats will find little in him to criticise.—Washington Post.

OPINIONS NOT HIGHLY EULOGISTIC

Method of Nomination a Weakness Necessary for Candidate to Stand Alone.

As to Mr. Taft personally, it is to be said that he is a man of high character, and of much more than average ability. But no one can know what promises have been made which would hamper him if elected; but every one knows that he was supported by men who never do anything in politics except for a consideration. The question is as to how far Mr. Taft may have bartered away his liberty, as to how far he stands committed to the corporations and trusts. And that is a very important question. It will receive much attention during the campaign, and it is possible that we may get a good deal of light on it. We think that Mr. Taft has both the ability and the disposition to serve the country well. The sole

question is as to the limitations to which he has voluntarily submitted himself. The refusal of the convention to adopt the publicity plank will tend to create the impression that those limitations may be numerous and formidable.—Indianapolis News.

To our minds it is a most serious and dangerous

are, then, in grave peril of finding the public administration in the virtual control of an office-holding oligarchy.

In spite of the methods that have been used to compass Mr. Taft's nomination, and in spite of the elements in his own party that are antagonistic to him, it will not do to conclude that he



UNCLE SAYS HE HOPES TAFT'S MACHINE WILL WORK AS WELL ON THIS ROAD AS IT DID ON ROAD TO NOMINATION.

precedent that President Roosevelt has done his best to establish—that the President may use all the vast machinery of the civil service to determine who shall be the party's choice for President. With the power in the hands of the administration to determine nearly a third of the delegates to a national convention, and with the disposition of the President to use that power, any one must admit that a Federal machine can be created which is practically irresistible. We

will necessarily be a weak candidate. He will be supported with the intensest zeal by the President of the United States and the great army of officeholders. The country has never seen a more formidable organization than the "road roller" machine built up by the Taft managers. It will work as vigorously for his election as it did for his nomination. As far as it is possible the administration will from now on be conducted in such a way as to promote the interests of the

President's candidate. We have seen that many of the railroads and trusts were deeply interested in the nomination of Mr. Taft, and we may be sure that all will be done that can be done to stimulate their interest—and their activity.

Important Event of Year.

The nomination of William H. Taft for President of the United States is undoubtedly one of the important events of world history of 1908. It is important because of the likelihood of his election, and because the making of a ruler for



John S. Sherman,
Republican Candidate for Vice-President.

America is a matter of consequence to all the countries of the earth. Furthermore, it is important because it marks a departure from accepted American traditions. For the first time the President of the United States has successfully assumed to dictate the choice of his successor. With fine self-abnegation Mr. Roosevelt declined to perpetuate himself in office, and has not attempted to keep the honor in his own family. He has followed the shining example of the Roman emperors from Nerva to Antoninus Pius in adopting as his heir apparent a man of ability in no way connected with him by ties of friendship. If an American dynasty is to be established this is, unquestionably, the most desirable method.

William H. Taft is undoubtedly qualified for the position of President of the United States. He is big in many ways.—New York Post.

CAREER OF JOHN S. SHERMAN

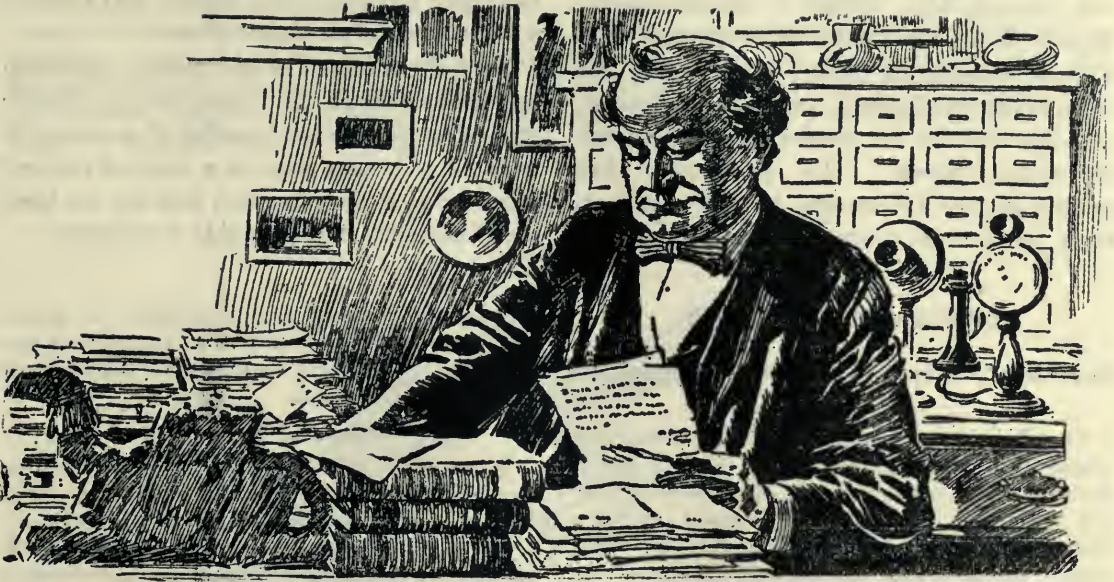
Republican Candidate for Vice-President Has Spent Many Years in Congress.

James Schoolcraft Sherman, Republican nominee for Vice-President, was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1856. The father of the Republican candidate was General Richard Updyke Sherman and his mother Mary Frances Sherman. General Sherman was a prominent citizen of Utica, was active in military affairs and held several important State positions. His mother came of an old Vermont family and bore the same name as her husband. As a boy the candidate attended the Utica schools and prepared for Hamilton College at Whitestown Seminary, a noted educational institution of this section. He graduated from Hamilton in the class of '78, the same year that the head of the Republican ticket, Secretary Taft, received his diploma from Yale University. Mr. Sherman decided to study law and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He entered upon the practice of his profession in his home city soon after graduation. He excelled as an orator while in college and his gifts in this line led to his being selected to deliver addresses on public occasions and during political campaigns.

It is a noteworthy fact that although Mr. Sherman has been a staunch Republican ever since he cast his first vote his father and all of the other male members of his family espoused the cause of Democracy. His brother, Richard W. Sherman, is one of the Democratic leaders of Central New York and is very popular in the ranks of the unterrified. He has served two terms as Mayor of Utica and a few years ago was his party's candidate for State engineer and surveyor. The first political office held by the Republican nominee was Mayor of Utica, to which he was elected in 1884, when twenty-nine years of age. He filled the post so well during his one term that he was nominated for Congress and has served there continuously from 1887 up to the present time, save for one term, from 1890 to 1892, when he was engulfed by a Democratic landslide.

Mr. Sherman has a charming wife, who is well known in the social life of this city and Washington. She is particularly popular among her associates in the Congressional circle at the National Capital. She was mainly instrumental in forming the Congressional Club, which is made up of the wives of Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman have three sons—Sherrill, aged twenty-six, who is connected with the Utica Trust and Deposit Company; Richard Updyke, aged twenty-four, professor of mathematics in Hamilton College, and Thomas Moore Sherman, a manufacturer.—Pittsburg Despatch.



MR. BRYAN IN HIS WORKROOM.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

THE ANTI-INJUNCTION PLANK, THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE,
IS ACCEPTABLE TO ORGANIZED LABOR—OTHER VITAL
SECTIONS ARE THE TARIFF, TRUSTS AND
RAILROAD LEGISLATION

AS was almost universally predicted and expected, William Jennings Bryan was made the Democratic candidate for the presidency by the Denver Convention. The attention of the party leaders and workers is now turned toward ways and means of prosecuting what they hope to be a winning campaign. The most striking thing about the Democratic prospects is the fact that there are only three newspapers of note that support the Democratic ticket. They are: The *Boston Globe*, the *New York Staats Zeitung*, a German paper, and the *Louisville Courier Journal*. The *New York World*, the foremost Democratic paper, fought the nomination of Bryan bitterly, and will not advocate his election. The *Cincinnati Inquirer* is also a strong Democratic paper, but it is not very enthusiastic in its support of the ticket. Considering this lack

of editorial support, it is not remarkable that the press as a whole sees nothing but defeat for the Democracy. There is much talk of harmony between the radical and conservative wings of the party, and the truth of this is borne out in part by the conversion of Herman Ridder of the *New York Staats Zeitung*, and Henry Watterson, of the *Louisville Courier Journal*, to the Bryan cause. The Nebraskan also made overtures to Hearst, but was rudely rebuffed. It is practically agreed by both Democratic and Republican papers that the Middle West will be the chief battleground of the campaign. It is also pretty generally agreed that the country east of the Alleghenies is as absolutely closed to Bryan as it was in 1896. The old so-called doubtful states of the East, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, are now regarded as Republi-

can strongholds. Bryan is strong in the Middle West, but Roosevelt is stronger, and Taft is Roosevelt's chosen heir. Labor was rejected by the Republican platform makers, and placated by the Democrats, in the anti-injunction plank. The advantage thus gained by the Democrats, however, is, perhaps, more than overcome by the fact that

Hearst's Independence Party will absorb a large part of the labor vote.

Notwithstanding these many disadvantages, Mr. Bryan and many of his leaders are, or profess to be, hopeful of success. It is undeniable that there is a wave of radicalism sweeping the country, and on its crest the Commoner hopes to ride to victory.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Important Planks in Bryan's Declaration of Principles.

The Republican Congress in the session just ended has made appropriations amounting to \$1,008,000,000, exceeding the total expenses of the past fiscal year by \$90,000,000 and leaving a deficit of more than \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year. We denounce the heedless waste of the people's money which has resulted in this appalling increase as a shameful violation of all prudent conditions of government and as no less than a crime against the millions of working women and men from whose earnings the great proportion of these colossal sums must be extorted through excessive tariff exactions and other indirect methods. It is not surprising that in the face of this shocking record the Republican platform contains no reference to economical administration or promise thereof in the future. We demand that a stop be put to this frightful extravagance and insist upon the strictest economy in every department compatible with frugal and efficient administration.

Arbitrary Power of Speaker.

The House of Representatives was designed by the fathers of the Constitution to be the popular branch of our Government, responsive to the public will.

The House of Representatives, as controlled in recent years by the Republican party, has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body, responsive to the will of a majority of its members, but has come under the absolute domination of the Speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations and powers of legislation.

We have observed with amazement the popular branch of our Federal Government helpless to obtain either the consideration or enactment of measures desired by a majority of its members.

Legislative government becomes a failure when one member, in the person of the speaker, is more powerful than the entire body.

We demand that the House of Representatives shall again become a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the people's representatives, and not by the Speaker, and we pledge ourselves

to adopt such rules and regulations to govern the House of Representatives as to enable a majority of its members to direct its deliberations and control legislation.

Misuse of Patronage.

We condemn, as a violation of the spirit of our institutions, the action of the present Chief Executive in using the patronage of his high office to secure the nomination of one of his Cabinet officers. A forced succession in the presidency is scarcely less repugnant to public sentiment than is life tenure in that office. No good intention on the part of the Executive, and no virtue in the one selected, can justify the establishment of a dynasty. The right of the people to freely select their officials is inalienable and can not be delegated.

Publicity of Campaign Contribution.

We demand Federal legislation forever terminating the partnership which has existed between corporations of the country and the Republican party under the expressed or implied agreement that in return for the contribution of great sums of money wherewith to purchase elections, they should be allowed to continue substantially unmolested in their efforts to encroach upon the rights of the people.

Any reasonable doubt as to the existence of this relation has been forever dispelled by the sworn testimony of witnesses examined in the insurance investigation in New York and the open admission, unchallenged, by the Republican national committee—of a single individual, that he himself at the personal request of the Republican candidate for the presidency raised over a quarter of a million of dollars to be used in a single State during the closing hours of the last campaign. In order that this practice shall be stopped for all time, we demand the passage of a statute punishing with imprisonment any officer of a corporation who shall either contribute on behalf of, or consent to the contribution by a corporation of any money or thing of value to be used in furthering the election of a President or Vice-President of the United States or of any member of the Congress thereof.

We denounce the action of the Republican party, having complete control of the Federal gov-

ernment, for its failure to pass the bill, introduced in the last Congress, to compel the publication of the names of contributors and the amounts contributed toward campaign funds and point to the evidence of their insincerity, when they sought by an absolutely irrelevant and impossible

We pledge the Democratic party to a law preventing any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable minimum and providing for the publication before election of all such contributions.



MR. BRYAN: WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT, OLD FELLOW?

amendment to defeat the passage of the bill. As a further evidence of their intention to conduct their campaign in the coming contest with vast sums of money wrested from favor-seeking corporations, we call attention to the fact that the recent Republican national convention at Chicago refused, when the issue was presented to it, to declare against such practices.

The Rights of the States.

Believing, with Jefferson, in "the support of the State governments in all their rights as to the most competent administration for our domestic concerns and surest bulwark against anti-Republican tendencies," and in the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at

home and the safety abroad, we are opposed to the centralization implied in these suggestions, now frequently made, that the powers of the general government should be extended by judicial construction. There is no twilight zone between the Nation and the State by which exploiting interests can take refuge from both; and it is as necessary that the Federal Government shall exercise the powers delegated to it as it is that the State governments shall use the authority reserved to them, but we insist that Federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to, not substituted for, State remedies.

The Tariff.

We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now offered by the Republican party in tardy recognition of the righteousness of the

upon the necessities of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home; and graduate reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

Existing duties have given the manufacturers of paper a shelter behind which they have organized combinations to raise the price of pulp and of paper, thus imposing a tax upon the spread of knowledge.

We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff upon wood pulp, print paper, lumber, timber and logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list.

Trusts.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We, therefore, favor the vigorous reform



DENVER, WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION WAS HELD.

—Modern World.

Democratic position on this question; but the people can not safely intrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the Republican party. We call attention to the significant fact that the promised relief was postponed until after the coming election—an election to succeed in which the Republican party must have that same support from the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff as it has always heretofore received from them; and to the further fact that during years of uninterrupted power no action whatever has been taken by the Republican Congress to correct the admittedly existing tariff iniquities.

We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed upon the free list; and material reductions should be made in the tariff

of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies we specify three known; First, a law preventing a duplication of directors among competing corporations; second, a license system which will, without abridging the right of each State to create corporations, or its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits, make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as twenty-five per cent of the product in which it deals, the license to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit the control by such corporations of not more than fifty per cent of the amount of any product consumed in the United States, and,

third, a law compelling such licensed corporations to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowance for cost of transportation.

Railroad Regulation.

We assert the right of courts to exercise com-

mon carriers and prevent discrimination and extortion.

We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. To this end we recommend the valuation of railroads by the Interstate Commerce Com-



ON THE PORCH AT LINCOLN.

plete control over interstate commerce and the right of each State to exercise control over commerce within its borders.

We demand such enlargement of the Interstate Commerce Commission as may be necessary to compel railroads to perform their duties as com-

mission, such valuation to take into consideration the physical value of the property, original cost and the cost of reproduction and all elements of value that will render the valuation fair and just.

We favor such legislation as will prohibit the railroads from engaging in business which brings

them into competition with their shippers; also legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as such conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid reduction that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service or do injustice to legitimate investments. We heartily approve the laws prohibiting the pass and the rebate, and we favor any further necessary legislation to restrain, correct and prevent such abuses.

We favor such legislation as will increase the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving to it the initiative with reference to rates and transportation charges put into effect by the railroad companies, and permitting the Interstate

Banking and Income Tax.

The panic of 1907, coming without any legitimate excuse when the Republican party had for a decade been in complete control of the Federal government, furnishes additional proof that it is either unwilling or incompetent to protect the interests of the general public. It has so lined the country to Wall street that the sins of the speculators are visited upon the whole people. While refusing to rescue the wealth producers from spoliation at the hands of the stock gamblers and speculators in farm products, it has deposited treasury funds without interest and without competition in favorite banks. It has used an emergency, for which it is largely responsible, to force



Bagged, B'Gosh!



Police! Police!

Commerce Commission, on its own initiative, to declare a rate illegal and as being more than should be charged for such service. We affirm that the present law relating thereto is inadequate by reason of the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission is without power to fix or investigate a rate until complaint has been made to it by the shipper.

We further declare that all agreements of traffic or other associations or railway agents violating interstate rates, service or classification, shall be unlawful unless filed with and approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

We favor the enactment of a law giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to inspect proposed railroad tariff rates or schedules before they shall take effect, and if they be found to be unreasonable, to initiate an adjustment thereof.

through Congress a bill changing the basis of the bank currency and inviting market manipulation and has failed to give to the 15,000,000 depositors of the country protection in their savings.

We believe that in so far as the needs of commerce require an emergency currency such currency should be issued, controlled by the Federal government and loaned on adequate security to national and state banks. We pledge ourselves to legislation under which national banks shall be required to establish a guaranty fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any insolvent national bank under an equitable system which shall be available to all banking institutions wishing to use it.

We favor a postal savings bank, if the guaranteed bank cannot be secured and that it be constitutional so as to keep the deposited money in the communities where it is established; but we

Astronomico-Political Observers in Minnesota Saw a Wonderful Eclipse Recently.

The Minnesotan Was, However, Offered a Consolation Prize by the Nebraskan. The Fates Deceed Otherwise, However, and American Scandinavia Is Sad.



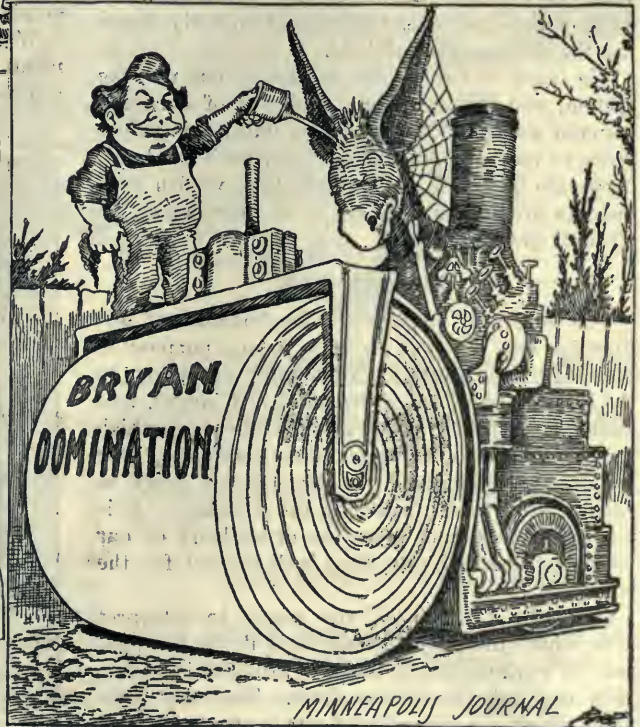
MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

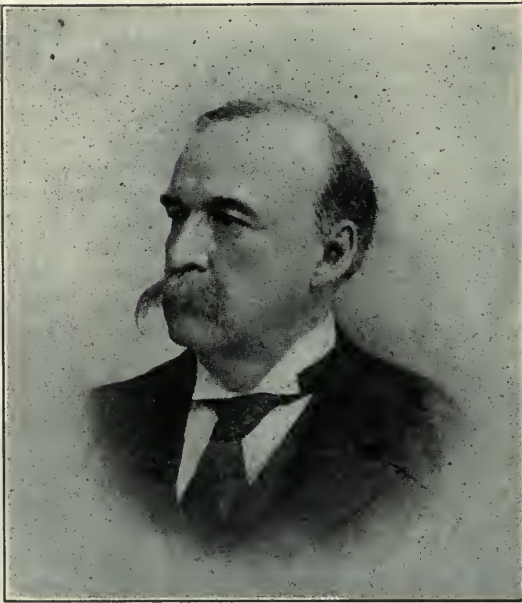


Mr Bryan Did Not Allow Mr. Taft to Surpass Him in the Steam Roller Business.



Guess We've Got 'Em Goin', Bill!
Think You Are Right, Bill, Hah, Hah!





Judge George Gray, of Delaware, a Prominent Candidate for Democratic Presidential Nomination.

condemn the policy of the Republican party in proposing postal savings banks under a plan of conduct by which they will aggregate the deposits of rural communities and re-deposit the same under government charge in the banks of Wall street, thus depleting the circulating medium of the producing regions and unjustly favoring the speculative markets.

We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing Congress to levy and collect tax upon individual and corporate incomes, to the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the Federal government.

Anti-Injunction.

The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished judges, who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise a false issue respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon the great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

It is the function of the courts to interpret laws which the people create, and if the laws appear to work economic, social or political injustice, it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of

life, liberty and property. If judicial processes may be abused, we should guard them against abuse.

Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our national platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, but which a Republican Congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement of the right of wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

We favor the eight-hour day on all government works.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by Congress as far as the Federal jurisdiction extends for a general employers' liability covering injury to body or loss of life of employees.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor, represented separately in the President's cabinet,



Residence of Judge Gray, Wilmington, Delaware



MUCH ANNOYED AT WAY VICE-PRESIDENTIAL BRICK WAS THROWN AROUND.

which department shall include the subject of mines and mining.

We favor full protection, by both National and State governments, within their respective spheres, of all foreigners residing in the United States under treaty, but we are opposed to the admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be amalgamated with our population, or whose presence among us would raise a race issue and in-

volve us in diplomatic controversies with Oriental powers.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

Many Editors Believe Bryan the Logical Candidate But Few See Victory Ahead.

The Democratic party has donned its fighting clothes. It scents victory in the air of 1908. It

has chosen two capable gladiators to lead the fight. The thunderous demonstrations at Denver differed from those of other years in that they were inspired by harmony and not by strife. The outbursts of enthusiasm were not of the sort manufactured to stampede the delegates to or from any man. They testified rather to the revival of hope, the discarding of differences that had rent the party hopelessly asunder, and to the deep-rooted virility of Democracy.

Mr. Bryan is at the very flood-tide of physical strength and mental vigor. The immaturity that was charged against him in other years can be no longer urged. Never a mean antagonist, he has developed and grown through years of travel and study until he has become an adversary worthy of the strongest man's steel. In the present campaign he can not fail to take advantage of a condition that militated largely against his success in 1896. No candidate was ever more prone to put his finger on canker spots than Mr. Bryan. There was much in the Denver convention to indicate that he has back of him this time an earnest, determined, united, fighting party.

John W. Kern, of Indiana, nominee for the vice-presidency, has long been conspicuous in public affairs. While known better in his own State than elsewhere, his fame as a jurist and advocate has spread far through the land. Judge Kern is in the very prime of life. Though defeated for Governor of Indiana on two occasions he is very popular in his own State and is held in high esteem even by his political opponents. Indiana is still regarded as a battleground in presidential elections and no man is better fitted to win the suffrages of this doubtful State than Mr. Kern.

The ticket nominated at Denver is a good one. It combines many elements of strength. Both the candidates are splendidly equipped mentally and physically. Both are excellent campaigners, with a broad knowledge of public affairs. Each is of unimpeachable character. They go forth to battle as unsullied knights, strong in the confidence of those whose champions they are. There is going to be a fight in this year of grace, 1908, and a good one.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Earned the Nomination.

Mr. Bryan had earned the nomination. He had met all rivals and replied to all Democratic critics. In the main he stood to his guns, and his enemies have gone down before his steady fire. Moreover, he played in great luck. Wall street, which is the poorest of politicians, took the field against him, financing the opposition in many quarters and addressing itself particularly to the South, where Mr. Bryan has always been strongest. This proved to be a large help. Judge Parker's defeat meant inevitably the return of Mr. Bryan to leadership. He himself was the first to see that

and to move accordingly. The party had rejected the so-called sane and safe policies and the Bryan policies were clearly entitled to another try. Such was Mr. Bryan's reasoning, and it followed that the Bryan policies called for their author as their champion. Thus has it been demonstrated again that revolutions do not go backward. The old Democratic party is a thing of the past. It could not be resurrected under Judge Parker in 1904, nor this year under the suggestion of the name of Judge Gray. The new Democracy means Bryan, and he is appropriately its leader. Now that both parties have presented



Urey Woodson, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee.

their men for first place it is in order to congratulate the Government on the high character of the presidential candidates. Both Judge Taft and Mr. Bryan are in the best sense of the term good citizens.—Washington Star.

Unity Necessary.

It is now given out by Mr. Bryan himself that he has abandoned the silver standard of 50-cent dollars and that he regards Government ownership of railroads as too radical a remedy for railway corporate domination, and it is upon these announcements that the Picayune will accept Mr. Bryan as the party nominee. There are planks in the Denver platform that the Picayune does not heartily approve, but they propose measures that can not be carried out during Mr. Bryan's administration, since under all circumstances the Senate will remain Republican, and so the plat-

form may be disregarded. — New Orleans Picayune.

Platform Safe and Sane.

The party has spoken through its highest tribunal, and now the hosts of Democracy, regardless of differences of the past and unprejudiced by failure of personal preferences, bowing with grace and good will to the primary principle of all Democracy, the voice of the majority, are called to the united and earnest support of platform and ticket. If the varied and sometimes divergent interests of the Democracy will unite in harmonious effort upon the platform and the man there is good reason to believe that national conditions will favor its success. Its platform builders, while mindful of just property rights, have constructed a safe, sane and conservative safeguard of the people's interests. It meets conditions, and upon it, notwithstanding past defeats, the opportunity of Mr. Bryan's life confronts him.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Lively Contest.

If the winning ticket has not been named at Denver it is certain that the ticket has been named there which will at least keep Taft and Sherman guessing until after the returns are counted on the night of the presidential election. William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, and John Worth Kern, of Indiana, make up as strong a team as the Democratic party could have entered for the presidential race. It possesses the merit, somewhat unusual in recent elections, that the candidate for the vice-presidency has the confidence of his party so fully that no apprehension would be felt if he should be called to the presidency. With the party thoroughly united upon a thoroughly Democratic platform, and with an ideal combination of candidates, the Democracy enters the presidential contest deserving to win and with good prospects of winning.—St. Louis Republic.

The World's Queries.

The planks in the Denver platform are not true Democracy. Moreover, is it wise at this time to encourage further reckless crusades against the business interests of the country when industry is languishing, when hundreds of thousands of men are out of work, and when the people need peace, prosperity and re-employment above all things else? Did the delegates at Denver believe that further threats would restore confidence and credit, re-open the factories, fill the empty freight cars and provide monthly pay envelopes for the great army of unemployed? Trust magnates and railroad manipulators constitute a very small percentage of the business men of the country, and these other business men were surely entitled to consideration. Is it not exceedingly unwise to hold new threats over them when they are still

floundering in the slough of hard times? This plank is a serious weakness in a platform which shows, despite many faults, that the lessons of twelve years of defeat have not altogether been lost upon the Democratic party.—New York World.

CAREER OF JOHN W. KERN

An Indianapolis Lawyer, City Attorney, and Member of Legislature.

John Worth Kern, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, was born on December 20, 1849, at the village of Alto, Howard county, Ind. His father, Dr. Jacob W. Kern, was a Virginian by birth, who removed to Shelby county, Indiana, in 1836, and lived there until 1846, when he moved into the new northern county.

John W. Kern's mother was Nancy Liggett and she and Dr. Kern were married in Warren county, Ohio. In 1854, when John was five years old, the family removed to Warren county, Iowa. From the time he went to Iowa until he was fifteen years old he did not see a railroad train.

The family moved back to Howard county, Indiana, in 1864. In the early sixties while still in Iowa, Mrs. Kern died. Two children were left, John and his sister, who is now Mrs. Isaac Engel of Daleville, Va.

John was educated in the district schools and continued his education by attending the Indiana normal school at Kokomo, riding horseback ten miles each way every day. Later he taught school near Alto.

He earned money there to enter Michigan university, graduating from the law department in 1869. He immediately began practicing in Kokomo.

He was "drafted" when he was twenty-one to make the race for the legislature in the Republican county of Howard, but was defeated. He was chosen city attorney of Kokomo for six terms over Republican aspirants. In 1884 he was elected reporter of the supreme court.

Since then Indianapolis has been his home, where he has practiced law. He has worked in every campaign, served the county in the legislature and was the leader of his party in the State senate.

He was city attorney under the last two administrations of Mayor Thomas Taggart from October, 1897, to October, 1901. In 1900 he was nominated for governor, but was defeated.

Before the St. Louis convention of four years ago Mr. Kern's name had been prominently mentioned among the vice-presidential possibilities.

Mr. Kern has been president of the Commercial Club and has always been conspicuous in all State

and civic movements. Mrs. Kern is prominent in all of the social and literary affairs of the city. Miss Julia Kern, their daughter, is well known

socially. There are two other children, John W. Kern Jr., nine years old, and William H. Kern, who is now five years of age.

I'll Vote for Bill

I am a rank republicrat
With prohibition tendencies;
I hardly know "where I am at."
Political ascendencies
Are hard to keep one's optics on
These times; but yet I will—
This one conclusion seems foregone—
I'll surely vote for Bill.

I've thought the problem o'er and o'er,
Looked at it every way I can,
I can't consider any more
Which candidate's the better man.
I don't know which way I shall cast
My ballot, but I will—
Now this conclusion's hard and fast—
I've got to vote for Bill.

I'll vote for one of portly size
And ever-ready risibles;
One who has focused many eyes—
Been long among the visibles.
Yet I don't know which way to vote;
I only know I will—
This only certainty I note—
I'm bound to vote for Bill.

Although this Christian name is fixed
Beyond all decent doubt or question,
Upon the surname I am mixed
And always open to suggestion.
I know not who shall get my vote,
Yet I am certain still—
This lonesome certainty I note—
I'm going to vote for Bill.

—Chicago News.

Wilhelmus at the Bridge

Then out spake Bill Bryanus—
For speaking was his graft—
"To every Democrat on earth
Dark looms the name of Taft.
But how can we die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of Free Silver
And other fallen gods?

"Then nominate, Sir Chairman,
With all the speed you may;
I, with one more to help me,
Will hold Bill Taft at bay,
The Democrats' defection
Must stop right now, by gee!
Now who will stand at my left hand
In this campaign with me?"

Then
out
spake { Governor Johnson,
Woodrow Wilson,
General Weaver,
Judge Gray,
Archibald McNeil,
Ex-Gov. Vardaman,
Geo. Fred Williams,
David R. Francis,
Mayor McClellan,
William R. Hearst,
Judge Gaynor,
Gum Shoe Bill Stone,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

A statesman proud was he:
Lo, I'll not grace the second place
In this campaign with thee!"
And out spake lots of others,
As bold as they could be:
"Yourself go chase! No second place
In this campaign for me!"

—N. A. J., in New York Sun.



PROPOSED TAFT CABINET

TAKING FOR GRANTED THE ELECTION OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE, PLATFORM MAKERS ARE ALREADY BUSY—BURTON MENTIONED FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

ASSUMING that Secretary Taft will be elected to the office for which he has been nominated, Cabinet makers already have begun the task of assigning to various public men the burdens of the different portfolios that will be at the disposal of the Secretary after he takes possession of his office.

At this early day any name mentioned constitutes the merest sort of a guess, for political expediency may compel the Secretary to reconstruct, time and again, the Cabinet that will be named March 4th next, assuming, of course, that he will be the chosen candidate of the people at the polls. The following prediction as to the next President's official family is from the Washington Post:

Secretary of State—Theodore R. Burton, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury—George von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of War—Charles E. Magoon, of Nebraska.

Attorney-General—Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota.

Postmaster General—Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—William Loeb, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—Wade Ellis, of Ohio.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Charles W. Fulton, of Oregon.

So far four names have been discussed in connection with the important office of head of the Department of State. That of Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, stands out prominently, but it is not believed the Sen-

ator would be willing to yield his seat in the Senate, especially in view of the fact that the swinging of his State into line for the administration's candidate at Chicago has immeasurably strengthened his hold on the people and politics of Massachusetts.

MANY NAMES MENTIONED

Fitness of Candidates for Various Cabinet Positions is Pointed Out.

Robert Bacon, the present Assistant Secretary of State, has been a most efficient aid to Secretary Root, and stands high in the estimation of Mr. Taft, but it is doubtful if Mr. Bacon will be asked to take a place in the Cabinet. Dr. David Jayne Hill, present Ambassador to Germany, easily stands in the front rank of American diplomats, and is an authority on international affairs. He has made a life study of diplomacy, and as a former Assistant Secretary of State made a record for himself that recommended him to the administration and resulted in his entrance to the diplomatic field abroad.

Of all the men mentioned, it is believed in some quarters the man most likely to get this Cabinet place is Representative Burton, of Ohio. Mr. Burton is thoroughly equipped to manage the diplomatic affairs of the United States. He is a close student and thoroughly familiar with the details of every question that has come before the American people in the past twenty years. He has been one of Mr. Taft's closest friends, and the Secretary has unbounded confidence in his ability. Furthermore, it is understood Mr. Burton would like the place, particularly if the Senatorship question in Ohio is settled by the return of Mr. Foraker.

By general consent it seems to be conceded that General Luke Wright, who has succeeded Mr. Taft as Secretary of War, will be continued in that place. It is not at all certain Mr. Taft will agree with Mr. Roosevelt that a Democrat should be maintained in his Cabinet.

Chances of Magoon and Smith.

There is much talk of Judge Charles E. Ma-

goon, now provisional governor of Cuba, and who has been identified with the insular affairs of the government and with the War Department, both under Secretary Taft and his predecessor. In this connection there has been some gossip about the availability of James B. Smith, present civil governor of the Philippines. General Smith comes from the Pacific Coast, and it is probable that section of the country will be recognized in the make-up of the Cabinet.

Only two names thus far have been brought out as probable Secretary of the Navy. One is that of Assistant Secretary Newberry, of Michigan, on whom for several months has devolved the major portion of the work of the department. Mr. Newberry is a systematic worker, a fine executive officer, and has done much to bring the Navy Department to its present high standard.

William Loeb, Secretary to the President, enjoys the confidence of Secretary Taft to a high degree. Mr. Taft, doubtless, would be glad to give Mr. Loeb a place in his Cabinet if he would take it, and when Mr. Loeb's name is mentioned it is in connection with the navy, as that gentleman always has taken a lively interest in naval affairs.

Official Work Liked.

His service with the President has shown what an excellent officer Mr. Loeb is, and he would be as efficient in a larger and, in some respects, more responsible field. Had Mr. Loeb been willing to take up the duties, he could have become the Taft manager, and would then have been made chairman of the national committee.

The name most mentioned with regard to the Treasury portfolio is that of George von L. Meyer, present Postmaster General. It seems to be conceded that Mr. Meyer is to be promoted to this Cabinet position when Mr. Taft becomes President. The gossip connecting the name of Mr. Meyer with the Treasury Department was rife when the Cortelyou Vice Presidential talk suggested the possibility of his retirement from the headship of the government's financial affairs. Representative Vreeland of New York, also has been suggested in some quarters as a good man for this place. He is a banker and came into particular prominence as one of the authors of the emergency currency law enacted during the closing hours of the last session.

For Attorney General.

Several well-known Republicans have been talked of as possible heads of the Department of Justice. Prominent among them is Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, a lawyer of reputation throughout the country, who has been specially employed by the Department of Justice for several months as its chief "trust buster." He is

familiar with the large affairs of this department and is energetic and capable.

Save for the familiarity with the departmental work, there are others equally capable and energetic who would fit into this office. Many people say Wade Ellis, Attorney General of Ohio, the constructive author of the platform adopted at Chicago, would make an ideal Attorney General. Others believe Governor Cummins, of Iowa, should be recognized by the incoming President. Mr. Cummins is a fine lawyer, and if the Northwest is to receive a cabinet position, Iowa can supply the brains for Attorney General in the person of its present Governor.

Knox's Name Mentioned.

Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, has been suggested for this office again, on account of his magnificent record as the first man to prove the effectiveness of the Sherman anti-trust law. Senator Knox, his friends say, would not leave the Senate, where he holds the commanding place as the chief constitutional lawyer of that distinguished body, for this office. It is believed, though, that he might be so tempted if the State Department portfolio was offered.

Another name mentioned is William Nelson Cromwell, of New York, one of the greatest corporation lawyers in the country, but a man, his friends say, who has made so much money in the law, that he would be willing to retire and serve the Government as faithfully as he has his private clients. Mr. Cromwell has done all the legal work of this Government in connection with the Panama Canal, the obtaining of the canal zone, and the negotiations with Panama and Colombia. He is the man who originally proposed the sale of the French rights in the Panama Canal to the United States, and has been identified with the Government in all matters pertaining to the legal side of the canal question up to the present time.

May Be Postmaster General.

The best "tip" relative to the Postmaster Generalship is that Frank H. Hitchcock, former first assistant in that office, and the Taft manager, who controlled the convention and engineered the "steam roller," will head this great business department. By experience and official training, Mr. Hitchcock is fitted to step back into that department as its real instead of acting head, and the chances are that it will be offered to him. Some of Mr. Hitchcock's friends have intimated that he would prefer to be the Secretary of Commerce and Labor if he had any choice.

Harry S. New, of Indiana, retiring chairman of the national committee, and Timothy L. Woodruff, former Lieutenant Governor of New York, have been mentioned in connection with this Cabinet place, but neither of them is thought by

those supposed to be able to size up cabinet timber of sufficient political weight for the place.

The Department of Commerce and Labor, although the newest of all the executive departments, has rapidly become an important place in the administration of the general government. Congress enlarged its duties in several instances in the last session and the headship of this department may properly be the ambition of a big man in the party.

May Retain Straus.

Whether Secretary Straus, its present chief, will continue after the retirement of President Roosevelt has not been determined. If Mr. Straus cares to remain it is possible Mr. Taft would be willing, but, acting in the belief there

may be a new deal all around, the friends of other politicians are beginning to set forth their claims for Cabinet preferment.

The Pacific Coast expects much from the incoming administration, and California will urge the promotion of Assistant Secretary William R. Wheeler to the Secretaryship of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Mr. Wheeler is an expert in transportation and immigration, and for a long time represented various commercial bodies of the Pacific Coast before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts in their struggle for equitable rates. He was originally considered for appointment as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but the Pacific Coast is represented on that board by Franklin K. Lane.

A Toast to the "Also Rans"

Ye have drunk, O my friends, to the victors,
Ye have toasted the valiant and strong;
To the great of the earth ye have drunk in your mirth,
To the wise ye have lifted your song.
It is well—they are worthy, my brothers,
As aught that the firmament spans,
But I pledge you a health to the others—
A health to the "also rans."

To the men who went down in the struggle,
To the runners who finished unplaced,
To the weak and the young, the unknown, the unsung,
The depraved, the oppressed, the disgraced.
Ye are blooded, developed, completed;
They were bred without stamina, class;
'Tis to them, the surpassed, the defeated,
I bow as I drain my glass.

Who are ye that should dare reject them?
Do ye know what the handicaps weighed?
Did ye suffer the pain, run the race, stand the strain,
That ye scoff at the pace that they made?
It may be that they ran overweighted,
It may be they were left at the post—
Far or near, 'tis to them, the ill fated,
I bow as I drink my toast.

They have lost, they are ill, they are weary;
Ye have won, ye are well, ye are strong;
By the drops that they bled, by the tears that they shed,
By your mirth, by your wine, by your song,
By all that has e'er helped to sweeten
Your lives, by your hopes, by your plans,
I pledge you the health of the beaten,
The health of the "also rans."
—From "To-day and Other Poems."

The Heathen

When Sunday is, w'y I'm so bad
My folks they don't know what to do
'Cause wicked things they make me glad
An' I do what I oughtn't, to!
So I'm a heathen! Yes, sir! I'm
A sit-in-darkness kind, 'at don't
Do good things ever any time
'Cause what I got to do, I won't!
An' I wish 'at I could go wild
'Ith just some feathers in my hair—
An' my Aunt Sue say: "Such a child!
A perfeck heathen, I declare!"

'Cause I don't like th' Sunday School,
An' I won't learn th' golden tex'
An' I won't know th' golden rule,
An' they don't know what I'll do nex'!

An' I don't care, nteceptin' it's
So hard to keep on actin' queer
With ever'body giving fits
To me—th' only heathen here.
But if you watch me close, w'y, you'll
Know w'y I'm doin' it. You see,
The children in th' Sunday School
Will give their pennies all to me!
—Wilbur Nesbit, in Harper's Magazine.

NEW SECRETARY OF WAR

GENERAL LUKE E. WRIGHT, A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT, SUCCEEDS SECRETARY TAFT—LONG AND SUCCESSFUL CAREER OF SOLDIER AND LAWYER

THE appointment of a sturdy Democrat and ex-Confederate officer to Roosevelt's Cabinet has called forth not the slightest protest. On the contrary, it is looked upon as a fine appointment from a personal standpoint and as a very proper political proceeding. Such things can happen now without our special wonder, but it has only been within a few years, and for the improved situation McKinley may be given the credit. From the time he began to give commissions to ex-Confederates sectional spirit waned rapidly and even partisanship took on a more pleasing aspect.

President Hayes was the first man to make an effort of the sort, and the result was not wholly fortunate. He decided soon after he was nominated that, if elected, he would call to his Cabinet a leading Southern Democrat. The choice fell on David M. Key, of Tennessee, a man of many fine qualities, who served well in the Cabinet, but the bitterness arising out of the disputed electoral count made this effort at reconciliation a compar-

ative failure. Cleveland in his second term tried the experiment of calling a former Republican to his Cabinet. General Gresham had sat in two Republican Cabinets, but during his judicial career he seemed to have changed his political opinions somewhat, although he was an ardent candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1888. He made no remarkable record as Secretary of State, and as the administration went out under the rising cloud of Bryanism this experiment was also a failure.

McKinley appointed no Democrats to his Cabinet, but nonpartisanship in public affairs reached a higher level under him than at any time since the days of James Monroe and his "Era of Good Feeling." Roosevelt has gone further. Wright seems to be the first out and out Democrat to enter his Cabinet, although Straus has been so independent that it is difficult to place him politically, while Cortelyou seems never to have had any politics at all for public consumption. —Philadelphia Inquirer.

CAREER OF GENERAL WRIGHT

Legal and Military Training and Experience Fit Him for Position.

Memphis.—General Luke E. Wright, former United States Ambassador to Japan, who has been appointed to succeed William H. Taft as Secretary of War, is a native of Tennessee. He was born in Giles County, near Pulaski, on August 29, 1846. His parentage was of that sturdy class of pioneers who developed the future brain and brawn of the State. His father was Judge Archibald Wright of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and from him General Wright inherited many of the legal traits of character and mind that have distinguished his career in his own State and the United States.

At the age of fifteen, General Wright joined

the Confederate army, and soon made a way for himself by his exceptional judgment and fortitude. He served under Breckenridge's command, and was rapidly advanced to be a lieutenant of infantry. He fought with determination, and displayed tact and discretion. At the battle of Stone River his older brother, Eldridge, was killed. A soldier hurried to the front to find young Wright, who was then in the midst of a charge. "Your brother has been killed, sir," explained the soldier. "Then take his body to the rear," was the command, and the young officer moved straight forward with his company. It was not till the battle was over that he hastened to verify the news, and prepare his brother's body for burial.

Immediately upon the close of the war, in 1865, General Wright entered the University of Mis-



The Candidate Rests.



A Delegation.



An Interview.



Just a Minute, Please.



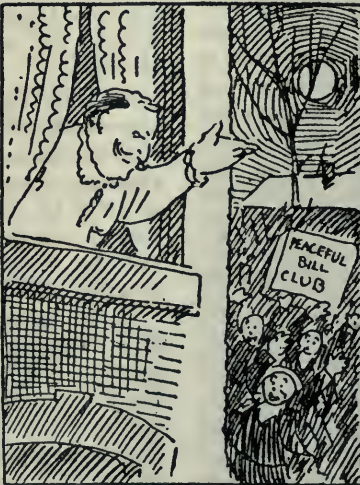
Autograph Hunters.



Folks From Home.



Some Namesakes.



Delegation of Clubs.



A Night Of It.

—Chicago Tribune.

issippi. He did not remain to graduate, but entered his father's office to study law. How thorough a course he received was shown in his subsequent career at the Memphis bar.

For eight years he was Attorney-General of Shelby County, of which Memphis was the county seat. So faithful and vigorous was he in this capacity that at one time a criminal judge, it is said, charged him privately to be more lenient. No heed was paid to the selfish interests of the judge, and the prosecutions continued severe. A little later, the same judge, who was noted for his duelling propensity, threatened young Wright with irons if he did not relent. To this the young attorney is said to have replied, "Try it, sir, and one of us will surely die." No further interference was placed in his way. General Wright attained an enviable record as a criminal lawyer, and later won success in the chancery courts, where he had a large practice. He became allied with another prominent Confederate family by his marriage to Miss Kate Semmes, a daughter of Admiral Raphael Semmes of the Confederate navy. Three sons saw service in the Spanish-American war.

Fearless in Panic.

The career of General Wright as a citizen of Memphis, whither his father removed in 1859, has been distinguished by numerous incidents, which have made him known in his home city as a fearless and cool man. His services during the most trying period that a Southern city ever endured—the yellow fever epidemic of 1878-79—have not yet been forgotten in that city. He was chairman of the citizens' relief committee and worked day and night for months for the care and salvation of the city.

On one occasion, while the city was under military control, unrest among the negroes and poor whites began to manifest itself. The commissary department, where food was distributed to hundreds, became the center of disturbance. A burly negro, incited by a white ruffian, attacked a negro soldier, on duty at the commissary post, and was shot. General Wright, hearing the shot, hastened out, and in a tone of authority and power that softened the mob, upheld the action of his negro sentinel. No further disturbance marked the rule, of the relief committee, and confidence was restored.

Stopped a Lynching.

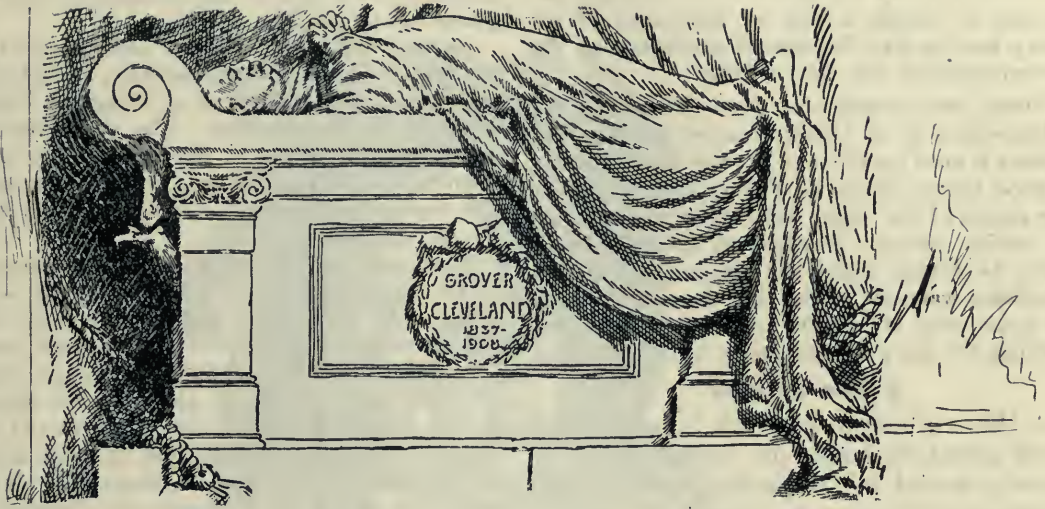
As a man of fair dealing and influence; a respecter of rights, both of the whites and blacks, General Wright, on two occasions, years ago, made his influence felt. A young Irishman, dur-

ing a drunken brawl on election day, killed a white man, over the slightest provocation. The excitement of election and the murder gathered a crowd of about 5,000 people in one of the largest auditoriums in the city. A lynching seemed probable. Speeches were made advising it. Finally, a physician cried out to the crowd, "We have done a lot of talking; let us do something." The angry mob took up the cry, when, with but a moment in which to act, General Wright arose and waved his hand for silence. For more than an hour he reasoned and pleaded with the excited throng to let justice take its course, and a lynching was avoided.

While the political life of General Wright began with his service to Shelby County as Attorney-General, his first national influence began to be felt when in 1896 he supported Palmer and Buckner, the "Gold Democrat" candidates for President and Vice-President. He was thereafter known as a Gold Democrat. He began his national service as a member of the United States Philippine Commission in 1900. In 1902 he appeared before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, in Washington, and urged a reduction of the duty on Philippine goods coming to this country to twenty-five per cent of the Dingley rates. "As a mere matter of sentiment," he said, "I think there is hardly anything Congress could do that would have such a fine effect upon the Filipinos as to establish more intimate trade relations." In 1903 he became president of the Philippine Commission, and at its head rendered valuable service in the administration of the islands' affairs. In this capacity he was permitted to serve only one year. In 1904 he was appointed by President Roosevelt as Civil Governor of the Philippines. He then gave his entire time and attention to the complex conditions of the new domain. Later he was appointed Governor-General, to succeed Mr. Taft, who was recalled to accept the portfolio of Secretary of War.

General Wright's official service to the Philippines was brought to a close in the latter part of 1905, when he was allowed six months leave of absence, to return to the United States. Early in 1906 he was appointed by President Roosevelt as our first ambassador to Japan. After a year he returned to Memphis and took up the practice of law.

To be known as a public man, without personal enemies or political backbiters, is the distinction that General Wright holds in his home city. No doubt or criticism, at home, has ever passed over his private life or over his service as a representative of the United States.—E. M. M., in New York Post.



DEATH OF GROVER CLEVELAND

PASSING OF ONLY LIVING FORMER PRESIDENT BRINGS FORTH
MANY TRIBUTES TO HIS HIGH CHARACTER AND ABILITY
FROM PRESS OF ALL POLITICAL BELIEFS

COMPARING what is said of Mr. Cleveland today, with what was said of him in 1889 and 1897, we get light upon the way in which historical judgments are formed. Neither the earlier nor the later estimate of the man can be said to be entirely detached. A generation or more must pass before a final opinion is made up. The court of history is as slow as the Court of Chancery used to be. But the flight of twenty years is enough to show in what direction the general verdict is inclining; and in Mr. Cleveland's case there can be no doubt that

it has steadily tended to heighten his fame. We have in all this something that runs far beyond the *nil de mortuis*. It is an anticipation of the way in which men's minds are going to work on the subject years hence. What we have is an historical verdict in the making. The striking thing about it, as regards Mr. Cleveland, is that the change—the softening of old asperities, the mounting of admiration—has come about without the revelation of facts before unknown. The old facts are simply better read.—New York Post.

CAREER OF GROVER CLEVELAND

Sturdy Character and Strong Will Carried Him to Highest Office in Nation.

Grover Cleveland was going west to seek his fortune when he passed through Buffalo, New York, and was induced to remain there with a maternal uncle. Thus almost by accident he made Buffalo his home. Later he took a clerkship in a law office, went to the bar, entered politics, became in war time District Attorney of

Erie County, and after a few years of general law practice became sheriff of the county. Then back to law practice and in 1881 elected to his first executive office as Mayor of Buffalo. In this office he put forth his real strength of character and fought with that stubbornness and doggedness against graft bills and public extravagance which he was later to show in facing the British Government in Venezuela or national politicians on public issues. He vetoed bill after bill, and they called him "Veto Cleveland," but

he saved his city \$1,000,000 in six months, and he had so strong a hold on the voters of his party that he was the natural candidate for the Governorship in the fall of 1882.

There was considerable good fortune in his advancement at all times. A good sheriff is not always a good mayor, and no one knew whether a good mayor would be a good governor. But the people of the States were ready for a change of parties, and the Republicans revolted on all sides to defeat their own candidate. Grover Cleveland was sent to the state house at Albany by a majority of 192,000 votes. But there was nothing for the public to regret in that election.

A Veto Governor.

A bill to give greater latitude to bank investments passed the legislature. It was vetoed. A cleverly worded bill to restrict street railway construction to companies already in existence was pushed through both houses. It was thrown back. A bill came to the Governor's desk giving greater freedom to insurance securities. It was not signed.

The National Democratic party met in convention in 1884. It needed a man who could carry New York. The latest of national figures to appear in the party councils secured the nomination against the almost hysterical protests of the politicians in his own State.

Then came the bitter fight of 1884, in which the untried young man from New York faced the astute and skillful and popular Blaine. All the elements were mixed in that most personal and intemperate of political contests, and by only thirty-seven electoral votes, by only 23,000 popular votes, and with charges of corruption ringing throughout the States, Cleveland and Hendricks defeated the supposed unbeatable ticket of Blaine and Logan.

A Strong President.

It had been twenty-eight years since Buchanan, the last Democratic President, had been elected, and twenty-four years since he departed into obscurity, leaving a humiliating memory of inefficiency and weakness. No one knew what the new President of that party would do, even though he had been an efficient governor and was a "war Democrat" in the great civil struggle. There were but few issues in the 1884 campaign, except the personal qualities of Mr. Blaine and the religious rancor of the last days. But the new President was not to repeat the timid temporizing of Buchanan. He reached out into the West with troops and drove cattle barons from Indian reservations. He forfeited fraudulent land holdings which had anticipated the enterprises of later days. An American ship was seized in Panama. Troops were immediately

landed on both sides of the isthmus. These were purely executive acts.

Legislatively, the President had delivered an admirable message. Diplomatically, he had risen to the great responsibilities of filling the foreign offices with efficient men. The new President showed before he was in the White House three months that he was not only equal to the office, but that he was equal to absolute independence in his functions.

That very independence was the mainspring of all his struggles and of all the criticism which was hurled upon him. He did not work with the politicians. He did not make a clean sweep throughout the whole public service, nor would he make any changes at all unless he deemed it best. A party hungry for offices viewed this attitude with boiling anger, but it never moved Mr. Cleveland. He chose his cabinet for ability, and when he faced a Republican Congress it was not in the spirit of partisan struggle, but in the spirit of progressive legislation. It was in Cleveland's time that the interstate commerce act was passed, and special rates to special shippers were prohibited by law, freight tariffs ordered published, and that whole system of publicity and supervision which has been so notably extended of late years was begun.

Rose To New Issues.

But Cleveland also rose to other responsibilities, to discernment and definition of new issues. Though elected on a platform with no definite tariff doctrine, he saw clearly the rising of the issue, and in fact did much from his convictions on the nature and use of revenues to force it upon the attention of Congress and thus press it forward into the next campaign.

"It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory," he declared in 1887, and the messages of Cleveland on the tariff will remain as standard utterances.

What Cleveland's real standing will be with the people and with historians is best illustrated by his career after his first term. The politicians of his party would not rally to him. Unworthy animosities had been stirred up against him from many cliques and sections. But four years of Benjamin Harrison, himself a worthy and admirable President, gave the people a perspective of the official acts of Grover Cleveland, and he was returned to the Presidency in 1892, a singular and unprecedented triumph. A part of his general good fortune had elung to him, for politicians in Harrison's own party were also opposed to Harrison and every Republican weakness was a Democratic strength.

Then came four more exciting, criticized, troublous years. But the perspective of fifteen years has served to make Cleveland's service, his patriotism and his strength appear more and more



INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

GROVER CLEVELAND.

worthy and admirable. There was never a greater demonstration of character and strength than Cleveland showed in December, 1895, after Great Britain refused to arbitrate the Venezuela claims. He recommended the appointment of a commission and the determination of the case by the United States alone, after which the United States should resist all efforts of Great Britain to hold what the commission should have determined to be Venezuelan territory. Both houses of a Republican Congress rushed to the President's support and the country was set on fire.

This demonstration was not the only one which rewarded a serene and independent man for his fearless persistence. He faced all the issues of his time and with an attitude that was always patriotic, whether it was always politic or not. He was determined to see the great lottery put down, and it was put down. He believed in an income tax, and it was placed in the administration tariff bill. He opposed free silver and a thousand and one fallacies and political panaceas which came forward before and after the panic of 1893.

In the history of the United States there is scarcely one who assailed Cleveland who will not be forgotten, while Cleveland himself, as the perspective makes his value more certain, will remain a permanent and significant figure among the rulers of the nation.—Detroit Journal.

PRESS PRAISES CLEVELAND

Editors, Regardless of Geographical Section or Political Belief, Give Him High Place in History.

In the death of Grover Cleveland the country loses a man who was easily its foremost citizen, and the greatest Democrat in the nation. In a sense Mr. Cleveland had, even before his lamented death, passed into history. And it is surprising how just in the main was the verdict which history had passed on him. In our opinion Grover Cleveland was the greatest President we have had since Lincoln. He measured up fully to every demand which that high office made on him and his very conception of that office was as sound as that ever held by any man. The only ambition that Mr. Cleveland had was to do his full duty to the people who had trusted him with power. He regarded himself as a steward or trustee and never as the possessor of power to be used for its own sake, or for the exaltation of himself, or for the magnifying of the office. He had, as he felt, entered into an engagement with the people which bound him to render the best service of which he was capable. He did not think of himself as a ruler, but as a public servant. He thought less of his

power and place than of the burdensome obligations which both imposed.

The man who has just died was the representative of the best traditions of the republic, the champion of the philosophy on which our institutions rest—and must rest if they are to abide. He seems almost to belong to the earlier days of the nation, as he certainly does to the earlier days of the Democratic party. He was an honest, brave, true man, a man who was undazzled by power and unspoiled by place. He was always true to the best that was in him, quick to follow the promptings of his conscience, and loyal to the highest ideals in our political life. He was the product of the best influences that the country has known. He desired that the nation should ever be true to its own ideals, as he showed in his efforts to prevent a forcible annexation of Hawaii. He would brave any amount of unpopularity rather than retreat from a line of action which he believed to be right. He was a great and good man, and the country will deeply mourn him. It ought also, as we believe it will, to learn much from his life and work, and to resolve that, like him, it will put duty before everything else.—Indianapolis News.

Chosen Three Times by People.

History will deal kindly with Grover Cleveland. The wider the perspective in which his public career is observed the more honorable it will appear. He was one of the strong men to hold the highest position in the gift of the American people. He will long be remembered and praised for rugged honesty, for courage in asserting his convictions, and for faithful devotion to the principle that public office is a public trust.

The enemies he made brought him the unswerving loyalty of loving friends. Three times in heated campaigns his name was before the voters for approval. Three times they gave him a plurality of the popular vote, although once the electoral college mechanism brought success to his political opponent. The foes without his party and the equally implacable ones within kept him constantly in the firing line. He never altered his convictions to please friend or foe. Not every act of his two administrations met approval. But in the judgment of the years the two terms will stand out with marked credit in the annals of the Presidency.—Chicago Tribune.

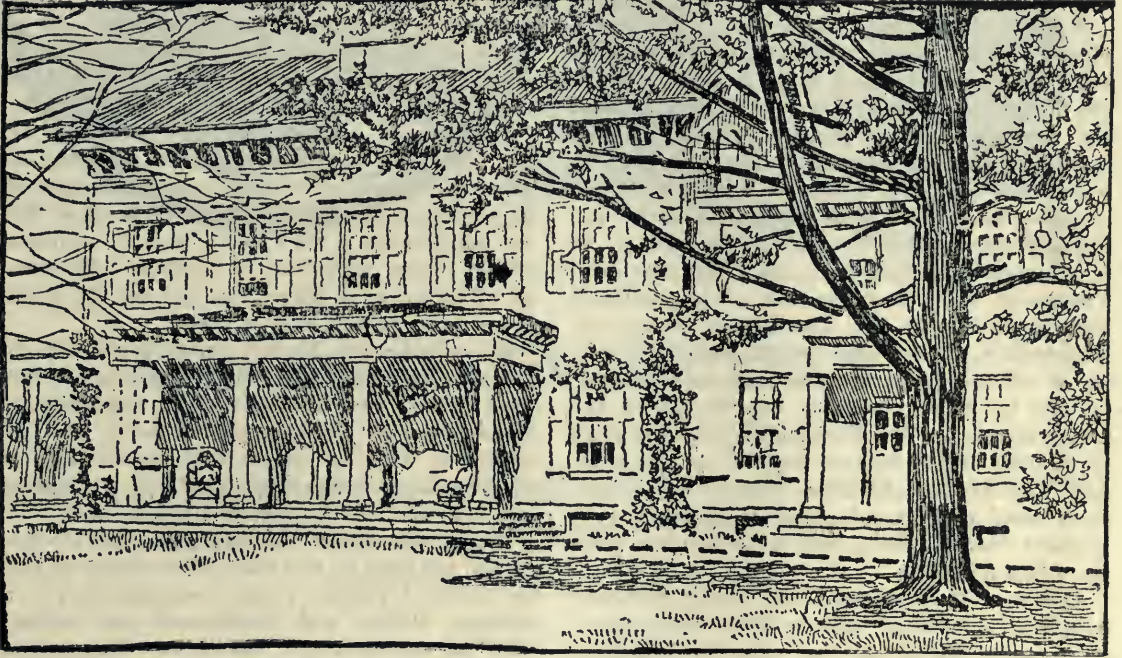
A Great Public Servant.

There was never a tremor of uncertainty in the views of Grover Cleveland respecting matters that affected the welfare of the people. What his intellect commanded the force of an emphatic moral character invariably supported with a courage always equal to his convictions. It was inevitable that such vital factors as these should breed antagonisms, so his career as a

national figure is practically a record of continuous political battling.

Grover Cleveland had relatively little of that quality we call personal magnetism. Both in his political and social relations he won friends who were firm and loyal in their support, but they were friends because they knew, admired and even loved the keen intelligence, clear moral sense and stalwart courage of the man. His rugged personality was seldom softened by graces of manner and his directness of action rarely tempered by any of the arts of diplomacy.

In this respect he stands in vivid contrast to Theodore Roosevelt. His attitude was severely practical, and his reliance was on himself. He dealt with each issue as it arose, on its own merits. It mattered not what his friends or his party thought; Grover Cleveland thought and acted for himself. The reputation that he had won as the "veto mayor" of Buffalo he strengthened as President of the United States. He vetoed more bills in four years than all his predecessors had in the history of the republic. Precedent had no terrors for him. He sent federal



HOME OF GROVER CLEVELAND AT PRINCETON, N. J., WHERE HE DIED.

—Kansas City Star.

More of tact could have given him more of popularity, but it was his nature to think only of the right thing to do and not at all of the smooth way of doing it.

Even those who disagreed with Cleveland on the great economic issue that cost him his party's support will join now in placing laurels on his grave. They can see that he was honest in his belief and should respect the spirit that made him brave enough to stand firmly for what he believed. Even the most severe of his critics must concede that the passing of Grover Cleveland takes from us one who was in the fullest sense of the word a great public servant.—St. Louis Republic.

Great Self-Dependence.

Cleveland was not a preacher. He formulated and uttered no theories of morals or government.

troops into Chicago, against the opposition of the Governor. He sent the British Ambassador home in disgrace. He upheld the Monroe doctrine in Venezuela at the risk of war with England. He antagonized labor by federal interference; he antagonized the military vote by vetoing pension bills; he antagonized public sentiment by planning to restore to her throne the Queen of Hawaii; he antagonized the North by trying to restore Southern battle flags; he antagonized Congress by refusing to sign the Wilson tariff bill; he antagonized his own party in countless ways.

In many of these things a few years have shown that Grover Cleveland was right; and in many he was wrong. But it does not matter now. The world will accord to his memory the homage due a "big man," who did a big man's work, and was

loved by his friends as devotedly as he was hated by his enemies.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Respected by Antagonists.

Mr. Cleveland had the distinction of being the only Democrat elected to the Presidential office since the Civil War. He was the only man who ever ran for the presidency three times in succession, and was twice elected, with a defeat sandwiched between his two terms. Since his retirement to private life the conservatives of his own party have looked upon his counsels as the words of the oracle, while the bitterest of his political antagonists have heard him with respect.

Mr. Cleveland was a strong man. His was a vigorous policy as an executive, which, while it made him strong friends, could not fail to make for him equally powerful enemies. He possessed the courage of his convictions, however, and sturdily conducted national affairs as he conceived they should be conducted. Both his terms in office were filled with matters of great importance in the development of the nation. It is a noteworthy fact that our difficulties with Venezuela, which first became of international importance during Mr. Cleveland's second administration, should have resulted in the breaking of all diplomatic relations between this country and the South American republic during the very last hours of Mr. Cleveland's life. His rigid application of the Monroe doctrine in the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela came nearer to leading us into war with England than anything else in our history since the Alabama affair.

As a man Mr. Cleveland was sturdy, conscientious and a lover of outdoor life. As a statesman and politician he was calm in judgment, conservative in speech and broad-minded in his

consideration of national matters. History may have much to criticise in his two administrations of the republic's affairs, but it will find much to commend also.—Washington Post.

Cleveland was abused by political opponents, but that was a score of years ago. History will record the fact that the New York sheriff who twice administered the affairs of the chief executive office of this nation, was endowed with rare talents for the greatest trust within the gift of his countrymen. In his firm insistence that Queen Liliuokalani be restored to the throne after the overthrow of her government by our marines, in his strong fight for such a tariff revision as Roosevelt has since indorsed and in his unmovable opposition to Bryanism we find the assay of a man of the character of Old Hickory.

During riots and anarchy in Chicago it was the unmovable character of Cleveland that assisted the province of the Federal government. He combated Altgeldism and violence in so firm yet impassioned a way as to win the approval of the Union regardless of political affiliations. At all times, as a lawyer, he was for the power of courts as against that of mobs.

He will be the longest remembered for his courage, his reiteration of the conservative theories of Jefferson, his unswerving opposition to the anarchistic elements of his party, and his fidelity to what he conceived to be the duty of an American citizen and president. It was he who first said public office is a public trust.

The campaign that resulted in his first election showed the stuff he was made of—courage to face the truth. "Tell the truth," was his reply to a personal attack, and fearlessness and honesty were the watchwords of his career.—Sacramento Union.

A Man of Destiny

O Man of Destiny, thy sun is set!

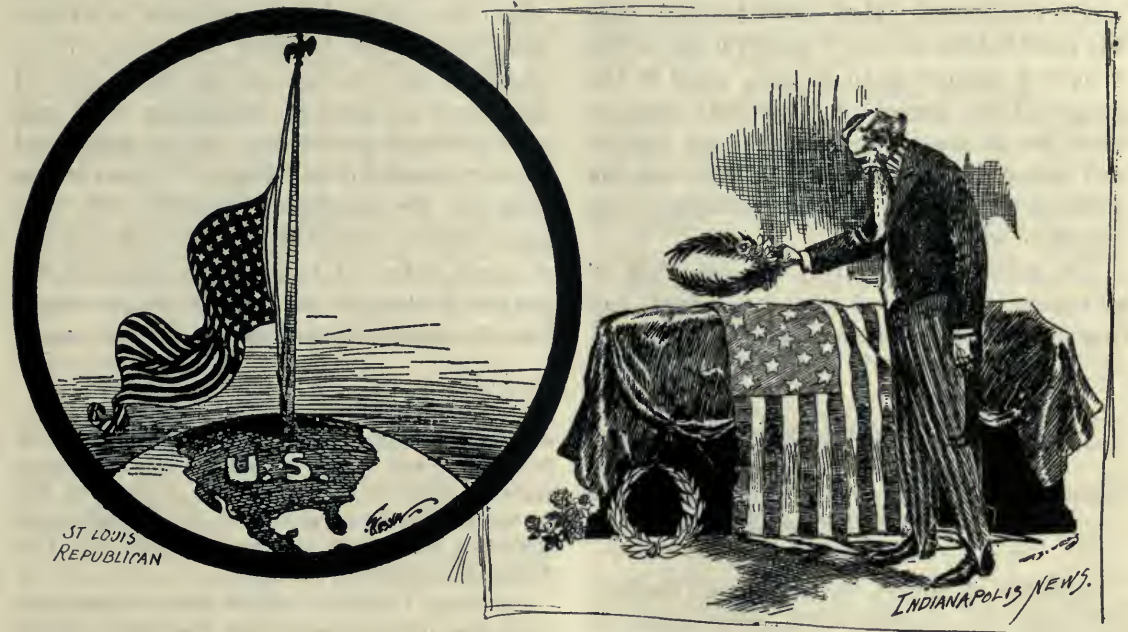
Thy life with fellow mortals all is past;
But thy achievements we shall ne'er forget;
Their brilliancy shall linger to the last,
Thy mighty name be borne on every blast
And gust of wind that sweeps the stormy seas.

Unique celebrity! thy life has cast
Unblemished glory on the flag that sees
But justice for all men—it floats on every breeze!

O Sage of Princeton! Veto President!

Alone and fearless e'er hast thou remained;
Thy massive mind has mastered each event
And problem grave that fleeting Fortune
deigned
To offer thee. Nor shame, nor wrong have
stained
Thy bright career, while oft thou bayed the world
Undaunted, lone and brave. When Britain
feigned

To conquer Venezuela's flag, thou hurled
Defiance at the thief—left Liberty unfurled!
—Clyde I. Potter, in Sacramento Union.



ANECDOTES OF CLEVELAND

MOST CONSCIENTIOUS OF PRESIDENTS—COLD AND UNCOMPRO-
MISING ATTITUDE TOWARD OFFICE SEEKERS—TENDER
LETTER TO HIS BROTHER

WHILE President Cleveland had not the personal magnetism that was the basis of so much of the success of men like Clay and Blaine, he was not, on the other hand, of the cold, unsympathetic type of men with whom one is accustomed to associate his political antagonist, Benjamin Harrison. His unswerving insistence on a point or policy, once it seemed to him the right one, won for him a reputation for mere stubbornness which he did not deserve. He was a bluff, rugged sort of a man, with simple, democratic tastes, who found pleasure in the companionship of men, and next to his home and family he enjoyed the open-air life that took him into the fields or marshes or along the trout streams, says a writer in the New York Post.

The simplicity of his character often man-

ifested itself in the midst of the rush and turmoil of his official life. One letter written by him when he stood at the threshold of his wider political career gives an insight into his character that perhaps no other utterance of his does. It was a letter written to his brother on the afternoon of the day he was elected Governor of New York.

"I have just voted," he wrote, "and I sit here in the office alone. If mother were alive, I should be writing to her, and I feel as if it were a time for me to write to some one who will believe what I write. I have for some time been in the atmosphere of certain success, so that I have been sure that I should assume the duties of the high office for which I have been named. I have tried hard in the face of this fact to properly appreciate the responsibilities that will

rest upon me, and they are much—too much—underestimated. But the thought that has troubled me is: Can I perform my duties in such a manner as to do some good to the people of the State? I know that there is room for it, and I know that I am sincere and honest in my desire to do well, but the question is whether I know enough to accomplish what I desire.

“In point of fact, I will tell you, first of all others, the policy I intend to adopt, and that is to make this matter a business en-

gagement between the people and myself, in which the obligation on my side is to perform the duties assigned me with an eye single to the interests of my employers. I shall have no idea of re-election or of any high political preferment in my head, but be very thankful and happy if I serve one term as the people's Governor. Do you know that if mother were alive I should feel so much safer. I have always thought her prayers had much to do with my successes. I shall expect you to help me in that way.”

CONSCIENTIOUS IN WORK

Cleveland Frequently Performed Work Other Executives Turned Over to Clerks and Secretaries.

As Mayor of Buffalo, Governor, and President, Cleveland was extraordinarily conscientious in his work. He scrutinized small items in appropriation bills with the same care that he did those carrying thousands of dollars. Oftentimes after all his clerks and secretaries had retired he sat far into the night poring over legislative matters as though he were preparing a legal brief that had to be ready on the morrow. His partisanship was sincere, but never narrow or bigoted. If he could not conscientiously approve a matter, the fact that it might benefit his party had no weight with him. A bill that would have greatly assisted the Buffalo political organization to which he owed his earliest political advancement came before him at Albany. He did not like it, and said so plainly.

“But, Mr. Governor,” pointed out an old friend who came to its support, “the Legislature has given its assent. The Republicans made no objection to its enactment. It was thoroughly understood by all what its purport was. And those who have always loyally supported you look to you now to come to their assistance.”

“If they supported me with any such idea, they did not know me. If Republicans, through some secret understanding, have supported it, they are untrue to their party as well as the State. These considerations carry no weight with me. The bill is bad, and I shall veto it.”

It was the same principle he applied later on to party measures of national importance of which he could not approve. Col. A. K. McClure says of this characteristic of Mr. Cleveland: “No more conscientious man ever filled the Executive chair of the nation, and I doubt whether any other president ever gave such tireless labor to the duties of his office. His Cabinet officers were

simply advisory as to the direction of their departments, and every question of importance came to him for final decision. I think he was as nearly capable of giving up the Presidency to maintain his convictions as any man who ever filled the position.”

Cleveland's attitude toward office-seekers, even when men of prominence, has given rise to many interesting anecdotes. One that is sufficiently illustrative is related by Henry Watterson. “We chatted and joked and laughed and were on terms of most agreeable companionship,” he says. “I don't know what the President thought of me, but I marked him on my mental tablet as a splendid companion and a jolly good fellow. After an hour pleasantly spent in the personal enjoyment of each other I thought it would be a good time to mention a little matter in which I was interested. As soon as I began the recital, I could see the process of congelation; and before I had half finished my story the President was a monumental icicle. I became so thoroughly chilled that I broke off, took up my hat, and said, ‘Good night, Mr. President.’ That's the kind of a good fellow Cleveland is.”

Attitude Toward Office-Seekers.

Joaquin Miller, the poet, tells a similar story. “Here,” he writes, “is my first interview with the President. ‘Mr. President, I—I—I want Capt. Hoxie to be returned to Washington so as to complete our water works.’ ‘Capt. Hoxie,’ answered the President instantly, ‘is subject to the orders of the Secretary of War,’ and he looked at me as if to say, ‘and you know it.’ I gave up that subject and started in on another equally important. ‘Mr. President, I hear you are going to remove Commissioner Edmunds,’ I began. The President looked at me hard and said, ‘Well, if you have heard of it I haven't. And as I shall have to hear of it before it is done, you can rest easy for the present.’ By that time I felt convinced that I had not the slightest business with the President, and so fell in with the

band of shorn sheep that was passing in and out of the corral by another door."

Cleveland's intolerance of place-hunters was frequently illustrated by acts that brought the greatest discomfiture on the applicants. The term of a Republican postmaster in a Western city expired shortly after the beginning of his second term. There were two Democratic applicants for the position, each with an influential partisan following. In addition to setting forth his own claims, each one went out of his way, by documentary evidence, to prove the other a knave. The President, after considering the evidence, sent for the men's political sponsors, and thus addressed them:

"I have looked into this matter with great care, and have come to a decision. From the evidence submitted I am convinced that each applicant has proved his point entirely—in so far as it applies to his opponent's incapacity and ineligibility. I have therefore conducted an investigation in unprejudiced quarters, as a result of which I have reappointed the present holder of the office."

There was perhaps even more of a rebuke in the lesson he administered to a group of too eager fellow-townsmen. Three hundred strong, they appeared in Washington a few days before his first inauguration as President. There they established themselves in a public hall, took a vociferous and rather spectacular part of the celebration, and then, after the President was safely installed in office, every mother's son of them filed his application for appointment of some sort.

The idea seems to have been that the man whom they had helped elect to his first public office could not refuse their requests. Their aspirations were disappointed, however, for not only did the whole 300 go home a week later

empty handed, but not a single man in the party ever obtained office from him during either of his administrations, although their individual claims were often re-presented.

Not Afraid To Make Enemies.

Grover Cleveland left the White House March 4, 1897, the best-hated man perhaps, with the solitary exception of Andrew Johnson, who ever held the office of President of the United States. He passed to his last, long sleep with the profound respect and affection of a vast majority of the American people, his place firmly fixed in history as one of the great Presidents, and, as Secretary Taft said, "one of the really great men of the country." Such are the mutations of politics.

Many men, with greater or less ostentation, have called themselves Democrats. Mr. Cleveland was one, whatever blunders he made, whatever bad advice he followed, whatever he may have lacked in tact and diplomacy in dealing with the politicians of his party. He was a Democrat from principle, not from expediency. He would have been a Democrat in Pennsylvania no less than in Texas. Even after his party had repudiated him and had gone to worshipping the gods of Populism he never lost interest in its welfare. One of the last of his public utterances, if not the very last, was a letter to The World printed March 18th, on his seventy-first birthday, in which he pleaded with his fellow-Democrats "not to be swept from our moorings by temporary clamor and spectacular exploitation." There were none of the elements of the demagogue in Mr. Cleveland.

His whole public career was a demonstration of political courage, a courage which, as Mr. Roosevelt truly says, "quailed before no hostility when once he was convinced where his duty lay." —New York World.

At Grover Cleveland's Grave

The soul that was still is;
The moving spirit lives
And from its strength in him
A stronger spirit gives
To law and state,
And makes that great
Which, had he not been true
And strong and wise and still
At its beginning, would have wrought
The nation ill.
His head, his heart, his hands
Were firm in right;
He heard no crazed demands,
As well he might,
And while in darkness others groped,
He saw the light,

The great white light that stood
As beacon to the future good.
Condemned, he met abuse,
And, silent through it all,
He waited, standing like a wall
Between the condemnation
And his duty's call.
The years have gone,
The true, all-proving years,
And now a nation's tears
Have washed away the ban,
And he is honored full,
As President,
As Citizen,
As Man.

—W. J. Lampton in New York World.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR REVIEWED AND COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS PANIC YEARS—FORECAST OF CONDITIONS—PRESS DISPUTES PACKERS' REASONS FOR RISE IN MEAT PRICES

THE ending of the first complete half-year since the panic of 1907 gives natural occasion for review and comparison. Before summing up the history of this period in 1908, it will be interesting to glance back over the similar complete period after our greater panics, and see what the story then was. In trade reaction, shrinkage of iron production and railway earnings, large accumulation of idle bank reserves, and large gold exports, and rapid decline in public revenue, the course of events has been similar; but these are always incidents of such a period, says a writer in the New York Post.

The first half of 1894, however, was marked not only by these incidents, but by widespread and formidable labor uprisings; by extensive rate-cutting on the railways, and, throughout the period, by a crumbling away of the Treasury's reserve which stood as the sole guarantee for maintenance of the gold standard in our currency. People were discouraged and bewildered, Congress was in an uproar over crazy legislative proposals, the West sunk in complete despondency, and the Populist party steadily gaining strength. It hardly needed the two alarming episodes which began promptly with July—the seizure of the Chicago railway terminals by the labor unions and the hot blasts which withered the Missouri Valley corn crop—to mark out a situation differing radically from today's.

But even in the excitement of last October clear-sighted people realized that conditions did not at all resemble those of 1893. It was in 1873 that the closest parallel was found—a period of immense prosperity suddenly brought to a halt by panic—and one

might expect to find a different story for the first half of 1874. The record will confirm such expectation. Vigorous financial recovery in January; great dullness in February and during most of March; active Stock Exchange speculation for the rise at the end of March and late in April, with a puff of commercial revival which pretty much vanished before the end of June—this narrative has many points of resemblance with the half-year just ended.

Story of the Past Six Months.

But in one thing the first half of 1908 has not resembled the first half of 1874. The striking characteristic, financially speaking, of these past six months has been the atmosphere of hope, and of confidence in the longer future, which has prevailed ever since we emerged from actual panic. An unsympathetic student of the situation would, however, be rather likely to say that the tangible evidences in trade and industry did not warrant the feeling. Exchange of checks at the country's clearing houses, at the beginning of January, were running thirty per cent short of 1907, and that was before resumption of payments by the banks. At the end of June, they still ranged fifteen to twenty per cent below last year. In January, railway gross earnings fell thirteen per cent below last year; the figures for May showed twenty-four per cent shrinkage and June returns have averaged twenty per cent under 1907.

Iron production in this country on January 1 was forty-six per cent of the same date a year before; on June 1, it was fifty per cent of June 1, 1907. Commercial failures in the six past months were in number the largest of any corresponding period in our history, excepting only 1896; in liabilities they have never been equaled, and are double those of the first half of any year for a decade. There was an undoubted revival in general business, though not of a very suggestive nature, in February and again at the opening of June; but in each case, signs of activity died away within a fortnight. In other

words, actual figures indicate only slight recovery from profound stagnation.

Our merchandise import trade, in the five months for which complete reports are available, has decreased \$215,000,000 from 1907. In the same months of 1894, the decrease from the previous year was \$104,000,000, and where our export trade for the same period fourteen years ago, ran some \$7,000,000 ahead of 1893, this year there has been a decrease of \$40,000,000. The ratio of decrease in Treasury revenue has been greater than in either 1894 or 1874.

What is the Basis for Hope.

These are the cold facts of the situation. Taken by themselves, they reflect one of the most genuine and serious half-years of trade depres-

the admission that the financial excesses and abuses of the East had been such that, but for the wealth and soundness of the interior communities, we should have had to face a reckoning, this year, compared with which that after 1894 and 1874 would have been a trifle.—New York Post.

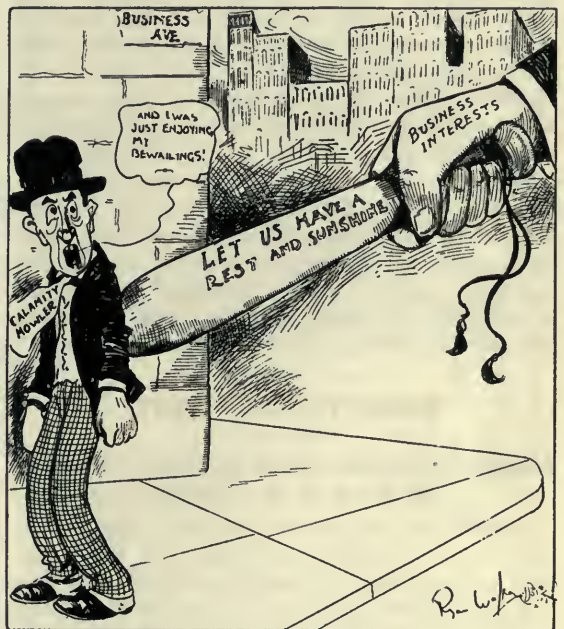
GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Uncle Sam Has a Deficit of Sixty Million Dollars, But Is Still Solvent.

It is so unusual for the United States to wind up the fiscal year with an apparent deficit on the books that the situation calls for some com-



Good Bye and Good Riddance.



Come, Move On!

sion in our history. Yet the financial markets have virtually ignored them, and they have done so, clearly enough, because they believed them to be only temporary. What is the basis for this belief? Many business men would give the question up; most will, however, answer that, whatever has happened to the East, the West is sound, strong, and prosperous. This is now the tritest of arguments in explaining the situation; yet it is the argument to which the beliefs and convictions of the financial community are really anchored.

Perhaps it will be asked why depression and trade stagnation should have continued as they have, with this countervailing fact of a prosperous inland community in operation. To the question there can hardly be any answer except

ment. It appears that although the receipts for the past twelve months will aggregate about \$600,000,000, the expenditures have been almost exactly \$660,000,000, or \$60,000,000 to the bad, if one wants to look at it in this way. As the national surplus, in spite of this alleged deficit, is \$240,000,000 over and above all liabilities on current appropriations, it can be seen that the treasury is not in a bad condition. It could stand four years more of such deficits without reaching the limit.

The interesting thing about the statement is that it shows a falling off in receipts of \$64,000,000, two-thirds from customs, so that if the receipts had been the same as last year there would have been a small surplus. But the fact that we have imported fewer dutiable goods is

not particularly distressing. It simply indicates either that we are making more goods for internal consumption which were formerly produced abroad or that the high-priced luxuries have been less in demand, and this is probably the principal reason for the decrease. The loss in internal revenue shows that less liquor and less tobacco have been consumed, which many persons will consider a gain.

Three items of expenditure figure largely in the balance sheet. We spent \$11,000,000 more on the Panama Canal than last year. The postal deficit increased to \$13,000,000, largely on account of rural free delivery, and the reclamation of arid lands has been expensive. The canal and irrigation enterprises may be looked upon as investments which will pay handsomely. The postal deficit cannot be restored. It is incident to the increase of facilities in the country and the loss of business incident to the hard times. Business houses have curtailed correspondence, while expenses have increased all along the line without our urban service being improved.

But there is no reason for anyone to be dissatisfied with the outlook. Long before the surplus could be gotten rid of by even the most extravagant appropriations receipts will exceed expenses again. In the meantime Uncle Sam is cheerful, for crops are sure to be good and business is reviving.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

RISING PRICE OF MEAT

Reasons for Increase Given by Packers Disputed by Press of the Country.

There is no use denying that this sudden soaring of prices is due to the conditions made possible and to the methods employed by the men who control the beef market in the United States. The packers and the gentlemen who reap the profits charge the advances to the recent floods in the Missouri and Kaw rivers, and also to the high price of corn. These conditions may have something to do with it, but not so much as they wish us to believe. There are thousands of cattle on the hoof, more than enough to supply the present market, in lands outside of the flooded sections of the Middle West. The only scarcity of meat on the market is that deliberately "created" by the meat men themselves in order to keep the prices up. The high price of corn at present also has little to do with the present high price of beef. Corn was not high during the winter and early spring months. The beeves brought to the market now were being fattened on it then.

The truth is, that the powers of the beef trust and the men who are their beneficiaries present figures "cooked up" to suit their taste in support of their contentions. The average man cannot disprove them and must accept their state-

ments. But his butcher will tell him better. The packer says that he is losing money on beef now because it costs him fourteen cents to get it to the retailer at that figure. The butcher shows that it costs the packer but eleven cents to put that dressed beef in his shop. This leaves a margin of three cents a pound to the packer, and that is a fair profit in itself—to say nothing of the horns and hide and tallow and all the other parts of the carcass of a steer from which the packer realizes most profitably.—Washington Post.

Other Opinions.

Conditions of the market and the season are decidedly against the maintenance of higher prices for beef. The variety of food in our markets is so great that almost any family can reduce or suspend its consumption of beef without discomfort in the hot months of the summer. This reduction in the demand is certain to follow a material rise in prices and thus counteract the reduction in supply.—Buffalo Commercial.

As the price of beef goes up, we hear first that the cause is the general prosperity and the higher prices of other things; next, that it is the scarcity of cattle; next, that it is due to floods in the Southwest. In every case, it is alleged that something has happened over which the packers have no control. Wonder if anything is ever going to happen to bring the aforesaid prices down.—St. Paul Despatch.

New York meat packers are reported as saying that the American housewife has found a substitute for meat and that twenty per cent less meat is sold now than a year ago. The packers profess their inability to explain the phenomenon. Perhaps the fact that packers charge twenty per cent higher prices may have something to do with it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

There is just one thing the citizen can do, and that is to cut his consumption of meat down to a minimum or even do without it altogether. The doctors who differ in so many things agree in this, that we all eat too much meat anyhow, and there is no doubt that we would be happier and healthier and a good deal better off in pocket if we ate less.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

In the meantime, if it be admitted that there is a scarcity of beef product in this country, then the proper remedy would be to let more of it in from the outside by taking the tariff off meat products. Argentina has meat to sell. Mexico has it, and Canada has it.—Watertown Times.

FOREIGN SITUATION

Accumulation of Gold in French and English Banks—Steel Trade Doubtful.

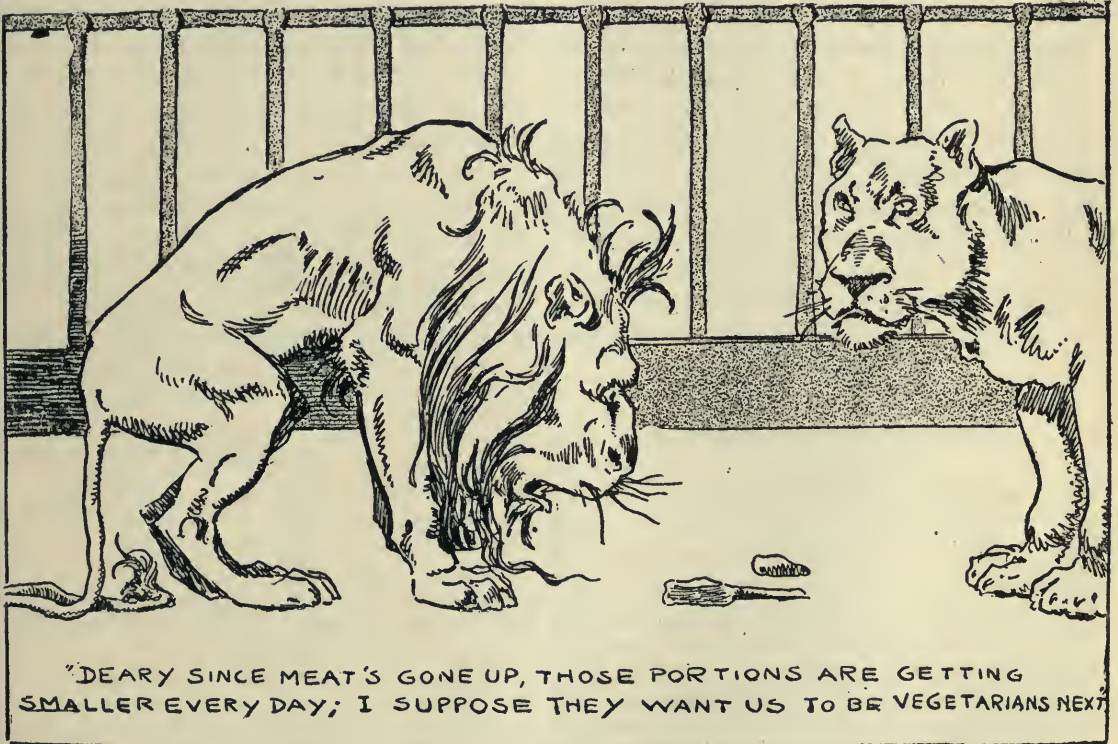
London.—The one story which the past half-year tells, on every market, is the reaction which

has to follow over-exploiting of credit, with the resultant excessive money stringency. Its salient feature has been the accumulation of gold by every important European bank—a process started with the beginning of the year. Yet much attention is paid to the fact that the French and German banks have been the real beneficiaries.

The Bank of England has secured only \$25,250,000 of the new gold bullion coming into the market during the period, as against \$60,000,000 obtained from the same source in the first half of

revival, and on the chance that our market will have to pay heavily to the United States for our import of your crops.

Your country is not the only one in perplexity about its steel trade. Industrial experts here believe that depression must go farther. It is Germany about which the iron and steel authorities are especially gloomy. They have concluded that the syndicates in that country's steel trade will be unable to maintain prices. Stocks on hand are enormous, already involving forced sales. Some people here, indeed, believe that



1907. The total increase in the bank's gold reserve is very small compared with the Continental institutions, and it is mainly due to remittances from provincial circulation at home.

Question of Trade Revival.

Some of our leading money market experts are predicting distinct revival of trade for the coming months. It must be said, however, that their prediction is based less on tangible evidence of better things than on their willingness to forget the experience of recent years, and on their deductions from the continued ability of governments and industrial concerns to raise money.

It is this consideration which influences opinion as to the monetary outlook, on which attention now centers. General consensus of judgment favors moderate ease throughout the season; the only offsetting argument, in fact, being based on the possibility of an early and genuine trade

the Reichsbank's very urgent efforts of late to accumulate gold were due to anticipation of commercial and financial troubles at Berlin.

Outlook for the Stock Markets.

The stock and money markets at London and Paris resemble one another in this: that the position is intrinsically good, but that no great revival of activity on the stock exchanges can be looked for until the existing opportunities for profitable employment of funds, elsewhere than on the stock markets, are ended. Loaning rates for money in both cities are certainly low enough to justify a boom, could the capital be commanded. But any such effort is effectually stopped, either by the continued pressure of new security flotations on a four and one-half or five per cent basis, or by the inducements offered to place money on short time loans, and on similar terms, at Berlin or elsewhere.—New York Post.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION

POSTPONING OF TIME OF THREATENED INCREASE IN RATES CAUSES EDITORIAL COMMENT—LABOR REFUSES TO ACCEPT CUT IN WAGES AND SHIPPERS OBJECT TO INCREASE IN SCHEDULES

THE railways have been forced practically to give up the idea of an advance in freight rates for the time being owing to the opposition of the shipping interests, just as they were to abandon the earlier plan of a reduction in wages. The incidents furnish a clear illustration of the power of public sentiment, and the fact that the transportation companies are now regarded as quasi public corporations. The people have assumed power through commissions representing them to fix rates and pass on many

of the details of operation, as well as of financing. The action of the companies in foregoing for the present their plans for either reducing wages or increasing rates shows that they are no longer in the mood expressed by one of the great railway men of his time in his remark, "The public be ———" but are compelled to consider and consult public opinion. "There is danger, however, that having taken the reins into their own hands the people will go too far," says the Boston Financial News.

DRIFT TOWARD MONOPOLY

Limiting Earning Power of Roads and Stockholders Resembles Socialism.

The present situation has been the outcome of public sentiment on the question in some of the more radical States, and it is a question if even the conservative populations of some of the older commonwealths will not go too far in interfering with the physical operation of the companies and the financing and in reducing rates. The drift of the whole matter is toward a regulated monopoly, such as exists in the case of the street railway, lighting, and telephone companies in most of the cities. It is evident that so long as the State has the power to fix transportation rates and regulate the service given, that no harm could come from monopolies which would place a section of the country under the control of a combination or association. The State, acting through its commission, can regulate rates on interstate business, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, those on interstate business. Furthermore if the States are to assume, as many have, the power to order trains run and stations built and improvements to the roadbeds and equipment, then no deterioration of service could result.

The strong demand in some quarters for a physical valuation of the railways in order to form a basis for determining what is and what is not

a reasonable rate, is getting near a policy of limiting the earning power of the companies and the dividends received by the stockholders. It will then become a question merely of determining, first, what is and what is not a fair return to the owners of the property in order to afterward determine what is and what is not a reasonable rate for hauling traffic. It is obvious that the day has gone by when the railways can be looked upon as absolutely private property entitled to earn all that it can, as is the case with corporations and individuals engaged in other industries. The power to regulate rates is not assumed merely for the purpose of preventing unjust discrimination, for the court decisions all turn on the question as to whether or not a rate reduces earning power below a reasonable amount; so that the courts have recognized the right of a State to limit earning power.

We have then practically adopted the leading theory of the most intelligent socialists which is that the increment or additions to property values, including earning power, belong to the people. This is what we are gradually coming to in the case of the railways. It will be easier to take other steps toward this condition than is generally imagined, for we have taken the most important in assuming the right to regulate the earning power of the railway, which is private property. There are two considerations which suggest themselves. It is obvious that men will differ as to what is a reasonable return

on capital, and unless the radical sentiment of the day is held in check it will bring us to the point where government ownership will be the only just outcome, for it will become a question of either confiscating earning power through rate reductions and compulsory improvements or guaranteeing a reasonable income through purchase and government ownership. Another danger is that the principles now applied to the railways may be eventually applied to industrial corporations. A mere contemplation of the evils of government ownership in a republic and the poor service on government-owned railways elsewhere should lead thinking men to fight the radical tendencies of the day.—Boston Financial News.

own the roads and the community at large on the one side and on the other the million and a half employees of the railway companies.

Mr. Brown's statements make it clear that the railway system of the United States is threatened with arterio-sclerosis. Medical science shows this to be one of the most fatal diseases that afflict mankind. It is the hardening of the arteries that convey the nutrifying blood to every part of the human system.

Now, the railways of the country are the arteries of its industries, trade and commerce. So long as our railway system maintains its elasticity there is no reason for anxiety; but a fatal issue is inevitable if meddlesome legislation prevents



Open Season for Uncle Sam.



Stung Again.

RAILROAD ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS.

Common Carriers Must Increase Rates Is the Opinion of New York Central Official.

"The railroads are absolutely obliged to either make a moderate increase in rates or a substantial reduction in wages if they are to avoid bankruptcy. The country as a whole can not be prosperous until the railways are able to resume purchase of the materials, equipment and supplies upon which so many millions of the country's inhabitants depend for a living."—Thus speaks W. C. Brown, senior vice-president of the New York Central Railroad.

These statements of Mr. Brown put into a nutshell the case between capital and labor in the railways—between the millions of investors who

an increase of rates while at the same time enterprising labor organizations insist upon increased wages. The persistence of such conditions can result only in catastrophe.

The charge for transportation of raw materials and of finished goods is one of the most important factors in the cost of production and distribution—in other words, of conducting business. Every fraction of a cent advance in freight rates is so much additional burden on business and tends to diminish its volume. When the period of depression began, some months ago, and railway earnings decreased, many companies, having lowered the salaries of their officials and cut down the dividends to their shareholders, proposed that their workmen, who through advanced wages had shared in the "boom," should now, by accepting

a reduction of wages, bear their share of the general depression.

Labor Objects to Reduction.

It is needless to recall the manner in which labor leaders, backed by certain high political influences, incited the men to reject this proposal. When the railways as an alternative proposed to increase rates they were opposed by shippers, who naturally disliked to incur any additional burden at a time when business was poor. Perceiving that the roads can not continue in existing conditions, however, shippers in all parts of the country are now withdrawing their opposition to the proposed increase of freight rates, to become effective next autumn. It is a pity that the workmen could not see with equal clearness where their own interests lay.

One of the chief causes of the depression and lack of employment for labor is the fact that the railways had to economize and stop buying things. The railways of the country earn nearly two and one-half billion dollars yearly, and eighty cents out of every dollar is spent for the wages of their 1,500,000 employees and for material, the production of which furnishes work for millions of other men in various industries. The hardening of these great nutritive arteries, as we have said, is as disastrous to the body economic as arteriosclerosis is to the human body. It is high time for the intelligent working population of the United States to shake off the demagogues and to realize that its interests are identical with the interests of capital. No advantage to workmen as a body can result from continually increasing wages if at the same time such measures check business and compel corporations to reduce the number of their men, thus swelling the ranks of the unemployed.

In fact, by following the unwise policy advocated by anti-capital demagogues and self-seeking delegates of labor unions the working population is killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.—New York Herald.

CAPITALIZATION AND RATES

No More Connection Between Them Than Between Cost of Farm and Price of Wheat.

All the railroads in the country are announcing or intimating that unless traffic increases before the first of July there will be a general

increase in freight rates and perhaps passenger fares. They claim that it must either be that or a reduction of wages, and they prefer the increase of charges. It seems to be the fact that upon the present volume of business one of those alternatives must be accepted in order to keep the weaker roads out of the hands of receivers and enable the strong lines to pay dividends.

It will be of no practical benefit to talk about the outrage of charging rates to pay dividends on watered stock. That may relieve the feelings of those who utter such expressions, but it will have no effect whatever on the action of the carriers. It is futile talk. The majority of the stock on railroads built or reorganized during the last twenty years was originally water, representing no value except the chance of sharing the profits of increasing business. There is a great difference in this respect among railroads and each case will have to be dealt with on its own merits. In determining the reasonableness of a rate, however, the courts will pay little or no attention to the paper capitalization other than to see what it actually represents, which will then be but one of the many elements to be considered. But the courts will hold that the roads are entitled, if they can get it, to a reasonable return on the valuation of their property and that opportunity is as solid a basis for obtaining revenue as it is for levying taxes. By the taxation of franchises the public concedes that they have value, and value must be permitted to earn revenue.

Railroads like other people get the highest price possible for what they have to sell and their capitalization has not much more effect on rates than the cost of a man's farm has on the price of his wheat. Railroad rates when not regulated by law are fixed by competition, mainly by the competition of markets and commodities, and to a small extent, and then sporadically, by the competition of carriers—hardly at all by the competition of solvent carriers—even when there are no pools or other agreements or understandings between them. And as a result of this competition our freight rates are the lowest in the world.

The situation, then, is this: If traffic does not increase there must be either a reduction in wages or an increase of rates. And upon that the public will take sides according to its interests or its sympathies.—San Francisco Chronicle.



FIRST LADY OF THE LAND

MRS. TAFT, EDUCATED, CULTURED, TRAVELED, STUDENT OF AFFAIRS, AND SOCIAL LEADER—MRS. BRYAN, HOME-MAKER, SCHOLARLY, ASSISTANT TO HUSBAND, AND MEMBER OF BAR

FROM the days of Martha Washington to those of Mrs. Roosevelt the personality of the "first lady in the land" has been of interest to the womanhood of the nation. By her fitness to hold sway in the White House, the residence of the Presidents of the United States, she makes that the brilliant social center of the official life of the country with varying success.

Abigail Adams, though versed in statescraft, was a domestic woman and made the home of the President a home in the true sense of the word. Dolly Madison, by her courage and fearlessness during the second war with England and her veneration for the portrait of Washington, which she rescued from the doomed residence, has been an inspiration to the United States Daughters of 1812, the descendants of the men and women of that period. A gracious hostess, though young in years, was Harriet Lane, the niece of President Buchanan, who accompanied him when he left "Wheatlands," his home in Lancaster, Pa., to serve the nation. She it was who entertained the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII, on his visit to the States in the middle of the last century.

Since those days there has been a succession of women, some of striking personality, others of a retiring disposition, who have been mistresses of the White House and by virtue of their residence there the "first lady in the land." There was Mrs.

Lincoln, whose sympathy supported her husband during the dreadful Civil War, to whom in turn went out the heartfelt pity of a nation in her cruel bereavement. Mrs. Grant was the happy wife of the famous general whose exploits were the talk of the world. Mrs. Hayes' advocacy of temperance was more than a sentiment with her, while Mrs. Garfield was the gentle, quiet companion of her husband and the mother of a family which is making its mark.

When President Cleveland went to Washington he was accompanied by his sister, Miss Rose Cleveland, and the White House wedding when the President married Miss Frances Folsom was an event in which the whole nation felt an interest. Mrs. Cleveland was more the social leader in Washington than many of the women who preceded her, her youth, beauty and remarkable tact winning her that unquestioned power.

During the McKinley regime the White House saw little of social life because of the invalidism of Mrs. McKinley, but with Mrs. Roosevelt there was a change and by its decrees the social ball has been started rolling during the last administration in Washington.

The wide cosmopolitan culture of Mrs. Taft fits her to succeed Mrs. Roosevelt should the nomination which was given her husband be followed by a majority at the polls next fall.—Pittsburg Gazette.

SKETCH OF MRS. TAFT

Member of the Taft Round-the-World Party Gives Intimate Account of Candidate's Wife.

Hallie Ermine Rives, writing in the New York Tribune, gives the following picture of Mrs. Taft:

My first impression of Mrs. Taft was formed on an Indian summer day at the Yokohama Hattoba. The Taft party arrived on the Minnesota, which had just dropped anchor out in the bay. They were to be the Japanese Emperor's guests. The seaside city was a flutter of sun flags and gay kimonoed children swarming at the water's

rim like little butterflies with human faces. The long columned archway, wound in white and scarlet—the national colors—had been erected an hour before. A Japanese welcome is one that causes a catch in my throat, a tremor in my heart. It thrills my every sense with its palpitant color and charm. The music began; the general commotion announced that the party were coming. I forgot myself—my irritatingly unbecoming hat, my last year's gown—in the momentary excitement. We who had been several seasons in Japan didn't look like "daily hints from Paris."

During dinner Mrs. Taft was the center of all feminine eyes, and it was easy to see that she was well fitted for official life. She seemed never at a loss for conversation. On her right she chatted in French, and on her left she sometimes recalled a phrase she had learned in Japanese, to the great delight of the native listener.

Since that night I have traveled around half the world with the Taft party. At Harbin, in Manchuria, was given for the secretary a most elaborate banquet. The train stopped only fifty minutes. The secretary stepped upon the platform to find a great crowd awaiting him. Russian officials in blue and silver uniforms, with cape overcoats lined with sealskin or sable and their breasts afire with jeweled decorations; solemn-faced Chinese officials, richly robed, with hands hidden in their sleeves like a muff, also glittering with orders, were there. During the ceremonies, and exchange of greetings a young Russian captain, watching the secretary as he stood with bared head in his simple civilian dress, said to Mrs. Taft:

"Is that the great American Secretary of War—where are his decorations?" She answered, smiling, "He wears them in his heart."

Student of Affairs.

At every social affair all through Russia, Mrs. Taft, next to her husband, was the dominant spirit. Her individuality interested the Russians, her manner charmed them and her alert pleasure in everything flattered them. She noted contrasts. One hour she enjoyed the royal ballet with the Governor General of Moscow, another she went shopping in the "Thieves' Market," where the under world laughs and may be preparing a deadly bomb for the Governor before the dawn. After passing through the country she probably knows more about it than most women would if they should spend a year there. In St. Petersburg the ministers found her with well formed opinions regarding Russia and upon any topic of acute interest.

Mrs. Taft has originality and initiative, but she has never dabbled in the shoals of "isms." She is a great reader, and one of her favorite authors is George Eliot. Her sense of humor

is as keen as a man's. I believe men generally claim a monopoly of humor. Mrs. Taft has never made the mistake of letting her husband outgrow her in his interests. She is informed on all subjects that interest him or touch his career. If "Will," as she calls the big War Secretary, becomes interested in some dry as dust classic or some scholarly treatise on heaven knows what, she immediately studies up on the same thing, and just when he might wish some broadminded man would drop in to discuss those subjects his wife begins to give her views of them. This is one of the secrets of comradeship between man and wife, and Mrs. Taft has solved it. She has not only his love and care but his admiration and respect.

Pleasure in Home.

Nevertheless Mrs. Taft is a thoroughly well dressed woman. Her aim is to be becomingly though not extravagantly dressed. Blue is her favorite color, though some of her friends like her best in pink. She is fond of society, the theater and the opera, and music is a passion with her. During the years of her life in Cincinnati she was an active patroness of music. Her home contains two beautiful souvenirs of that time. She was once one of the directors in the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra Association. The musicians presented her with a large silver tankard which adorns the mantel of her library. Then the director gave her a handsome silver center piece for her dining table. Mrs. Taft is interested in charity and has done much to help the unfortunate masses that are not able to help themselves.

But her paramount pleasure lies always in her home, which is filled with almost priceless mementos of her life abroad. The Gobelin tapestry that hangs on the walls of the music room was a gift from the Empress of Japan, and the gold lacquer treasure box with pearl lilies carved upon it represents a parting souvenir of the Emperor himself. Chinese carvings and teakwood and ivory and silver bowls of unique workmanship are all gifts from Chinese and Japanese friends. Her drawing room is paneled in rose brocade and painted in ivory. The furniture is rose and gold. Her own room is hung in blue, her favorite color. She knows what is coming on her table and always breakfasts with her husband. She never leaves him at home alone in the evening unless he has work to do which would deprive her of his companionship.

Motherhood.

As Mrs. Taft fills the requirements of comrade and wife, so does she those of motherhood. It is beautiful to see her interest in the slightest hope or pleasure of her children. She knows the different hopes of each so well that she is always prepared to sympathize and understand. Each has

been allowed to work out an individuality of its own. It is never irksome to her to follow their enthusiasms or join in the pleasures that appeal to them. I recall a pretty sight. Charlie came gliding home on roller skates, his cheeks as red as a mountain apple from the chill of the wintry day. He skated into the hall, hung up his cap and came into the library just as his mother was ready for a drive. "O mamma," he said, half out of breath, "I've had such a lovely time. Quentin and I have been organizing a club. Quentin named it the 'Big Attie Centipedes.' There were twelve of us, and our initiation rooms are in the White House attic."

Charlie's mother listened all attention, and showed no sign of hurrying him through his story. When he had finished he drew from under his arm a large box, saying, "This is my new game—the parlor baseball. You know, mamma, you promised to play the first game with me." Off came her gloves and Mrs. Taft smilingly asked what she should do, for she always keeps her smallest promise to her children. "Yes, you must sit on the floor," said Charlie, decidedly; "that's where the fun comes in. Now, imagine this rug is the field. As you are only a beginner, mamma, you'd better be the pitcher, and I'll bat." So the game was played, with each inning's score in favor of Charlie. The knowledge of baseball was one that his mother had not expected to need. She promised to give him a livelier game next time when she had had time to "train" for it. Charlie smiled radiantly through the window as his mother's carriage rolled away.

PEN-PICTURE OF MRS. BRYAN

Home-Maker, Home-Keeper, Secretary to Husband, and Recipient of Enormous Mail.

Mrs. Bryan is not only a home-maker, but a home-keeper, and manages the daily routine at Fairview with utmost system. Whatever interruptions are crowded into the day, the household machinery remains unchanged and Mrs. Bryan always maintains a calm exterior.

It always has been Mrs. Bryan's fervent ambition to keep abreast with her husband's intellectual progress. This she has accomplished, and in doing so gives example by precept, for she has studied side by side with Mr. Bryan in every phase of life's problem in which he has at any time been interested. When Mr. Bryan decided upon law as his profession, then it was that he took one step in advance of Mrs. Bryan, but it was not to be for long, for when Mrs. Bryan came to Lincoln she immediately began a course of law studies, and after graduating was admitted to practice in all courts of the State. When asked why she studied such a dry, musty sub-

ject as "law," she modestly declared, it was just because she did not want Mr. Bryan to become conversant with a subject of which she was ignorant. She said the course was really easy and any woman who has the time could do as she had done.

Mrs. Bryan leads a very active and busy life, but having everything so well systematized, manages to keep ahead of her work. She has for a number of years had entire charge of Mr. Bryan's personal correspondence and has been



Mrs. William H. Taft.

—Kansas City Star.

what he calls his "confidential secretary." Just now Mr. Bryan's official stenographer, who has helped in previous campaigns, is a resident of Fairview, but this does not relieve Mrs. Bryan from looking after Mr. Bryan's private correspondence. She takes up the consideration of the mail immediately after breakfast, which, by the way, is a very early meal for Mrs. Bryan, as she is usually about the house planning various lines of work and outlining her duties for the day at five o'clock in the morning. Mr. Bryan dic-

tates his letters to Mrs. Bryan and as a rule his editorials.

Mr. Bryan's mail does not comprise all that is received at Fairview, for Mrs. Bryan herself daily receives more letters than any other woman in the land, unless it should be the wife of President Roosevelt.

An Ardent Church Worker.

Mrs. Bryan is an ardent church worker, giving according to her means, and always lending her influence to the smaller organizations where it is most needed. When she moved to Fairview she attended the little church at Normal, but lately a mission church was established in South Lin-

coln in every way to have it a haven of rest for all who enter, and above all to make it the dearest spot on earth to her husband and family. She thinks the women of America have a work to do in creating a sentiment in favor of constructing the home plan on a simpler basis. The ordinary household machinery has become too intricate and is growing burdensome. That the American wife can set such an example is verified by the observations of Mrs. Bryan while traveling abroad. She has met the women of almost every nation, and nowhere has she found the wife so much at the head of the house as in America.

The question is often asked if Mrs. Bryan "neighbors" with the farmers' wives residing near Fairview. She does as much as time permits. She often "drops in" for a few minutes' chat and never fails to keep in touch with anyone who is in trouble. The neighbors feel free to call upon Mrs. Bryan at any time and always are given a hearty welcome.

While Mrs. Bryan believes the wife should be interested in her husband's work and vice versa, she thinks neither should interfere with the other. That Mr. Bryan is very proud of his wife's ability to be his helpmeet in every sense of the word, is illustrated by an incident that occurred when Mr. Bryan returned from Chicago immediately after his nomination in 1896. Mr. Bryan's neighbors and friends assembled at his home, which at that time was a modest dwelling in the center of the residence district, to give him a hearty welcome. Several addresses were made and after Mr. Bryan had responded, someone in the crowd suggested three cheers for Mrs. Bryan who soon would be the first lady in the land. The cheers were given, and as Mrs. Bryan stepped forward Mr. Bryan took her by the hand, and with a smile, said, "To me she is already the first lady in the land."

Friend of Club Women.

The club women have a staunch friend in Mrs. Bryan who is a strong believer in the efficacy of their work. She is the mother of the Lincoln Sorosis, one of the strongest literary clubs in the State. She belongs to several others, but only in Sorosis does she retain active membership. She believes the clubs exert an influence that is for the betterment of the home.

With the multiplicity of duties which at times are very near being cares, Mrs. Bryan finds some leisure moments to read. She does not care for modern fiction, but some classic always may be found on her table with a bookmark between its leaves, telling her where she read the last word. She snatches a minute now and then, perhaps having time for only a few lines, but believes it is always an inspiration to peruse even a few words written by a master mind. Mrs. Bryan's favorite novelist is Victor Hugo. A



Mrs. William J. Bryan.

—Kansas City Star.

coln and she and her husband severed their connection with the fashionable First church of the city and placed their names on the membership roll of the new organization, known as Westminster church.

Mrs. Bryan is dearly loved by all who serve her, and though often troubled in securing competent help, she is always able to retain her household servants.

She has a masterful personality, the influence of which is far reaching. She possesses a large degree of tactfulness which is, not assumed, for Mrs. Bryan is always perfectly natural, and one always sees her as she really is. Her manner is cordial, and when conversing her face lights up with a smile which makes her at once seem a friend.

Mrs. Bryan is a great lover of home and en-

look at the library shelves in the Bryan home always will show several volumes of Hugo's books missing and they usually can be found on the big library table or in Mrs. Bryan's room. She does not care particularly for poetry, but is thoroughly familiar with Bryant, Whittier, and Longfellow. Perhaps there are few women better read in theological works than Mrs. Bryan, and for this knowledge she is indebted to her blind father who died a few years ago. For twenty-six years it was her pleasure to read to him daily from such literature, for he was devoted to the religious classics.

Mrs. Bryan is an expert swimmer and is very fond of outdoor sports. She knows how to ride a bicycle, though does not do so now. She is fond of driving and is a trained horsewoman.

Many inquiries are made concerning Mrs. Bryan's college life. The following is taken from

the opening pages of "The First Battle," in which Mrs. Bryan contributes a biographical sketch of her husband.

"Mary Baird Bryan, only child of John and Lovina Baird, the father a prosperous merchant of Perry County, Illinois, was born June 17, 1861. After a course in the public schools she attended Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Ill., for one year, and the Presbyterian academy at Jacksonville, Ill., for two years, graduating from the latter institution with highest honors in June, 1881. She has continued her studies since graduation, giving special attention to German. After her marriage in 1884 she read law, with her husband as an instructor, taking the course prescribed in the Union College of Law (Chicago). She was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Nebraska in November, 1888."—Kansas City Star.

MRS. TAFT ON DIVORCE

WIFE OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE WOULD MAKE SEPARATION
IMPOSSIBLE—BELIEVES DIVORCE A NATIONAL DANGER—
STATUS OF WOMEN AS TO CITIZENSHIP SHOWN
—BUSINESS LIFE NOT APPROVED

CLUB LIFE DESIRABLE

**Mrs. Taft Thinks Club Women May Be Good
Housekeepers—Business Life for Men Only.**

New York.—If a woman could be President of these United States of America and that woman were Mrs. Howard Taft, there would be no divorcees granted to anybody for any cause whatsoever—that is, if such a thing were in the power of a President.

"Yes, if it were in my power, divorce would be stopped entirely," said Mrs. Taft. "Of course, there are cases where separation might be legally granted, but there should be no re-marriage allowed. The laxity of our divorce laws is a menace to the very moral fiber of our nation.

"It is an appalling evil and it seems to be on the increase instead of diminishing. I remember the time when one read of persons one never knew who obtained divorcees, but now every one comes in contact with divorced people—in every class of society—one's own personal friends, on every hand.

"It is countenanced by the so-called highest social circles, and it is made light of, and a woman

in many instances is received with as much favor after she is divorced as she was before. Such conditions are shocking and are most demoralizing. Wherever and whenever I could do anything to influence legislators to take more stringent action in divorce laws, I should do it.

"To begin with, if divorcees are to be granted at all, there should be a uniform divorce law for all the states—for the nation—and then there would be no opportunity to evade it as is being done at the present time.

Divorce Danger Greater.

"When a country's people—even a small percentage of them—go into the most sacred relations in life with such a thought as anticipated divorce, then there is grave danger ahead for the home and for the nation.

"We might build up the greatest navy in the world so we might have the good will of every ruler of the earth; we might have a credit and commerce unparalleled in the history of nations; but when within the homes of our country there is moral laxity and family ties can be broken up in a twinkling through a process of law that is looked upon as a matter of course—just as

one would file a will or a deed—then there is a greater danger to the country than could come from a war with foreign nations.”

“As the wife of a president would you interest yourself much in national politics?” was asked.

Wives Ought Not Meddle.

“As the wife of Mr. Taft I would interest myself in anything that vitally affected him or in which he was absorbed. I do not believe in a woman meddling in politics or in asserting herself along those lines, but I think any woman can discuss with her husband topics of national interest, and, in many instances, she might give her opinion on questions which, through study and contact, she has become familiar with.”

“Are you a club-woman?”

“Yes, just as Mr. Taft is a club man. We are both honorary members of several clubs, but we are seldom at any club. It is not because I do not believe in clubs. I do believe in them but I have my social and home affairs to attend to and don't particularly feel the need of club life.

“So many people think that women's clubs are a menace to domesticity, but with that I do not agree. I find that the more energetic a person is the more things he or she is capable of doing and I think that women of that sort can attend to their home duties properly and go to their clubs occasionally also and interest themselves in such things.”

“Do you believe in a business life for a woman?”

“Not if a woman wants to have happiness and fulfill her greatest usefulness in this world. A happy marriage is the most complete and useful life for any woman. To be the mother of sweet, healthy children is a heritage that is greater than being—than being—”

“Than being the wife of a possible President?” was suggested.

“Yes, than being the mistress of the White House,” she said.—New York American.

POLITICAL STATUS OF WOMEN

Many Confuse Citizenship With Right to Vote— “American Duchess” a Misnomer.

There are perhaps a million women in the United States who do not know whether they are citizens or not, mainly because they confuse citizenship with the right to vote. American-born women abroad sometimes hesitate whether to describe themselves in official papers as citizens. On the other hand, women who are not citizens often apply to incorporate social and charity organizations, which they may not legally do.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has decided in the case of Harriet Rionda that the wife of an alien can not be naturalized.

Her political status follows her husband's. With this exception a woman may be naturalized as a man is, though the formality is seldom undertaken except in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho for voting purposes, or in other states for business reasons.

Any woman born in this country or of American parents abroad is a citizen. Any foreign-born woman whose father is naturalized before she is of age becomes a citizen with him, but if she is more than twenty-one when her father is naturalized she is not a citizen, and even if she lives here twenty years, not marrying a citizen nor becoming naturalized, the United States is under no obligation to protect her when abroad. In a dozen States unnaturalized men may vote in certain cases. In seven States women who are not citizens may vote in local or school elections if they or their husbands have declared intention to become citizens. Probably women who are not citizens sometimes innocently vote in school elections in ignorance of their true status.

An American woman who marries abroad loses her citizenship. The common references to “American duchesses” are inaccurate. The Duchess of Marlborough, for instance, is not an American citizen, but a British subject and an alien. Residence in America would not make her again an American, nor, according to Judge Adams's decision, could she be re-Americanized by naturalization.—New York World.

CLASSIC OPINIONS ABOUT WOMEN

Various Views of the Strength and Weaknesses of the Sex by Ancient Authors.

Elegance of appearance, ornaments, and dress, these are women's badge of distinction; in these they delight and glory.—Titus Livius.

Nature has given beauty to women which can resist shields and spears. She who is beautiful is stronger than iron and flame.—Anacreon.

Women can rarely be deceived, for they are accustomed to deceive.—Aristophanes.

Nothing is better than a good wife; and nothing is worse than a bad one who is fond of gadding about.—Hesiod.

Wiles and deceits are woman's specialties.—Aeschylus.

Would that the race of women had never existed—except for me alone.—Euripides.

Whoever, allured by riches or high rank, marries a vicious woman, is a fool.—Euripides.

Youth feeds on its own flowery pastures; in pleasures it builds up a life that knows no trouble till the name of virgin is lost in that of wife.—Sophocles.

If a wife can induce herself to submit patiently

to her husband's mode of life, she will have no difficulty to manage him.—Aristotle.

A woman is most merciless when shame goads on her hate.—Juvenal.

Women are formed by nature to feel some consolation in present troubles, by having them al-

ways in their mouth and on their tongue.—Euripides.

When a wrong idea possesses a woman, much bitterness flows from her tongue.—Euripides.

Have a useful and good wife in the house, or don't marry at all.—Euripides.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

NINTH BIENNIAL MEETING IN BOSTON—WORLD-WIDE ACTIVITY— VENERABLE JULIA WARD HOWE SPEAKS—EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND WOMEN IN THE WORK

THE General Federation of Women's Clubs has recently held its biennial convention in Boston. There is nothing alarming or epoch making in this fact, and the convention perhaps attracted less attention than did the male conventions in Chicago and Denver. Nevertheless a view of the Boston program inspires favorable comment.

The most obvious thing about this convention was that it devoted its time to practical things. The program called for the discussion of live issues. Most women's clubs have started out along intellectual and literary lines, and their ideals have been those of culture rather than utility and social service. That is all very well; for the male American is usually so deficient in culture that if there is to be any in the family the woman is obliged to furnish it. The women have done this; and their development along cultural lines is one of the things that have made the American woman famous abroad. But now the women's clubs seem to be giving more attention to the merely practical. The proceedings at Boston included numerous discussions on such subjects as child labor, industrial education, the position and achievements of business women, meat inspection, clean food, the suppression of tuberculosis, welfare work and forestry. The clubs apparently are turning from literary and abstract intellectual interests to the less cultural but more useful work of industrial and social reform.

That the club women are in earnest about such effort is shown by their claim to much of the credit for the passage of the Pure Food Law. Their contribution to this reform is possibly open to question, but it is certain that they are wielding a greater and greater influence in creating sentiment and coaxing legislation in behalf of many vital reforms. There is a large field in which women can accomplish great good, even without the franchise.

Thus writes the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The Pittsburg Gazette continues as follows:

The mental attitude of the public toward women's clubs has changed greatly during a decade. The first phase, that of active opposition to the movement, changed to an amused tolerance on the part of the public, which refused to take women's clubs seriously. Comic papers found a fertile subject in the club woman who read an essay on Egyptian art while her children were running wild in the streets and her husband was equally wild at home, waiting for his dinner. Intelligent persons who keep informed on the progressive tendencies of the times know what an important influence the women's clubs now exert on the national life. It is stated that a million women directly and more than that number indirectly are interested in the recent biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The meeting must, therefore, possess a lively

interest for a large number of men as well, including not only the relatives of the club members, who are to be found in every com-

munity in the country, but the men who are actively associated with the club women in the many reforms they have undertaken.

PREPARATIONS FOR MEETING

Representatives From England, Panama, China and Forty-five States Present.

Many thousands of clubwomen from all sections of the United States assembled in Boston recently attending the first meeting ever held in New England of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Twenty years ago it was considered an audacious thing for women to club all their clubs together; but Sorosis, the first organized club in the country for women, made the attempt in 1889 with a few scattered clubs, and an advisory board of thirteen women, among them Julia Ward Howe, president of the New England Women's Club of Boston.

The first biennial convention was held in Chicago in May, 1892. Other conventions have been held in Philadelphia, Louisville, Denver, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, St. Louis, and St. Paul. The first president was Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown of East Orange, N. J., who was succeeded by Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin of Chicago, Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe of Atlanta, Mrs. Dimies T. S. Dennison of New York, and Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker of Denver, whose term of office ends with this convention.

At this time the Federation is thoroughly organized, with a membership of approximately 800,000, extending into nearly every town and city in the United States, and including in its union clubs in nearly every foreign country. This year there are representatives of clubs from places as widely separated as London, Panama, and Shanghai, China.

Three Thousand Delegates.

There are about 3,000 delegates and alternates in attendance, besides hundreds of clubwomen who are not delegates, but who have come with the official parties from the various States. Massachusetts is represented by about 15,000 women, and there are more than 5,000 from other states. Forty-six states are represented, and many foreign organizations have sent greetings and delegates.

Making arrangements for the comfort of so many visitors has been a tremendous task. For two years the local biennial committee has been working out the details of entertainment. Miss Georgia A. Bacon, recently elected president of the State Federation of Massachusetts, is chairman of this committee, and has directed the work, which involved the appointment of about

2,500 women to serve on the various committees, representing every part of the State.

A prominent speaker was Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who is eighty-nine years of age. She is the honorary president of the national federation. Mrs. Decker, in introducing Mrs. Howe, said:

"I thought of introducing her as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe of Boston, and then I knew she belonged to Colorado, and to New York, and to Illinois, and all the other states, and so I decided to introduce her as Julia Ward Howe of the United States.

"But when I was in England and Italy and France, one of the first questions was about Julia Ward Howe, so I have finally decided to introduce her as Julia Ward Howe of the universe."

Mrs. Howe spoke as follows:

"I feel very happy in being commissioned to bring greetings to this peaceful army of women, which marches in battalions only against the evils that threaten society and devastate fair domains.

"Our Boston has seen many strange sights, but what more novel than an army of women armed only with justice and patience, intent only on promoting the welfare and the common good of humanity!

"We still are children in a school, engineering problems of human destiny, and we make and shall make many mistakes, but what new vantage grounds have we gained! Let us begin our work from the true starting point, so as not to go back from the starting point of fifty years ago. We have acquired independence of thought and action.

"Our individual conscience now regulates our life's work. This gives us a standard by which to judge our efforts. The wonder is that our consciences, in dealing with any capital problem, are sure to agree.

"Despite our adversity we are brought together now by one impulse, a desire to do what we can for society. Surely the harmony which brings together such a convention will do much in the way of results. Our diversity lies in our talent and our unity in our feeling. Our diversity is in our resource. Our unity is in our spirit and good intention.

"We must love our country. America doesn't mean any single city or State, but a place which no tyranny of Church or State must help to overthrow.

"I say unto you, start from the present. Hope every good thing. Trust no easy-going methods, and may God keep thy heart."

WORK OF WOMEN REVIEWED

Efforts to Benefit Mankind in All Departments of Human Endeavor.

The recent meeting of the general Federation of Women's Clubs in Boston was the ninth biennial of the organization, and reports in the hands of expert heads of hard working departments show that in the eighteen years of the Federation's existence, as well as in the decade back of that, the women of the nation have not ceased in a concerted effort to ameliorate unsatisfactory social conditions and to promote the growth of altruism. One of the most vital interests of the women of the Federation is that of abolishing child labor in the factories, mines, mills, work-shops and stores. Whether their influence was direct or indirect, the fact that eighteen States during the past year have enacted new laws or improved old ones regarding child labor has been largely due to the unflagging zeal of the women's clubs. Reports will show that within the past year Florida and Mississippi have passed child-labor laws for the first time, and Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama have amended those already on their statute books, while Oklahoma promises the best of all under her new constitution.

A children's bureau will shortly be established in Washington, and this is the result of the work of the women who constitute the membership of ninety-six clubs in and around New York City. They organized themselves into a child-labor association that is national in its aims and scope. The alarming fact was known to them that of every 1,000 babies born in the United States 300 die, and through this bureau they mean to investigate the causes of mortality, illegitimacy, orphanage, dependence and child labor among the children of the nation. They mean to plan a campaign against the general ignorance prevalent among a certain class of mothers and by intelligent legislation and training protect the helpless little ones. It has been pointed out with ironical plainness that the national government through its department of agriculture spends millions annually in the protection of its game, the improvement of its domestic animals and the fostering of its animal and plant industries, while not a penny is expended in the preservation of child life and in the amelioration of its conditions.

Health in Hands of Women.

The health of the nation is largely taken over into the hands of its women. Through the influence of the General Federation of Women's Clubs a bill was introduced into the last Congress providing for an educational campaign against tuberculosis. Already women's clubs have been foremost in the work of establishing homes

and camps for tuberculosis patients, a campaign that is telling in its excellent results. This is quite a far cry from the conditions of which an English traveler wrote in 1830: "What they call 'consumption' kills the Americans as if they were perpetually in battle; but they speak of it as if it were in no way their concern, rather as if God sent it for some reason of His own." The women of today have no such ideas on the subject. They rather accept the dictum of the Texas physician who lays the disease, not



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Miss Helen Taft,
Daughter of Republican Candidate for President.
—Kansas City Star.

to Divine Providence, but to dirt and ignorance. The Louisiana State Health Conference recently paid tribute to the work of women in the sanitary uplifting of the State.

Women and Education.

There are 20,000,000 public school children in the United States, and club women of the country know that when the fall term opens there will be 5,000,000 or more children who will not enter the schools. To the women has come the momentous question of finding out why they will not enter and a cure for the reason. Of these children 4,000,000 will be at work earning their own living with their hands. Fewer than 600 cities in the United States have manual training in their schools, and in only a small percentage of

the schools of the land is education of any kind compulsory. How to place education of the needed kind in reach of these 5,000,000 children and make them take advantage of it is one of the biggest problems with which the women of the nation are now wrestling.

The federation and its clubs have not been idle in doing the work that lies nearest in educational lines. The federation itself maintains a scholarship for American girls at an English university. The Michigan State Federation has a \$5,000 fund for the use of worthy girls. Texas has twenty scholarships, Utah two, Colorado nineteen and Kansas eighteen, while during the



Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker,

President General Federation of Women's Clubs.

—Modern World.

past year the New Hampshire State Federation educated four girls and that of Mississippi sent eight to school.

The old theory that woman need have no training for home life has been swept to the wall by the club woman of today. In Illinois, where there was established at the State University in 1870 the first domestic science school in the world, the club women have been active in such education. The School of Domestic Arts and Sciences in Chicago had last year an attendance of 1,100 students and added kindergarten work and the care of children to its curriculum. The Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston has for three years conducted classes for saleswomen with remarkable success. The State Federation of Vermont clubs conducted

last year a successful arts and crafts exhibit, and through the work of club women one Massachusetts and three North Carolina towns have revived old hand industries and have materially prospered.

House Cleaning Day.

Loving house cleaning because they are intensely domestic, the club women of today through the civics commission of the General Federation, have asked for a big municipal house cleaning day that shall become national, and have already inaugurated it in many cities and towns. Through this department of civics they ask for an intelligent and economical disposition of garbage and refuse that would supply each town with its electrical power and incidentally bring in revenue instead of becoming a dead expense. They have offered indorsement and co-operation to the department of agriculture in the pure-food movement, and when 800,000 women back up a governmental proposition like this it means something.

Believing thoroughly in the need of open air for children, club women have urged cities to build parks and play grounds and in many instances have done it at their own expense. In Toledo, Ohio, one of the club women may be found every day in the school gardens taking turns with her co-workers. The women's clubs of Columbus, Ohio, keep eight play grounds, and in Dubuque, Iowa, they have purchased a bluff for a park. Keenly interested in the weak and oppressed they have gone after reform in almshouse nursing, the State Federation of Michigan and the Association of Nurses in that State leading with twenty-three States following closely on their heels.

Aid for Immigrants.

The immigrant has come in for a goodly share of attention among the women's clubs. The Woman's Municipal League and Welfare committee of the National Civic Federation had two laws enacted in New York last September protecting immigrant girls from unscrupulous ticket sellers. The Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, the Research and Protective Association in Philadelphia, the Women's Trade Union League in Chicago, and the Council of Jewish Women are offering advice and protection and help to the newcomers, who receive no government aid after leaving Ellis Island. Education in good citizenship is offered to thousands of newly arrived foreigners through various patriotic and civic clubs composed of women.

In the conservation of the nation's natural resources the women's clubs are lending a helping hand. They had their representatives at the meeting of the governors, they have their department of forestry, and in some States have established regular classes in forestry. There is no

Carnegie among the women, but the traveling libraries, a score of good books in their small boxes, have penetrated mountain fastnesses and gone to remote prairie towns that never would otherwise know of bookland. Colorado alone has 6,000 volumes always on the road, and this is not much of an overestimate for each of the other forty-five State federations.

Through the work of club women California's missions will be preserved, the Indian mounds of Wisconsin are being protected, the cliff dwellings of Colorado and Arizona have been placed under national protection, the desecration of the Palisades of the Hudson and the threatened destruction of Niagara Falls have been brought before the public, the homes of Washington and Andrew

Jackson have been preserved and the Alamo purchased as a perpetual monument to Texan valor. Through the Oregon women a statue has been erected to Sacajawea, the Indian maid of Lewis and Clark's expedition; the women of Colorado have kept Judge Lindsey in office for the good of the delinquent children of the State, and the South Carolina federation is trying to secure a State industrial school for boys. They are working along many lines, some for suffrage, some for revision of State laws on various subjects, but all with the same end: to better the nation. They seem to have taken Amiel's advice: "To be patient, sympathetic, tender; to look for the budding flower and the opening heart; to hope always."—Frederick J. Haskin in Syndicate Letter.

No Stuttering Women

A physician has discovered that women who stutter are very scarce.

Aye, the women will not stutter; they propose to talk it straight;
They may talk it bright and early; they may talk it good and late;
They may talk it keen and lively; they may talk it sweet and gay;
But they will not st-t-stutter, in a queer, spasmodic way.

Did you ever see a woman for one moment hesitate,
When she wants to do some talking, to commend you or berate;
Did you ever see her stumble over syllable or word,
In a nervous, jerky fashion, with her every sentence blurred?

Ask a woman any question; ask the question anywhere;
Ask it quickly, ask it slowly; she will never stand and stare,

With her jaws a t-t-twitching, and her words half blurted out,
As she turns embarrassed from you, or goes staggering about.

I have known the men to stutter; t-t-times again repeat;
T-t-trying words to utter when their friends they g-g-greet;
But I never knew an instance when a woman made a break,
And began to stutter trying rapid thoughts to overtake.

No. A woman never stutters; she was never born to that;
Were the habit to come to her, she would quickly lay it flat.
She will never pause or falter in the utterance of sound,
While the fashion is for talking, and a hearer is around.

—Michigan Christian Advocate.



NEW POLITICAL QUEEN OF ENGLAND

MRS. ASQUITH A WONDERFUL WOMAN—PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND—MOVEMENT ASSUMES SERIOUS ASPECT—MARRIAGE OF JEAN REID

THERE is promise of a lively and memorable fight over parliamentary woman suffrage in Great Britain. Premier Asquith, it will be remembered, announced recently that the liberal government, in connection with its coming electoral bill abolishing plural voting and effecting other ripe reforms, would allow all its supporters in the commons to vote as they saw fit on a woman suffrage amendment, and that if a majority should approve of the amendment it would be made part of the government bill. This was declared a "great surrender" by the enemies of equal suffrage, and a sop to radicalism by the extreme tories. On the other hand, the militant suffragists scorned the concession as a trick, since Asquith coupled it with two conditions—that the majority of the electors should indorse equal suffrage and that the majority of the women should demonstrate their wish for it. How could this "demonstration" be made to his satisfaction? it was asked.

But the more the situation is considered in England the more significant the Asquith concession is seen to be. It has been sug-

gested that a referendum might be ordered to ascertain the sentiment of the country, including the women, on the question. That would be a conclusive test, but it may be impracticable. Processions, mass meetings, petitions, newspaper polls are proposed as alternatives.

At all events, both the suffragists and the antis realize that the next year or two will be a critical period for the movement in question. Preparations for the campaign are already announced, and the antis do not intend to remain inactive. Women of rank, fame and influence, including authors and social reformers like Mrs. Humphrey Ward, are forming an association to combat and defeat equal suffrage and to convince the government that the great majority of the women do not want that change in the political system. It is suspected by many that Asquith would be pleased to be convinced of this, and the feeling naturally encourages the antis.

Whatever the outcome may be, a great campaign may be expected, with the whole civilized world as a deeply interested observer.—Chicago Record-Herald.

RISE OF MARGOT TENNANT

The Original of Benson's "Dodo" and Mrs. Ward's "Lady Kitty Ashe."

London.—One of the strangest circumstances in connection with the rise of H. H. Asquith to the exalted post of prime minister of Great Britain is the fact that such an event was not only foretold by a great statesman many years ago, but that his present wife married him through faith in that prophecy.

It was Mr. Gladstone who predicted a good many years ago, that Mr. Asquith, then a mem-

ber of his cabinet as home secretary, would some day occupy the highest office in the land if he lived long enough. Miss Margot Tennant, one of the most gifted and popular young women in society, was at that time a sort of protege of the great commoner, and kept up a constant correspondence with him. To her he confided the opinion he had formed that Asquith was the coming man. And it was that more than anything else, say her friends, that led Margot Tennant, who, like most brilliant young women, was ambitious, to "throw herself away" according to the society view, on the gray haired lawyer, who was then a widower.

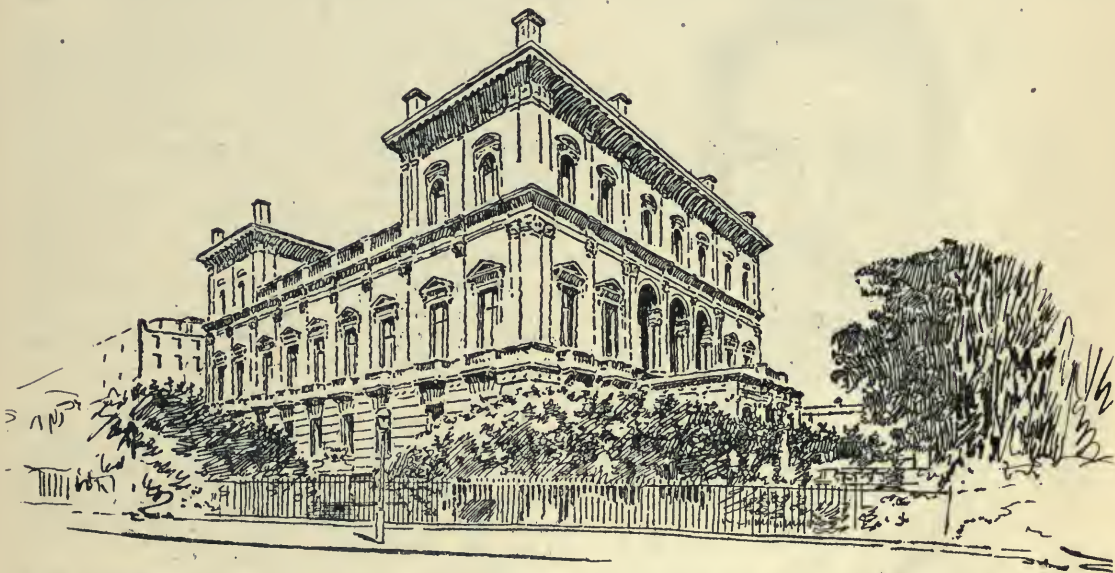
That was in 1894, and the verification of the prediction has been a long time coming, but the events of the last few days have vindicated both Gladstone's political acumen and Margot Tennant's faith in it.

Mrs. Asquith's Success Undoubted.

It is hard to say whose has been the greater triumph, that of Mrs. Asquith or that of the prime minister. The latter has succeeded to the greatest political post in the country, but there is considerable doubt as to his ultimate success. The former has succeeded to the position of leading hostess of the English political world, and there is no doubt in anybody's mind that she will be the most brilliant success of the decade. As a matter of fact, London is looking forward with

As Margot Tennant, Mrs. Asquith scored one of the most conspicuous social successes of her time. She was the leader of a coterie of "intellectuals" who called themselves the "Souls," and who included within their ranks nearly "everybody" who amounted to anything in the literary, political, and art world of the time. Although since her marriage she has toned down in deference to the opinions of her staid and dignified husband, it is predicted that at 10 Downing street she will found some sort of a modern equivalent of those brilliant French salons that people are never tired of regretting.

Mrs. Asquith's personality seems to have inspired the writers of fiction more than any other woman of her time. It is generally known that



MANCHESTER HOUSE, LONDON, WHERE MARRIAGE OF MISS REID TOOK PLACE.

a whole hearted joy to the day when Mrs. Asquith assumes her position of political queen of England.

Not since the days of the premiership of Lord Salisbury, more than ten years ago, has a woman presided over 10 Downing street, the official residence of the prime minister, as the wife of the first statesman of Great Britain. Lady Campbell-Bannerman was in too poor health to assume the burden and died last year. Lord Rosebery was a widower and Mr. Balfour a bachelor. Even Lady Salisbury was not fond of the social duties imposed upon her by her husband's position, nor was Mrs. Gladstone in her old age. The critics agree with striking unanimity that no better woman than Mrs. Asquith could possibly be found to revive the glories of the great position to which she has succeeded and to unite politics and society as they are traditionally supposed to be united in England.

she is the original around which was written "Dodo," that brilliant novel of society which came from the pen of E. F. Benson, son of the late archbishop of Canterbury, and which took all England by storm when it made its appearance some years ago. It is perhaps not so generally known, but nevertheless just as true, that she furnished Mrs. Humphry Ward with many suggestions for the character of "Lady Kitty Ashe" in "The Marriage of William Ashe," the novel which has just been dramatized by an American woman, Margaret Mayo.

The present Mrs. Asquith is the prime minister's second wife. Of their union there have been three children, a daughter and two sons, one of the latter dying soon after birth. By his first wife Mr. Asquith had five children. Raymond, who last summer married Miss Katherine Horner, a descendant of the "Little Jack Horner" of nursery rhyme fame, has proved him-

self a real chip of the old block. There has been something singularly remarkable in the way he has followed in his distinguished father's footsteps at college, winning the same prizes and holding the same office. He is now a practicing lawyer, having been called to the bar in 1904. The other children have yet to leave their "footprints on the sands of time."

MONSTER MEETING OF WOMEN

Twenty Thousand Suffragettes Led by Dr. Shaw Surprise London.

London.—To the accompaniment of the music of fifteen bands nearly 20,000 women, represent-



Hon. John Hubert Ward,

King's Favorite, Who Recently Married the Daughter of Ambassador Reid, in London.

—Kansas City Star.

ing the more conservative element of the suffragettes, led by Dr. Anna Shaw, Miss Lucy J. Anthony, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCullough, of Illinois, and a number of British leaders in the suffrage movement, formed in procession on the Victoria Embankment recently and marched to Albert Hall.

Preparations for the demonstration began at an early hour. Train after train loaded with provincial delegates arrived at the various railroad stations. The procession was made brilliant by seventy beautiful banners and 700 bannerettes, the suffragettes wearing red and white badges and carrying red and white bouquets. Further

color was added to the display by the summer dresses of all hues, and the green shawls worn by the delegates from Ireland.

Those who took part in the procession included women doctors, educators, writers, artists, actresses, musicians, nurses, gardeners, clerks—in fact representatives of all the occupations in which woman has been identified. Great crowds watched the demonstration with mixed feelings of sympathy and criticism, but with marked interest. The women marched bravely, unheeding ridicule, which occasionally evoked counter cheers from male supporters.

The foreign delegates were much fewer than had been expected. They included Frenchmen, Hungarians and Russians. Two delegates, struggling with a huge banner, represented the League of Self-Supporting Women of New York.

The most picturesque section of the procession was composed of the girl graduates in academic caps and gowns in the colors of all the universities. They carried banners on which were the names of the world's most famous women and had a great reception everywhere.

A merry lot represented the office stenographers. They were subjected to much good humored ridicule, but never lost step. When the crowd spotted a solitary male among the processionists somebody began to sing: "Put Me Among the Girls." The bystanders sang the refrain in chorus vociferously. Even the suffragists smiled.

Mrs. Fawcett presided at Albert Hall, where there was a remarkable color scene. The hall was crowded and there was a profuse display of flowers. The first speaker, Lady Henry Somerset, provoked some hisses because she deprecated the tactics of the militant suffragettes.

Dr. Shaw delivered a strong address, the moving point of which was practical wisdom. She was enthusiastically cheered.

A resolution demanding votes for all qualified women was carried by acclamation with the utmost enthusiasm.—New York Sun.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Serious Side of the Question Beginning to Appear—French Revolution Recalled.

What the outcome of the movement will be it would be difficult to surmise from the cautious utterances of the British press, which at first looked on and was amused, but recently has treated the matter more seriously, without, however, lending it much support. In some quarters alarm has been created by the assertiveness of the virago element in the ranks of the suffragettes, and gloomy reminders of the part taken by women in the early stages of the French Revolution are indulged in, but their apposite-

ness is not conceded by the British public, which seems to be under the influence of the idea that suffrage is a natural right and that fair play demands that it should be conceded to both sexes impartially.

The most powerful sentiment working against the demand of the suffragettes is the fear which their action is accentuating, that once endowed with the franchise, the emotions and not considerations of economic and political expediency will dominate in Great Britain. The prediction is freely made that a general extension of the suffrage to women will promote the growth of socialism, and that the program of old-age pensions will be greatly broadened when their influence is exerted in that direction. This belief is based on the assumption that appeals to women based on real or fancied ideas of justice will easily prove successful and that expediency and safety will be scorned by them. This is a compliment to the innate sense of justice of the sex, but if it is a sound view it indicates that statesmanship will be beset with greater perplexities in the future than it heretofore has been in Great Britain.—San Francisco Chronicle.

MARRIAGE OF AMERICAN GIRL

Daughter of Ambassador Reid Is Wed in London to John Hubert Ward.

London.—With King Edward and Queen Alexandra smiling approval from their private gallery, Jean Reid, daughter of Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador to England, was married this afternoon in the Chapel Royal of St. James palace to the Honorable John Hubert Ward, brother of the Earl of Dudley and equerry-in-waiting to the king. The ancient chapel, one of the few remains of the old palace of the Tudors, in which Queen Victoria and several of her daughters were married, was prettily decorated with flowers for this, the most fashionable of recent weddings in London.

The wedding was held in the Chapel Royal at the request of the king and as a special mark of his favor. By her marriage the American girl becomes at once a member of the most exclusive circle of the English court.

A great crowd assembled in St. James square to watch the arrival of the bridal party and the king and queen and other members of the royal family who, by their attendance at the chapel and the subsequent reception at Dorchester house, the city residence of Ambassador Reid, paid a compliment to the American ambassador and his daughter seldom accorded even to members of the English nobility.

Mr. and Mrs. Ridgely Carter and other mem-

bers of the American Embassy were among the first arrivals. Then came a procession of the biggest society folk in England. Among them were the Duchess of Portland, the Lord Chamberlain and Lady Lansdowne, Mr. and Mrs. Willis James, Henry White, Henry Phipps and his daughter and Lord Stonesbury and his daughter.

Premier Asquith arrived in a hansom cab. Soon after his arrival Mrs. Asquith, in a motor car, wheeled up. She was dressed in a biscuit-



Miss Jean Reid,
Daughter of Ambassador Reid, Who Was Recently Married in London.

colored gown of the directoire fashion that rather shocked the staid policemen who were stationed at the entrance.

Count Benckendorf, the Russian Ambassador, came on foot.

At the east entrance to the chapel the bride's mother, accompanied by Miss Jennie Crocker of San Francisco, looking beautiful in her bridesmaid's costume, arrived. She was dressed in embroidered white muslin, with pale blue sash and a large white hat with flowers.

PROGRESS OF WOMEN IN EUROPE

CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE ASSEMBLES IN AMSTERDAM—TWENTY-THREE COUNTRIES REPRESENTED—FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS OF ITALIAN WOMEN MEETS AT ROME

IT is not the Dutch but the women who have taken Holland. To the capital of the Netherlands, bearing the imprint of seven centuries, have journeyed the most modern and progressive women of twenty-three countries, reaching around the globe, with the avowed object of upsetting traditions, overturning the established methods of government and changing the decrees of church and State. And over a thousand people in Amsterdam and its vicinity have paid five florins apiece to see them do it.

The Dutch are a brave and fearless race, who have in times past put England, Spain

and France to rout, so they do not regard this latest invasion with alarm. The new woman here is no longer looked upon as a novelty, a joke or a menace, and the several hundred delegates and alternates to the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance which opened in Amsterdam recently will find that they have little to teach, but perhaps much to learn.

Thus writes Ida Husted Harper in the New York Sun. The following account of this recent congress of women by this picturesque writer will give some illuminating ideas of the status of woman in Europe:

SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN EUROPE

Europeans Question the Christianity of Suffragists—Catholic and Protestant Churches Oppose Movement.

The women of Holland are well organized for many different purposes. The National Suffrage Society is fourteen years old and has about 5,000 members, a large number when one considers that the Netherlands does not contain many more people than New York City, and a considerable part of them live in little out of the way villages.

Two years ago, in August, 1906, the alliance met in Copenhagen at the urgent request of a few progressive women who felt that Denmark was far behind her neighbors, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Finland and even her own colony, Iceland, in all of which women had some political rights. At that time Danish women had no form of suffrage but last April, less than two years after the congress, Parliament gave them the municipal franchise on the same terms as exercised by men, and this was said to be very largely due to the public sentiment created by the convention.

At that time it looked as if the Netherlands

might put woman suffrage in the new constitution promised for 1909, and so the women were desirous that the alliance should hold a meeting here in 1908. Arrangements for it were practically completed when, a few months ago, the Liberal Government was defeated and the Clericals came into power. This checked all movements for any extension of the suffrage either to men or to women, but as the situation is only temporary it was decided to go on with the congress.

There is no longer any opposition from the secular press to woman suffrage, and many of the papers speak strongly in favor of enfranchising women and have given a large amount of space to the approaching congress.

An exception must be made of the Socialist papers, which, although theoretically in favor, are hostile to the present movement, declaring that its promoters in demanding the franchise for women on the same terms as now exercised by men are asking only for "lady suffrage." The Catholic press is almost unanimously opposed.

One feature of the program seems rather odd to those of us from the United States, a whole afternoon devoted to a discussion of "Woman Suffrage from the Standpoint of Christians," an

effort to show that it is not antagonistic to Christianity. And yet to Miss Anthony and the other pioneers the necessity for this would not seem surprising, for the epithet most often hurled at them in the early days was "Infidels."

The Religious Question.

The leaders then, it is true, were all outside the pale of orthodoxy, the same liberality of thought which took them there inspiring them to free women from the bondage in which they were held, largely through the influence of the church. But now in our country the movement for enfranchising women embraces those of every religion—Protestant, Catholic and Jew—while liberals or non-believers have equal standing. The president of the National Suffrage Association, the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, is an ordained Methodist minister; one vice-president is a mental scientist, one secretary a Unitarian, the treasurer and first auditor are Episcopalians, one or two members verge toward agnosticism. The president of the Philadelphia branch, the largest local society, is a strong Catholic.

The question of religious belief is absolutely ignored by us; that battle has been fought and almost forgotten. In Holland they are still in the thick of the contest and the situation is acute. For many years the suffrage movement has been almost wholly in the hands of those who are known as liberals in religion, while the clergy, both Catholic and Calvinist, have bitterly opposed it.

No ordained woman minister has ever entered a pulpit in Holland and some of the iconoclasts were determined to smash the record. It was about the only innovation that women had not made and they decided that the present was the logical time to establish the precedent.

But a difficulty arose. Not a Calvinist nor a Lutheran church would grant its pulpit for this unholy purpose. At length they succeeded in getting, for a financial consideration, the large Walloon church, where for several centuries the descendants of the French Huguenots have worshipped in the true Presbyterian faith. But by this time dissension on the subject had arisen in the local committee of the congress.

The Liberal and Socialist men, who oppose suffrage for women because "it will forever establish the Clericals in power," were now crying aloud, "Just as we expected—Clericalism in the woodpile—the convention beginning with a sermon by an orthodox minister in an orthodox pulpit." Without the support of these two parties women never could hope to secure the franchise, and now just as they had prepared to answer the charge of infidelity they were met by the countercharge of orthodoxy.

Long and loud was the discussion, but Miss Shaw and the Walloon finally won out, although

whether by the votes of infidels or clericals it is difficult to say, as they seemed pretty well mixed up on the fine points at issue. A woman preacher from the New World has marked an epoch in this small corner of the Old World, famed throughout the centuries for its religious tolerance and yet never tolerant enough to receive the gospel from the lips of a woman.

One subject which a large number of those who are to take part in the congress were determined to have on the program it was absolutely necessary to rule off entirely. "Shall we ask for universal suffrage or only for the franchise on the



Mrs. Wu Ting Fang.

Wife of Chinese Minister to the United States.

—San Francisco Examiner.

same terms as it is granted to men in the different countries?"

This in itself seems simple enough, but it would disrupt the convention. The great struggle now going on in half the countries of Europe is to secure universal suffrage for men, and in all of them are many persons of influence who would be willing to see the same classes of women have the franchise as of men who now possess it, but would bitterly oppose any further extension of these classes. The Socialists in all of these countries are determined that those who advocate votes for women shall do so only through a demand for universal suffrage which shall include all men and all women.

The more conservative women say: "Now is

is our business to ask only for the same rights that men possess, and after we get these we shall then be in a position to join them in whatever further demands are necessary."

WOMEN IN ITALY

First National Congress of Italian Women Held in Rome.

Rome.—Marcus Aurelius, the philosopher Emperor, whose statue dominates the Roman Capitol, surely smiled down with more gentle irony than common from the elevation of his golden steed recently, as he beheld thousands of women of all ages, clad in varied costumes, ascend the steep corded stairs that lead to the Piazza del Campidoglio.

Surprise, too, could be read upon the faces of the municipal guards, the scarlet costumed Donzelle of the Roman municipality, who, in gala dress and with drawn swords, lined the splendid marble stairway that leads up to the Capitoline rooms, as they beheld these precincts sacred to the male sex invaded almost entirely by the female.

Here in the room, known as that of the Horatii and Curatii, was inaugurated, in the presence of Queen Elena, the Princess Letitia, the Roman Syndic, and the minister of public instruction, the first National Congress of Italian Women.

Although isolated groups had been working for the amelioration of woman's lot in Italy ever since its political regeneration it was not till 1898 that a real Feminist movement made itself apparent. In Milan was founded the *Unione Femminile*, which now has more than 100,000 members. Turin followed suit with that splendid society now ramified all over the peninsula, the *Co-operative Feminine Industries*; Tuscany, the *Romagna*, the *Emilia* took up the example, until there exist now some twenty different sections,

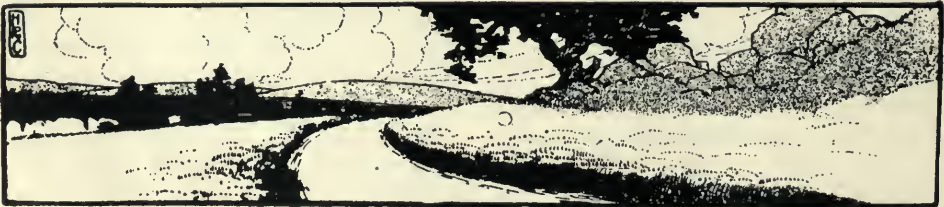
each autonomous in its methods and ideals, but all helping forward the social and ethical up-raising of the land. It was to bring together these scattered sections, for the purpose of inter-changing ideas and projects, that this Roman congress was called.

Very tasteful were the decorations of laurel and ilex wreaths, bound with the city's colors of yellow and red, that adorned the huge marble corridors. In the central hall thus encircled could be read in cubital letters the motto of the assembly, "The Golden Rule." The congress was divided into six sections, each of which had also its especial motto that shone above the presidential bench.

In order to avoid provoking opposition from the men, who have still to be won over in Italy, it had been intended to eliminate the question of the suffrage. Nevertheless, the president at the last moment agreed, at the request of the National Council for Woman's Suffrage, to devote one afternoon to this theme, which in Italy is only beginning to make itself heard. This meeting was the most fully attended of all, and the proceedings lasted so long that when the final vote was taken the room was half emptied. But even so, it resulted favorably. A petition to the Chamber was signed, begging that some of the most crushing restrictions upon women's liberties be removed. In a word, the congress was an unqualified success, surpassing the hopes of its promoters. If it had done nothing else it was of use in bringing together in harmony women of the most varied classes and opinions.

There was but one jarring note, the official abstention of the *Unione Femminile* of Milan, the eldest sister of the groups. The *Unione* held that the themes proposed for discussion were not sufficiently advanced. It desired to strike notes which the Roman committee thought it more prudent to hold in abeyance. Hence this group will hold a congress of its own in May at Milan.

—Helen Zimmern, in *New York Post*.





OLYMPIC GAMES IN LONDON

BEST ATHLETES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE
COUNTRY MAKE UP WORLD COMPETING
TEAM—FORMER OLYMPIADS WON
BY AMERICANS



COSTUME TO BE WORN
BY COMPETITORS

THE Olympic games now being held in London are attracting the interest of every nation which cultivates physical courage, endurance and brawn. They are of especial interest to Americans, because American athletes carried off the lion's share of the honors in each of the Olympiads held so far, and the team we have sent to England this time is expected again to bring back the championship of the world.

The idea of the Olympic games was highly conceived, and it has been worthily carried out. They are intended to foster in modern nations that love of physical beauty and strength and courage which distinguished the ancient Greeks above all other races. A young Athenian in Pericles' time would rather have won a wreath in the Olympian races than to have been crowned King of Persia.

That modern American youths are not without that grand spirit of fortitude which enabled Leonidas' little band to hold Thermopylae against the Persian hordes is well exemplified by the action of two men who

were appointed to the secondary Olympic team, but had no funds to pay their way across the sea. They shipped as stokers; one in the ship on which his luckier and wealthier comrades took passage; the other in the firehole of another vessel. There is no finer physical courage than this; there is no greater sense of fortitude. Men who would work six days shoveling coal into a ship's furnaces in order to represent their country in an international contest are not unworthy the finest heroic examples in Greek history. There is but one place known that is hotter than the firehole of a transatlantic liner—and that place is not generally mentioned outside of the quips of wits, Holy Scripture and the brawls of fishwives.

Out of a mistaken sense of shame, these two stout-hearted athletes have refused to let their names be known. They have no reason for shame. Their feat makes Leander's nightly swim of the Hellespont to see his sweetheart seem like nothing more than a pleasant after-supper exercise. The twelve labors of Hercules and Jason's snatching of

the Golden Fleece or his ride on the backs of the wild horses are childish antics compared to six days' work in a stokehole. Such gameness ranks with that of the Spartan lad who let the fox gnaw out his vitals. Those

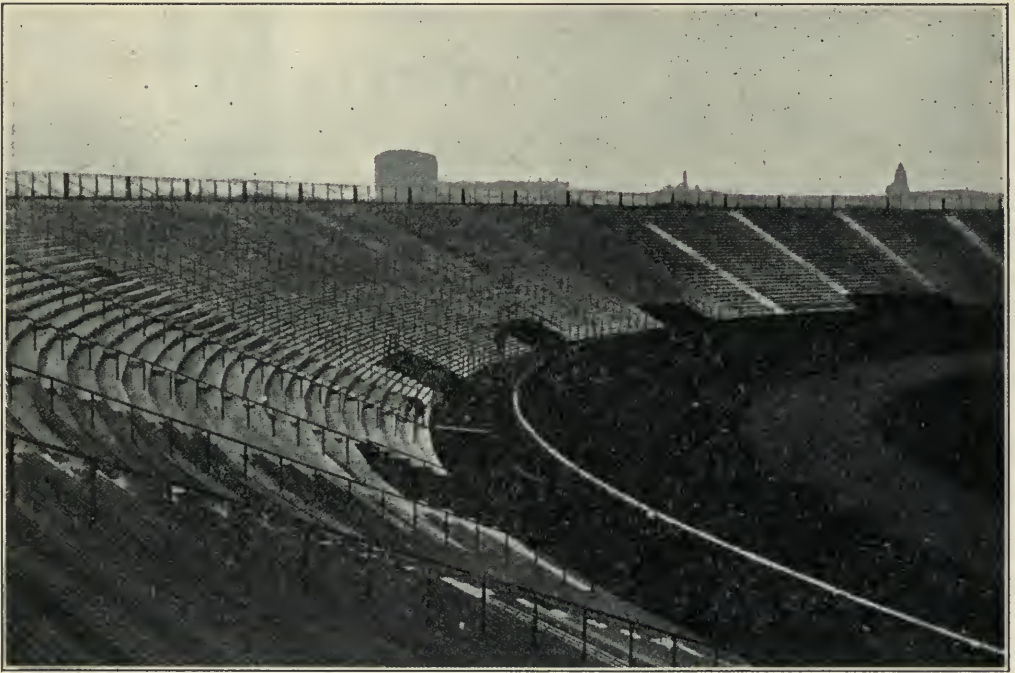
two athletes are entitled to honor, and the wishes of every admirer of stout-hearted men will go with them into the games. They are entitled to the laurels of victory.—
Washington Post.

AMERICANS EXPECT VICTORY

Best Athletes From All Parts of the Country Make Up the World-Competing Team.

Not in all the world's history of modern athletics has any nation sent so formidable a team to a friendly invasion of another, to acquire glory

resent the best of a nation of more than eighty million persons, and every loyal citizen of America will watch their progress with interest as keen as that which followed the pilgrimages of the rivals of ancient Greece when the stadium at Athens was the center of the universe so far as athletic supremacy was concerned.



Stadium Where the Olympic Games Are Being Held. Has Seating Capacity of 70,000, With Standing Room for 80,000 More.

—The World Today.

and the fame that attaches to the international conquerer, as that which has been selected to represent the United States in the Olympic games in London this year.

The bards of Greece, who sang the songs of the agile sons of the Peloponesian peninsula; the poets of Rome, who composed cantos to the stalwart descendants of Romulus, expert in the games of track and field, never wrought their enthusiasm to bursts of ecstatic praise over a sturdier and stouter hearted band than that which sailed from New York to meet the representative sons of all the world in active physical competition.

Combined, these sons of the United States rep-

They have been chosen, as James E. Sullivan, president of the Amateur Athletic Union, says, "for their strength, stamina, speed and stability." That is alliterative, but highly descriptive of their qualities.

They must face the enduring sons of England, the fleetest and constantly improving youth of Belgium, the sturdiness and phlegm of Sweden, the activity of Australia and the impulsiveness of the Latin countries.

At some time all of the Americans have been winners in the competition for which they evince the greatest liking, and as an indication of the high standard of amateur athletics in the United States at present it is timely to note that quite

as many winners were left behind as were taken abroad, some being unable to spare the time for the journey and others lacking the experience which is deemed necessary in a competition of the importance of the Olympic.

The bronzed sons of California have been invited to the team as well as the conservative descendants of the Puritans. Through it, too runs a trace of the buoyantly flowing Celtic

served in the position in 1906, when the United States team at Athens made such a grand showing in the Stadium.

Perhaps most fortunate of all this season is the fact that Michael C. Murphy, the well-known trainer for the University of Pennsylvania, has agreed to accompany the Americans and act in the capacity of trainer and adviser for those who will wear the American colors.



OFF TO PICK A FEW ENGLISH LAUREL LEAVES.

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

lifetide that throbs with the nervous energy of the thoroughbred.

Men of All Colors Participate.

One descendant of the dark giants of Ethiopia will be an American contender, and another will try for the honor of a world's championship in whose veins courses the life current of the "red man," the original American.

Accompanying the athletes will be Matthew P. Halpin, of the New York Athletic Club, who will have charge of the business affairs and general management of the team from the time that it leaves the United States until its return. He

It is well in more ways than one that Mr. Murphy has given his consent to this arrangement. Not only are his advice and his care of runners and jumpers invaluable to American athletes, but he has had previous experience in England as the supervisor of American teams and understands better than any other person who might have been selected what will be necessary to keep the American contestants "on edge" for the fierce competitions awaiting them.

Representatives from every section of the world will face the Americans in one competition or another. None, however, will be considered

by the American delegation with more apprehension than the plodders of Great Britain, who are strongest on their own soil of any place on the globe. After them the Belgians.

Probably the Americans can not lose the sprint races, even though the climate of England may depress the warm tempered youths who will run the 100 metres for the United States, but in the middle distances and the long distances the British runner treads his native soil with an assurance little short of positive conviction in his ability to triumph over any adversary. Parenthetically it may be added that, with that very knowledge at hand, the Americans have devoted more attention to middle distance running for the last two years than ever before and today the United States is in better condition to give the English runners a warm battle for the leadership in all events from a quarter mile on than it has been at any time since runners of both countries have met in international competition.

In all tests in which the weights are considered, if the United States does not do better than ever it will be a rude blow to American confidence in the group of burly young giants who have been selected to represent this country with the hammer and the shot. No country ever sent from home for similar competition such stalwarts as Flanagan, McGrath, Sheridan, Coe, Rose and Garrels.

At present seventeen out of the nineteen records for standard events in the Olympic games are held by American athletes. The eighteenth is a tie between an American and a Frenchman, and the nineteenth belongs to England.

It is agreed that the competition will probably

be harder and more severe than it has been in the past. All nations which have competed against the Americans since the Olympics were revived have profited by that experience. They have watched American methods and American styles with careful eyes, and have rejected many of their systems which were obsolete to better their chances by following the American methods.

In France there has been a notable revival in amateur athletics with each succeeding Olympic series, and it is probable that the French will continue to be better represented until they become keen competitors for the honor of winning the track and field games, sports in which they have been sadly deficient in recent years.

The American try outs for this year's Olympics were remarkably encouraging. Never have our amateurs made such a good showing prior to the selection of the international team.

Two world's records were part of the Eastern competition at Philadelphia. One was the 12 feet 7 3-4 inches pole vault by Gilbert of Yale, and the other the discus throw by Dearborn of the New York Athletic Club. He threw it 133 feet 5½ inches, beating Sheridan's record, and Sheridan surpassed his own record in his trial.

If these were not enough five Olympic records were broken. Melvin Sheppard ran the 800 meters in 1 minute 54 seconds, and ran the 1,500 meters in 4 minutes 1 1-5 seconds. Sheridan, throwing the discus after the Greek style, made a record by hurling it 116 feet 7½ inches.

The 3,200 meters, hurdles, was run by J. S. Eisle, New York A.C., in 10 minutes 47 seconds, another record. Charles J. Bacon, of the Irish-American club, ran the 400 meters, hurdles, in 55 4-5 seconds, a new mark.—New York Herald.

The Umpire

A fool there was, and he made his prayer
(Even as you and I)

To the raging rabble assembled there,
For a soda bottle had struck him square
In the back of the neck, and it made him swear
(Even as you and I).

Oh, the cheers we waste,
And the jeers we waste,
And the pennant hopes we had planned
Belong to the man who did not know
(And now we know that he will never know)
That Murphy had beaten Sullivan's throw,
And he could not understand.

They mussed his hair and they tore his pants,
Just to make him understand;
Then turned in a call for the ambulance,
The work of our heart and hand.
But all they could find of that umpire there
Was a rag and a bone and a hank of hair.
They had certainly done him up for fair,
For he could not understand.

Oh, it isn't the shame,
And it isn't the blame
That stings like a white-hot brand;
It's the thought of losing a game that was won
Thro' an ignorant, measly son-of-a-gun
Who could not understand.
—St. Louis Republic.



“THE SPORT OF KINGS”

MORAL WAVE NOW SWEEPING THE COUNTRY THREATENS TO
SUBMERGE RACING—NATION WIDE MOVEMENT STARTED
TO CHECK REFORM AND PROTECT CLEAN SPORT

THERE is much fear being expressed all over the country lest the passage of the anti-race track gambling bill in New York should kill the game of horse racing and stop the breeding of fast horses. It is not apparent why this bill should have any such effect, even though gloom hangs thick over New York tracks for some time to come. Such an artificial interest has been developed by the gambling accompaniment of racing that it will take time to readjust patrons to the real interest at the bottom of the racing—the keen enjoyment that comes from matching superb horses against each other, the instinctive love and admiration for the animals and the enthusiasm that springs up spontaneously in the heat of the race.

Does Racing Depend on Betting?

A certain member of the New York Jockey Club has been quoted as saying that the spectator's mind can not be properly centered on a race or a horse in it without a wager. A spectator who needs such a stimulus to arouse his jaded interest could hardly tolerate the ennui of a baseball game, a good boxing match or even a presidential convention without having his money up on it. There is more truth in the words of another member of the jockey club, who remarks: “Racing is not likely to be killed because these bills have been passed. I am convinced that there are enough

good sportsmen in New York to support racing without betting.” One can not so readily agree with his judgment that horse racing is “the greatest of outdoor recreations,” and yet it is easy for any lover of horse flesh to understand such an attitude.

In Ohio the “lid” has been on race track gambling, intermittently, for some time, and it cannot be denied that there is a damper on horse racing. This may be a mere temporary condition. A season that has seen the rejuvenation of the obsolete bicycle race may easily hope for a wave of returning enthusiasm over horse racing for the sake of the horse rather than the stakes. But even if the race should pass away, the horse will remain. There will be no extinction of good and useful horse flesh. If there is no longer a market in America for fast horses, they will be bred and shipped abroad. If the world market fails, the breeders will turn from the highly specialized and comparatively useless racing horse to the production of finer breeds more in demand for the world's work and recreation. The fine bred racer is really as much of an anomaly as the racing yacht or the fast powerboat. It would be no calamity to have breeders and fanciers give more attention to other types.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BOND COMPANIES AND RACING

Rumor That New York Racing Would Be Transferred to Maryland Arouses Objection.

Signs accumulate to prove the steady spread of sentiment in behalf of the suppression of race-

track gambling throughout the country. Prohibitory laws have been passed recently in the District of Columbia, the State of New York, and in Louisiana. In Denver a court has just ruled that race-track betting is gambling in the eye of the State law prohibiting such a practice, and has thus for the time put the institution under the ban in that commonwealth.

Business men throughout the United States have come to realize the risk they run in exposing their employees to the temptation of the race track. Especially in Maryland is this sentiment growing. Immediately after the enactment of the New York law the story was printed that the race-track gamblers, driven out of the Long Island tracks, would settle in Maryland and build up their industry anew in that State. This announcement aroused a feeling of indignant apprehension in the nearby State, and the Governor was quoted as expressing his hope that a prohibitory law would be promptly enacted to prevent such a visitation. It was stated in this connection that the bonding corporations, many of which have headquarters in Baltimore, are enlisted in the warfare against race-track gambling inasmuch as it has been found that such companies always lose most heavily through defaulting clerks and trusted employees in cities in the vicinity of which races are run with book-making accompaniments.—Washington Star.

We are treated, by apologists for betting, with a long summary of the money involved. Properties to the value of \$100,000,000 are gravely affected, and so forth, and so on. The number of people that will be thrown out of employment and the varied and allied industries that will be affected are also set out. All of which, we beg leave to say, is idle chatter. The person that thinks there is force in the material argument with the American people knows the people very little indeed. If we are the most dollar-mad folk on earth, by the same token we throw dollars away with greater ease than any.

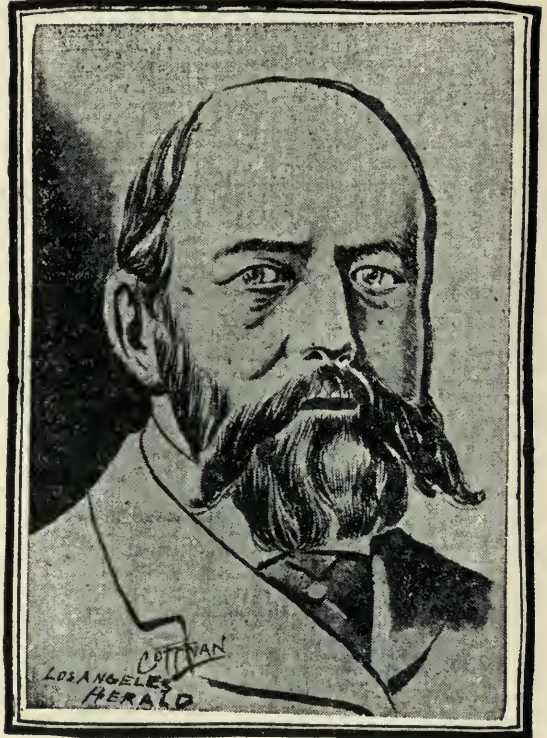
Now if the race tracks of the country are merely means by which gambling can be indulged in it is time they were swept off the face of the earth. And we have no hesitancy in assuming the risk of prophecy by saying that they will be. There is a moral and social revolution going on in this country now, the full extent of which no man can predict. But some things are apparent and among them is that there is going to be a cleaner life. Gambling and grafting and the law-breaking saloon and other ugly cankers that flourish in years of fatness are going to be abated. The millennium has not dawned, nor is it near. Poor old humanity will still stagger on making mistakes and suffering sore disappointments. But now in this land its face is set toward amendment in its way of life and it will do things

toward that amendment that will be read.—Indianapolis News.

NATIONAL SPORTING LEAGUE

James R. Keene Starts Movement to Protect Sports From Reform Wave.

Sporting men in New York have become weary of waiting for a subsidence of the "moral wave" and have decided to organize a national league, with branches in every State of the Union, for the purpose of combating unreasonable opposition to the various lines of sport that are the subject of reform activities these days. The



JAMES R. KEENE,
Wealthy Turfman, Who Is Interested in Anti-Reform Movement.

—Los Angeles Herald.

passage of the anti-bookmaking bills in New York, by which the racing interests in the State are killed and the breeding industry of the entire continent seriously crippled, caused the sporting men to decide that the time for fighting the reformers had arrived and the National Sporting League is the result.

James R. Keene, the millionaire Wall Street operator, breeder and horseman and high-class sportsman, is the leading character in the movement to organize the league. He thinks it is time for all honorable sporting men to get together

for a common interest, saying that the reform wave has become oppressive in its wildness and is too unreasonable in its sweep and too dangerous to all legitimate lines of sport to be permitted to continue without opposition. In a recent statement, he explained the object of such an organization in the following words:

head of the National Sporting League must be those who have the confidence of the people at large and must be known for their integrity and honesty. Unless we have strong and capable hands at the helm the thing must crumble and fall.

"Such a league must affiliate with no party



A PROMINENT CANDIDATE FOR THE DOWN-AND-OUT CLUB.

"The National Sporting League has got to come. Those of us who love personal liberty are gradually being pushed against the wall, and now that the wall is reached it seems the time has come for us to turn our back against it and fight back. I have talked with several gentlemen on the formation of such a league. The men at the

in politics. It must be strictly independent in every sense of the word. To permit the injection of politics or to cater to either of the political parties would be fatal. I believe that we could in this State (California) gather under the banner of personal liberty an organization of 250,000 voters, who in themselves would wield

a tremendous power. I am in favor of having an initiation fee of say two dollars for the first year and one dollar for each year after that. There would be expenses for literature and other things incidental to the welfare of such a league."

Another prominent New York business man, who also is identified with popular sports of the day and who is interested with Mr. Keene in the organization of the National Sporting League, further discusses the objects of the league, as follows:

Will Play Politics.

"It will be the primary purpose of this league to counteract pernicious reform legislation, to inject by force of numbers, and consequently votes, moral courage into the spineless legislators. Things have reached a stage in this country when one or two reformers can appear before a legislative body, wave a list of half a hundred reform associations of various sorts in the lawmakers' faces and demand that they prohibit this, that and the other thing under pain and penalty of utter political oblivion if they refuse. Instantly the spine of the legislator collapses into jelly and he meekly folds his hands, assumes a 'holier than thou' expression and accepts the dictation of the reformer.

"He supports the reformer and stills his conscience by saying that public opinion demands it. Now, public opinion may be exactly the reverse of what the reformer wants, but the public has

no way of expressing its opinion to legislators except through petition. The National Sporting League proposes to present an organized front with a backing of probably half a million members, all being legal voters, and that should certainly stiffen the spines of the weak members a bit."

Will Extend Over Nation.

For the immediate present the league will be local to New York, but after its organization in that City and State it will be branched out into every State in the Union and become national in its scope. It is not intended to protect any particular branch of sport, but will enroll all classes in a common fight for self protection and self preservation. As indicated by Mr. Keene, the league will seek to enroll as members only men of honorable standing in their community, and in that way it is expected that the influence of the organization will be manifestly greater than otherwise. It will not attempt to swing the reform pendulum to the other extreme to that which it now is swinging, but its purpose will be to protect legitimate branches of sports and amusements from unreasonable restrictions, and in fact, to guarantee to every man the full operation of that portion of the Constitution which gives an American the right to exercise his own free will in the choice of his amusements and recreations and broaden the meaning of the words, "personal liberty."—Los Angeles Herald.

A PRESIDENT SNUBS THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT ELIOT, OF HARVARD, REBUKES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR INTERFERENCE—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

ROOSEVELT MAKES SUGGESTION

President of United States Requests President of Harvard to Change Punishment.

One of the most striking of recent occurrences in college discipline was the attempt of President Roosevelt to guide President Eliot, of Harvard, in his disciplinary duties. The following account of the affair is from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

In a curt telegram, characterized more by its didactic dogmatism, than its courtesy, President Eliot, of Harvard, refused to grant the appeal of

the President of the United States for clemency towards two students suspended for violating the rule against removing books from the college reference library.

The young men were members of the Harvard boat crew, but on account of their suspension they were unable to row in the great inter-university boat race.

President Roosevelt made a personal appeal to President Eliot when he heard of the suspension, but the Harvard executive brusquely declined to make any change in his ruling.

The full correspondence consists of two telegrams, one from the President to President Eliot,

the other an answer from President Eliot. President Roosevelt's telegram read:

"To President C. W. Eliot, Cambridge: Is it not possible and would it not be more fitting and just to substitute another punishment for Fish and Morgan if, as is stated, they merely took away a book which they were permitted to use in the library? It seems to us, and we feel sure, that it is unfair and unnecessary to make others suffer for an offense of this kind for which some other punishment might surely be found.

(Signed) "Theodore Roosevelt,
"Robert Bacon."

President Eliot's reply was as follows:

"To President Roosevelt, White House, Washington: Each man did a dishonorable thing. One violated in his private interest and in a crooked way a rule made in the common interest, while the other gave a false name and did not take subsequent opportunity to give his own. The least possible punishment was putting them on probation, but that drops them from the crews. A keen and sure sense of honor being the finest result of college life, I think the college and graduates should condemn effectively dishonorable conduct. The college should also teach that one must never do scurvy things in the supposed interest or for the pleasure of others.

(Signed) "Charles W. Eliot."

VIEWS OF THE PRESS

Editors Agree in Condemning President Roosevelt for Interference.

"It would be interesting to know how Mr. Roosevelt feels when he is a receiver instead of a sender of such communications. 'A dishonorable thing,' the Harvard head characterizes the theft of books supposed to be kept for common use, and he's rebuking the author of the message of January 31 last. 'A keen and sure

sense of honor,' 'dishonorable conduct,' 'scurvy things in the supposed interest or for the pleasure of others'—the phrases are reminiscent of divers outpourings of wrath that have come from the White House itself during recent years.—Detroit Free Press.

President Roosevelt seems to have found in President Eliot, of Harvard University, a brother who is not afraid of the Rooseveltian big stick and who is also very able and aggressive in attack.—Baltimore Sun.

The spirit of President Eliot's rejoinder is so closely akin to that which marks the President's decisions when violations of honor and duty occur within his own jurisdiction that it leaves him in the position of having conspicuously the worst of the argument. Good Homer nods occasionally and Mr. Roosevelt has his moments of weakness.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mr. Roosevelt is hardly in a position to criticize the Harvard committee on discipline, whose drastic course is thought to have imperiled the university's chances for aquatic honors. His intervention was at least inconsistent with his own severe standards of conduct in the army, in the discipline of which he is supreme.—Springfield Republican.

When the President thinks it over after the desire to triumph over Old Eli cools in his blood we think he will agree that President Eliot is right.—Baltimore News.

Harvard has been beaten on the water before now and survived it; and the rebuff to the theory of the federal regulation of universities is appropriate and timely.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Mr. Eliot, president of Harvard, displays small respect for the Big Stick when it is shaken at him from Oyster Bay. As a president himself, he is not disposed to enter the 'good loser' class merely because some other President undertakes to manage him for his good.—St. Louis Republic.

To a Very Little Player

And so you have to chase the ball

When all your gang plays "one ole cat"!

They make you field because you're small

And strike out when you come to bat!

And life seems one vast bitterness

Because, although you sometimes get

A base on balls, no small success

Like one base hit has found you yet.

And, ah! I know it's mighty tough

When, never mind how hard you try,

You're always certain-sure to miff

The slowest little easy fly!

And when they choose up sides to play

A reg'lar game of grown-up ball

It happens every time, some way,

They always choose you last of all.

Buck up, old man! The bigger Game

That all the grizzled grown-ups play

For life, fortune, or for fame

Is run in just that same grim way.

And every Player of them all

Would very gladly trade with you

And always have to chase the ball

If they could start the Game anew.

—James J. Montague, in New York American.

ENGLAND NAGGING GERMANY

EMPEROR WILLIAM BUILDS DREADNAUGHTS—GREAT CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND—POSTAGE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES REDUCED FROM FIVE TO TWO CENTS—KING AND CZAR MEET

ENGLAND AND GERMANY

Emperor William Builds More Warships Than Great Britain and Prepares for Emergency.

Is England bent upon nagging Germany into declaring war against France? Nothing less than this is inferred by many observers of European affairs. One of them, General Gallifet, formerly France's minister of war, is quoted as saying that, in his opinion, Great Britain is intent upon provoking war in Europe for the sake of retaining her mastery of the sea. Within five years, at the present rate of building, Germany will have more Dreadnaughts afloat than Great Britain, while the United States will be a respectable rival of Britain in naval power. A war in Europe, with Germany as the aggressor, would certainly tend to divert German energies from naval expansion, and if the process of isolating Germany is perfected, Great Britain would have the satisfaction of seeing her allies fighting her principal rival.

The warlike expressions of Emperor William at Doberitz recently are variously received. German newspapers, while affecting to believe that the Kaiser was misquoted, are themselves in a belligerent mood in consequence of the rapid strides made by Great Britain in concentrating the powers against Germany. One of the most influential organs, the North German Gazette, has published a semiofficial statement, which recognizes the prevailing uneasiness, and attributes it to "widespread uncertainty as to whether a new grouping of the powers is being effected which might impede the pacific settlement of pending questions."

In the meantime, it is significant that Germany is importing gold in large quantities from the United States. Not long ago she took \$3,850,000, and further engagements will bring the total gold exports from New York up to \$50,000,000, most of it going to Berlin. The demand for gold by Germany is so great that the loss of interest in transit is no obstacle. No clear reason has been given for this need of gold, and certainly it is not being used to extinguish American obligations.

That Emperor William will not be idle while England is at work trying to "isolate" him may be taken for granted. He proved long ago that he possessed judgment as well as pugnacity. It is not at all likely that he could be nagged into a losing war, but, on the other hand, it might not be difficult to induce him to fight if he perceived that war was advantageous. Germany possesses immense advantages over the rest of Europe in army affairs. She can mobilize an army quicker and deliver it at the scene of war in better trim than any other power. Within five years it will be possible for Germany to land such an army on British soil, in spite of the British navy, unless, in the meantime, steps are taken by the islanders to guard more strongly their northeastern coast. As matters stand, it is probably to the interest of England that Germany should be embroiled in a European war. If Emperor William should conclude that his interests are in the same direction, England will not have any trouble in nagging him to the fighting point. —Washington Post.

KING AND CZAR MEET

Much Speculation As to Discussion That May Have Been Carried On Behind the Scenes.

The visit of King Edward to the Czar, the first ever paid by an English sovereign to a Russian ruler, is over. So far as the public has been allowed to know, everything passed off on schedule time according to the program, safely, comfortably, satisfactorily and successfully.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived at Reval in the Gulf of Finland on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert and found the Czar and the Czarina, who had come down from St. Petersburg by train, waiting to welcome them.

The Czar spoke first. He said how glad he was to welcome his distinguished guests to Russian waters and he expressed the belief that their meeting would promote the peace of the world. Then he referred to the momentous questions which had been settled between the

Russian and British Governments during the preceding year and declared himself confident that the subsisting agreements, "notwithstanding their limited scope," would be beneficial in their influence.

In his reply King Edward indorsed every word his fellow monarch had uttered. He did not emphasize, as the Czar had done, the "limited scope" of the recently executed convention, but

been accomplished behind the scenes, and upon these subjects the current conjecture takes a wide range. One story is that the original program was materially modified in consequence of a broad hint from the German Emperor who is said to have given the Russian Government to understand that the conclusion of an "entente cordiale" between France, Russia and Great Britain would be regarded at Berlin as in the



UNCLE EDWARD AND NEPHEW NICHOLA S MEET FOR A LITTLE CHAT.

he thought it would help greatly to maintain the peace of the world. He also expressed a hope that he would soon have "another opportunity of meeting your majesties," which can only mean that the Czar and the Czarina are intending to visit England at an early date.

Behind the Scenes.

There is, as always under similar circumstances, much speculation as to the actual purpose of the meeting and as to what may have

nature of an unfriendly act, as a step hostile to Germany in its tendency, in short as a "kriegsdrohung," or threat of war. Indeed an article which bore all the signs of having been inspired from an authoritative quarter appeared in the official "Rossia," which, while warmly approving the meeting of the King and the Czar, declared any new grouping of the powers at the present time to be impossible.

Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Com-



Hard Times Strike the Emperor.

mons, explicitly and positively stated that no negotiations for new treaties would be initiated during the King's visit, a reassuring declaration which may or may not have been elicited by a suggestion from the Russian capital. No concealment, however, has been made of the fact that business was combined with pleasure at the Reval festivities, and in view of the circumstance that Sir Charles Hardinge, representing the British Foreign Office, and M. Iswolsky, the Russian Secretary of State, were in attendance on their respective sovereigns, such concealment if attempted would have been useless. Foreign secretaries don't "go along" on such occasions unless something more than merrymaking and an exchange of compliments is intended. No one denies or doubts that there was plenty of politics talked on the royal and imperial yachts.

But there are several issues in which Russia and Great Britain are at this time jointly concerned, and the talk may well have been and probably was exclusively of these. The two countries have interests needing adjustment in Thibet and Afghanistan, and the situation in Persia, which has been divided into Russian and British spheres of influence, is growing steadily more complicated and alarming. That no dangerous friction between the tutelary powers should thus far have occurred as a result of the struggle proceeding speaks well for the effectiveness of the existing agreement and for the good faith with which it is being executed, but that some additional understanding on points of recent

or current development needs to be reached is readily imaginable.

Then there is the chronic question of Macedonia which has lately been threatening to become acute. That also may well have been the subject of discussion and so the official version of what occurred has ample probability to support it.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

TWO CENTS POSTAGE TO ENGLAND

On October First Letter Rates Will Be Reduced From Five to Two Cents.

In pursuance of an agreement between Mr. Meyer and Mr. Buxton, the respective Postmaster-Generals of the two countries concerned, the rate of letter postage between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain, will after October 1 be two cents an ounce instead of five cents for the first ounce, and three cents for each additional ounce which is at present the case. What is likely to be the effect on the postal revenues of the two Powers?

There seems to be no doubt that the reduction of letter postage to less than half the existing rate will result at first in a loss to the American and British exchequers. It is computed, for instance, that the change will cost the British Treasury during the first year of the new postal tariff's operation about \$800,000. Mr. Meyer expects, we understand, that a similar effect will be produced, for a time at least, on the receipts of his Department. We have learned by experience, however, that in the end postal business is signally increased by low rates. This has been the outcome, for instance, of the "restricted



Two Cents to England.

postal unions" which already exist between the United States and Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Panama.

Even in the absence of the proposed change of rate there has been of late years an extraordinary growth of correspondence between our country and the British Isles. Thus a decade ago the number of letters sent from England to this country was 11,000,000 annually, which in 1902 had risen to 13,000,000. In the second half of the decade the rate of increase was so much more rapid that last year the number of letters received in the United States from England was 20,000,000. The figures manifestly represent an

to any part of the United States for two cents. All he has had to do was to address a letter bearing a penny stamp to Canada, where, under our "restricted postal union" with the Dominion, it could be redirected to any point in the American republic. Indeed under similar restricted postal unions a penny will even now take a British letter to Mexico, Cuba or Panama, provided it is first landed at some Canadian or United States port.

As it now reads, the agreement made between Postmaster-General Meyer and Postmaster-General Buxton is applicable only to what is called first class matter. It is hoped, however, that



THE ONLY BARRIER TO A GREATER AMERICA.

—Detroit Journal.

increase of nearly one hundred per cent in ten years. A like augmentation was observed in the number of letters forwarded from the United States to the United Kingdom. Business men will recall that up to October of last year the postage between the two countries named was five cents a half ounce, but that since the date mentioned a whole ounce has been carried between Britain and the United States, or vice versa, for the same sum. The permitted weight of a letter is, however, of slight consequence compared with that of a marked reduction in postal rates.

It is not generally known that even in the absence of the new rate, which will become operative on October 1, it has been possible for a resident of the British Isles to get a letter delivered

before October 1 some arrangement will be made with reference to postal cards and other second class matter. It is more doubtful whether the postal authorities of the two countries interested will undertake to raise the weight limit of the parcel post, which at present is only four pounds six ounces, to the eleven pound limit already in force between the United States and both the West Indies and the South American republics. It is obvious that such a change of weight limit would seriously cripple if not destroy the business of the American express companies that now convey parcels between this country and the British Isles; and there is no reason to suppose that they have lost much if any of the influence which in 1899 enabled them to reject the eleven-

pound limit convention concluded with Germany.
—New York Sun.

CO-OPERATION IN ENGLAND

Extensive Movement to Nationalize Industry and Commerce—Ten Million People Interested.

London.—Some 1,500 delegates representing 2,500,000 members of various co-operative organizations throughout the United Kingdom recently held their annual congress at Newport in Monmouthshire.

Little attention is attracted by the co-operative societies of this country, yet these 2,500,000 members with their families include nearly 10,000,000 men, women and children, almost one-fourth of the total population of Great Britain and Ireland. Leaders of the co-operative movement, which is strongest in the north of England, are working for the welding together of all the co-operative societies and associations into one great national co-operative society. This would mean the nationalization of manufacturing, buying and selling among 10,000,000 people.

The sales of co-operative associations total nearly \$1,000,000,000 a year; they yield a profit of about \$100,000,000 annually. This is largely distributed among the members in dividends, in the provision of libraries, educational classes, lectures on social, economic and industrial subjects and entertainments of an amusing and instructive character. Retail societies which have a membership of over 2,000,000 devote two and one-half per cent of their profits to the maintenance of educational facilities for their members and the members' children.

While local co-operative societies, reluctant as yet to give up their autonomy, are not quite at one with the notion of nationalization, there is an undercurrent of opinion at work toward that gigantic end. It is planned by those in favor of the proposed development that a co-operative council, which would become a sort of co-operative parliament, would be formed of 150 members; these would be divided into committees whose special functions would be the control of buying and selling, production, property and buildings, banking and finance, law and parliamentary work, stock taking and valuations, insurance and old age pensions, housing, congress, conferences and general propaganda, journalism and literature, direction and control of education, foreign relations.

One of the most important features of a national co-operative society would be the accumulation of funds for the extension of productive works and the spread of co-operative ideas and aims. It has been estimated by J. C. Gray, general secretary of the Co-operative Union, that

\$25,000,000 could be saved annually out of the present profits of the movement.

For the last fifty years profits which have gone into the pockets of the people have amounted to the vast sum of \$1,000,000,000 or more. The great hope would be that under a proper system of the accumulation of a certain percentage of the profits for the objects named the national council could in time solve, as far as co-operators are concerned, the present vexing social problems, labor problems, old age problems and educational problems. The object would be to form a co-operative State, to establish co-operative communities, to lay out co-operative towns on garden city lines.—New York Sun.

AMERICANIZATION OF CANADA

Great Influx of Immigrants From United States To Canada Raises Interesting Question.

The weakness of the British imperial idea when confronted with practical considerations of commerce is discussed by Mr. Louis Corbally in a current English magazine. He takes the rapid development of Western Canada as his subject. He speaks from the British viewpoint, and takes an alarming view of the influx of Americans into the Northwest. They not only equal in numbers the immigrants from the United Kingdom, but they are far more active and enterprising spirits, and the Americanization of that country goes forward rapidly. Oddly enough, the Canadians of the west do not admit that their country is becoming Americanized. They insist that a new type of Canadian is being evolved from the mixture of immigration, who will be the creator of the great Canadian nation that has been dreamed of and never realized. Mr. Corbally remarks that "it is difficult to see daylight ahead or to discern how optimism and magnificent self-confidence among a comparatively small section of the people is going to prevail, in the long run, against the torrential influx of forces which threaten to swamp it."

The imaginary boundary between the United States and Canada is rapidly disappearing in the northwest. "You pass through a broken wire fence," says Mr. Corbally, "and you are told that you have left British and stand on American soil; at the next house you find that the farmer is a brother of him with whom you stopped overnight, in Canada; as you ride through his herd, you notice many brands familiar across the boundary. The land is one; the people are one, and the herds are mingled; the absurd fence is broken down in many places. You wonder how long that frontier—the barbed wire and the tariff—will endure."

The Americanization of Canada is shown in

the press, which takes its style from the American newspapers; in the American books and periodicals found everywhere; in the hotels, the barber shops, the bar, and even the clothes worn and the language spoken. All are American. The influence of Eastern Canada seems to have departed entirely. The Canadians look southward rather than eastward; and as for England, it is very far away. One striking instance of the community of interest between Western Canada and the United States is noted by Mr. Corbally in the matter of the Lethbridge coal strike. In order to end the strike and avert a famine, the deputy minister of labor, McKenzie King, went from Ottawa to the assistance of Premier Scott, of Saskatchewan. But the man who held the key to the situation was an American, John Mitchell; and the Canadian cabinet minister and

the premier of Saskatchewan were forced to travel 2000 miles, down into Indiana, to treat with a foreigner for the settlement of a domestic dispute under the British flag!

The advantages of commerce lie to the southward, where James J. Hill has tapped Canadian territory at a dozen points, and is rapidly increasing her commercial facilities. Only the tariff wall remains, and it is tottering. With this wall removed Western Canada will merge into the United States. The Canadians themselves will be likely to demand annexation to the United States the moment the Canadian government or Great Britain attempts to separate them from their market. The ties of business are becoming far stronger than the sentimental tie that binds that great region to the British empire.—Washington Post.

Where Is the Flag of England?

And the winds of the world made answer,

North, south and east and west:

"Wherever there's wealth to covet,

Or land that can be possessed;

Wherever are savage races,

To cozen, coerce and scare,

Ye shall find the vaunted ensign:

For the English flag is there!

"Ay, it waves o'er the blazing hovels

Whence African victims fly.

To be shot by explosive bullets,

Or to wretchedly starve and die!

And where the beach comber harries

Isles of the Southern sea,

At the peak of his hellish vessel

'Tis the English flag flies free.

"It has floated o'er scenes of pillage,

It has flaunted o'er deeds of shame,

It has waved o'er the fell marauder

As he ravished with sword and flame.

It has looked upon ruthless slaughter

And massacre dire and grim;

It has heard the shrieks of the victims

Drown even the Jingo hymn.

"Where is the flag of England?

Seek the land where the natives rot;

Where decay and assured extinction

Must soon be the people's lot.

Go search for the once glad islands,

Where disease and death are rife,

And the greed of a callous commerce

Now battens on human life!

"Where is the flag of England?

Go sail where rich galleons come

With shoddy and 'loaded' cottons,

And beer and Bibles and rum;

Go, too, where brute force has triumphed,

And hypocrisy makes its lair,

And your question will find its answer,

For the flag of England is there!"

—Henry Labouche'e.

The Call of the Car

When the lilac trees are budding,

And the roads are warm and dry,

Then I long to see the landscape

Like a ribbon reeling by,

And to hear the engine throbbing

With a strong and steady beat,

With the wheel beneath my fingers,

And the brake beneath my feet.

Gliding up the hills so rocky,

Sliding down the valleys long,

Humming o'er the level places,

Drumming out a reckless song,

Scooting round the lonesome corners,

Tooting gayly on the horn,

Waking up the sleepy hamlets,

Making merry in the morn.

O it's pleasant in a hammock

Swinging in a shady place,

And a joy to skim the billows

With the spray upon your face,

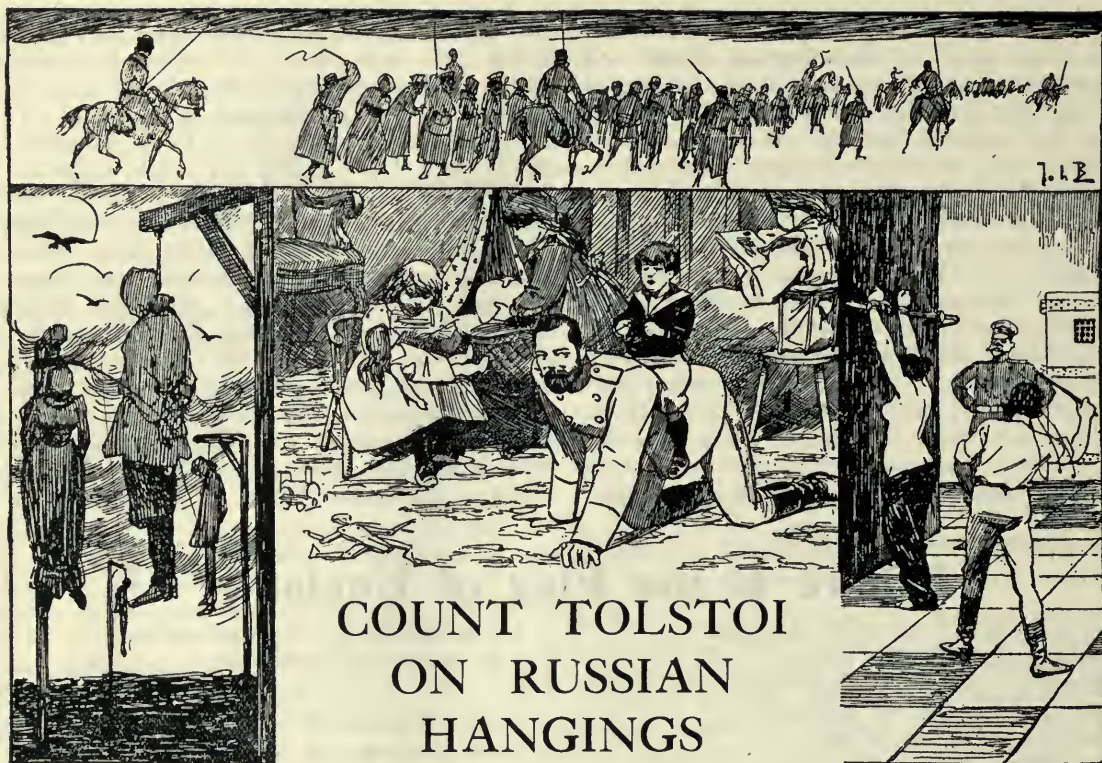
But the maddest, merriest rapture

On this time-worn earthly star

Is a spin across the country

In a speedy auto car.

—Minna Irving, in New York Times.



COUNT TOLSTOI ON RUSSIAN HANGINGS

VENERABLE PHILOSOPHER-AUTHOR ASKS FOR AMERICAN
INTERVENTION—RUSSIAN GRAND DUKES
TO BE DEPRIVED OF OFFICE

DRIVEN to a fever of anger, indignation and despair by the awful massacres on the hangman's scaffold, which are now swooping over Russia, Count Leo Tolstoi has written the most terrible arraignment of the Czar and his agents of execution that ever came from the great novelist's pen.

He has sent it by careful hands to London to be forwarded for publication in America in the hope to force public indignation, that Russian executions may be arrested. The article is entitled, "I Can Not Be Silent," and is reported by the New York American as follows:

"Seven death sentences, two in St. Petersburg, one in Moscow, two in Penza and two in Riga. Four executions, two in Kherson, one in Vilna, one in Odessa."

This, daily repeated in every newspaper and continued, not for weeks, nor months, not for one year, but for years!

And this in Russia, that same Russia where the people regard every criminal as a man to be pitied, and where, till quite recently, capital punishment was not recognized by law.

I take up today's paper, the ninth of May; it is something awful. The paper contains these few words:

"Today in Kherson on the Strelbilzky Field twelve peasants were hanged for an attack made with intent to rob on a landed proprietor's estate in the Elizabetgrad district."

A short time ago there were not two executioners to be found in all Russia. In the eighties there was only one. Not so now!

A small shopkeeper in Moscow, whose affairs were in a bad way, having offered his services to perform the murders arranged by the Government and receiving a hundred roubles (fifty dollars) for each person changed, soon mended his affairs so well that he no longer required this additional business, and is now carrying on his former trade.

"But what is to be done?" you say. "What is to be done? How are the iniqui-

ties that are now perpetrated to be stopped?"

The answer is very simple: Cease to do what you are doing.

Yes, consider it, all of you, from the highest to the lowest accomplices in murder, consider who you are and cease to do what you are doing. Cease, not for your own sake, not for the sake of your own personality, not for the sake of men, not that you may cease to be blamed, but for your soul's sake and for the God who lives within you.

RUSSIAN JUSTICE

Instigators and Perpetrators of Massacre Receive Light Sentences in Russian Court.

Another discredibly impressive illustration of Russian "justice" has been provided in the sentences passed on those who were convicted of participation in the Bialystok massacre of 1905. That was one of the worst of the many pogroms by which within the past few years the Russian Government has been disgraced. It did not deprive Kisheneff of its bad pre-eminence, but in the extent of its atrocities it was a close second. According to the official statement eleven Christians and seventy-three Jews were killed under conditions of revolting cowardice, cruelty and horror, while twenty-three Christians and eighty-two Jews were more or less seriously wounded. It is probable that no judicial proceedings whatever would have been taken, but that the outrage would have been covered up or glossed over like many another but for the discussions in the Duma which forced the authorities to go through the forms of an investigation.

Although there were hundreds of persons implicated in the outrage, just twenty-nine were placed under arrest, and these were tried under conditions which rendered the proceedings a farce. Once more an attempt was made to show that the persons who suffered from the disturbance, against whom the whole fury of the mob was directed, had deliberately provoked the violence of which they were the victims. They had brought a merited chastisement upon themselves by attacking a church procession. That is something which these poor, peacefully disposed, defenseless Jews would be so likely to do, knowing as they did, the terrible consequences to themselves of such a provocation! It is the old story of the lamb which was killed and eaten by the wolf for muddying the stream. There was no reason in it, but when a crime

has been determined any pretext can be made to serve for its excuse.

At the trial the counsel for the Jewish community introduced evidence proving that the attack on the church procession had been made by the soldiers and the police as a means of arousing the fury of the populace, and this is much more credible. But the court was looking for opportunities to acquit and any testimony tending to relieve the accused from culpability was welcome. In the end one of the prisoners was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, thirteen were condemned to imprisonment for terms varying from six months to a year, and fifteen were acquitted. Such were the penalties prescribed for wholesale murder, and the "Novoe Vremya," the leading newspaper of St. Petersburg, justifies them upon the ground that the destruction of Jews can not be called murder, but is the outcome of years of distress.

"Kill a Jew! pooh, pooh, kill two." That seems to be the Russian idea, but the country in which it is entertained can not expect to be admitted to an equal fellowship with civilized communities.—Philadelphia Inquirer.



The Czar Confers With His Premier.

DUMA EXERCISES POWER

Made Up of Conservatives—Russian Parliament Shows Unexpected Strength.

In view of the conditions under which it was elected it was very generally supposed that the present Duma would be entirely subservient to the government, and that it would hardly undertake to do more than register the Ministerial decrees. Its members were chosen by an electorate, from which all but the presumably reactionary elements had been carefully excluded, and a large majority of them professed principles which unequivocally classified them as conservatives. The few radicals who had managed



The Little Father's Manifesto: My Program Is the Tranquillization and Reform of Russia.

to squeeze in were thus reduced to powerlessness and it was not to be expected that a body thus constituted would assert itself with any degree of energy or go far toward upholding the principle of government through representation.

But it is the unexpected that happens. This Duma, without provoking any conflict with the executive has maintained its dignity far more effectively than either of its predecessors and has done much more than they did to justify a considerable degree of confidence that the Russian people may presently acquire the capacity of self-government and work out their

political salvation through the parliamentary institutions with which they have been provided. It will not have been forgotten that a few weeks ago a member of the Council who had inconsiderately expressed his satisfaction that Russia was still an autoeracy in effect was compelled to retract his statement and to apologize for its utterance, and now it is the Minister of Finance who has learned that the Duma takes itself seriously and does not propose to acquiesce in any infringement on its rights.

No one of its functions is more important than the control of the national finances. It has always been through holding the power of the purse that parliaments have been enabled to enforce their authority and to keep the executive in check, and when the Minister of Finance last January negotiated a foreign loan of \$83,000,000 without parliamentary authorization he fairly laid himself open to the rebuke which the Duma recently administered. That was a mistake which will hardly be repeated, if only because foreign financiers will hardly care, after this expression of the Duma's sentiments, to take a loan which has not received its sanction for fear it might refuse to provide for its repayment. As for the Minister of Finance, he showed that he had learned his lesson by introducing a bill covering another loan to meet the current deficit.

The world is not hearing so much of this Duma as it used to hear of the other two, but that is because it is confining its attention to the transaction of the public business.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

RUSSIAN GRAND DUKES

Czar Nicholas Seeks to Free the Country From Useless Functionaries.

St. Petersburg.—Whatever the force back of Czar Nicholas in ridding the country of the Grand Dukes, it is admitted by all that if he succeeds he will have taken the most important step toward the salvation of Russia that has been taken in the last quarter of a century. Of the entire list of royal leeches Vladimir is the only one who will retain his official position. Of the others these are certain to go:

Boris, whose excesses form an international scandal, and who disgraced himself and his country on his trip to the United States.

Cyril, who spends most of his time in Paris with the gayest set and who shocked Europe by marrying a divorced woman.

Paul, who eloped with the wives of several men and was publicly degraded and thrown out of the army.

Constantine, scientist, author and translator of Shakespeare, who became insane over "Ham-

et," superinduced by his shocking excesses. Alexis, whose mentality has been clouded since the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius.

Michael, uncle of the Czar, who scandalized Europe by his relations with Countess Torby, once exiled by a former Czar.

Andre, cousin of the Czar, whose private life is notoriously bad.

Michael, brother of the Czar, half-witted and pitifully ignorant.

The Countess Torby was, before her marriage to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, Countess Sophie of Merenburg. As is well known, the engagement of his favorite cousin and aid-de-camp to a lady of only morganatic royal birth—for the Countess was a daughter of Prince Nicholas of Nassau by his morganatic union with the daugh-

ter of the great Polish patriot and poet, Pushkin—made the Czar very angry. The Grand Duke, however, was romantic; he preferred exile from his native country to separation from the woman he loved, and the marriage has turned out a singularly happy one. The British King and Queen both honor the Countess Torby with their special friendship, and of late years the Grand Duke and his family—for the Countess is mother of several charming children—spend the summer of each year at Keele Hall, in England. In the neighborhood of this historic house his imperial highness and his charming-looking wife have made themselves exceedingly popular. They take part in the local festivities, and entertain both gentle and simple in the beautiful grounds, which have become Countess Torby's especial care.—New York American.

AFFAIRS IN LATIN AMERICA

BRAZIL BUILDS DREADNAUGHTS AND PRESS CONCLUDES THEY ARE FOR JAPAN—LARGER NAVY ASKED FOR UNITED STATES—TROUBLE IN SOUTH AMERICA AND HAYTI

THE curiosity excited by the proposed extraordinary increase of the Brazilian fleet has, after many rumors, crystallized into the assertion that her warships—among them three 19,000 ton "Dreadnaughts"—now under construction in England, and those other vessels of lesser importance lately built or proposed, are really intended as reinforcements for the Japanese navy.

Early in this year, when the Atlantic fleet was off Rio de Janeiro a correspondent of the New York Herald pointed out the persistency of certain rumors regarding the extension and possible disposition of the additions to the Brazilian navy. This was followed by reports to Washington—from unofficial but trustworthy sources—that Brazil's naval progress should be carefully studied, and later the probabilities of an agreement between Brazil and Japan were indicated. Finally, a Berlin dispatch explicitly declared that Brazil had ordered the construction in England of thirty war vessels of different types.

It is quite true that to secure an overmastering naval superiority in South American waters Brazil might be willing to make such a costly adventure, but it is true also that such an expenditure must be deemed extraordinary at this season, when the external and internal conditions of our South American neighbor are considered. It is possible this great increase may have been entered upon with the expectation that should an emergency arise abroad and no disturbances threaten at home, the battleships could be disposed of at a profit, or, as reported now, there may have been from the beginning an agreement with Japan. This is the opinion of the New York Herald. Views of other papers are given below.

Larger Navy for United States.

Let us hope that Japan is not using Brazil as a catspaw for the increase of her navy on a gigantic scale through methods not altogether alien to the theories and practices of her diplomacy. In any event, some of these possibilities reassert the vital importance to this country of

a fleet that will safeguard our Atlantic shores with the assurance now furnished in the Pacific by the armored vessels cruising or stationed there.

It has long been apparent that Japan is neglecting nothing that can place her in a superior position in her dealings with the United States,

mise the peace of the world the United States would do well to take a leaf out of Japan's book. If Japan can find an intermediary power willing to act as a stalking horse the United States should be able to do so.

That Brazil is serving Japan in this way appears indisputable, for, in spite of official denials



DENVER POST.

CAN THE GRAND OLD MAN OF MEXICO RIDE THIS ONE DOWN?

and no surprise need be excited by this reported new move in the game. It is imperative, therefore, that this country should take steps that will prevent the Japanese securing such a superiority. This means, in the fewest possible words, that a big navy adequate for the assured protection of the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts should be provided with the least possible delay.

Instead of bewailing that Brazil should be willing for a penniary consideration to compro-

mise the peace of the world the United States should be excited by this reported new move in the game. It is imperative, therefore, that this country should take steps that will prevent the Japanese securing such a superiority. This means, in the fewest possible words, that a big navy adequate for the assured protection of the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts should be provided with the least possible delay.

which in the circumstances are perhaps a necessity, it is a moral certainty that if the war ships that are being constructed for Brazil in British shipyards are not ordered avowedly for Japan they are "to be sold"—that is delivered—to Japan when completed.

The subterfuge is a masterly stroke of Oriental statesmanship. By its means Japan hopes to build up a huge navy secretly and with the greatest possible rapidity, but it is a game two can

play. In addition to the war ships already provided for in the naval program the United States administration should take steps to have others—battleships, cruisers, destroyers and torpedo craft—constructed abroad in the name of some obliging power. Why should not Argentina or Peru or Chili discover, as Brazil has just discovered, the advantages of a big navy? It could easily be arranged that the bills should be paid from Washington precisely as the bills for these Brazilian war ships are to be paid from Tokio.

Furthermore, the United States might even enter into competition for the vessels ordered by Brazil. It is officially asserted that they have not been ordered for Japan, but it is also made clear that they may be sold to Japan. That would seem to indicate that they are in the market, and, that being the case, why should not the United States bid for them? The price demanded, no matter how exorbitant it might seem, should not prevent the administration from acquiring the war ships, for their acquisition by the United States would safeguard the country against a war with Japan and such a safeguard would be cheap at any price.

So the United States should not only follow Japan's example and utilize intermediary Powers in the work of building up the navy, but should also endeavor to acquire the vessels, which Brazil appears inclined to cede to Japan or to the highest bidder, for business comes before sentiment.—New York Herald.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS

Policy of Brazil May Start Movement of Warship Building by South American States.

In the circumstances, it is not easy to imagine our southern neighbor playing us a scurvy trick and helping Japan secretly to add so greatly to her naval strength. Yet Brazil can not possibly need so enormous an addition to her own navy.—Baltimore News.

The names of the Albany and the New Orleans on our naval roster remind us that some ten years ago we ourselves purchased a couple of warships from that same Brazil, and we have a notion that similar transactions have occurred between other Powers many times. Why not? So there are the two strings to our bow.—New York Tribune.

Instead of giving thought as to what the war vessels are to be used for, or imaginary bugaboos, it might be profitable to ask ourselves why it is that this magnificent order should have passed over the United States and gone to England. We have the steel, we have the men—thousands of them out of employment; we have the skill. Where in the economic scheme of things are we

at such fault that when it comes to a magnificent purchase of ships our sister republic, with which we are on the best of terms, passes us over?—Washington Herald.

Every government to its taste. While the powers that be at Washington glory in the fact that we are now the second naval Power of the world, it is Brazil's ambition to take the ninth place, superseding Austria. This is in accordance with the rule governing the race for naval supremacy. If you can not come up to the rank of a first-rater, if you can not beat the second and third-raters, try to get ahead of the ninth-rater—at all events, get a navy bigger than that of some other



Watch Out, Little Man!

Power. You must beat somebody or somebody will beat you.—Philadelphia Record.

If the southern republic designs these ships for her own use it is natural to inquire why she plans so large a sea force in time of peace, and when, so far as can be seen at this distance, there is no war cloud on her horizon. If she intends to sell any or all of them to Japan, that is another matter. Apparently there is nothing in international law to prevent her taking such a course, and there would be a neat profit to her in the transaction.—Providence Journal.

It is not likely that Argentina and Chili will be content with their present navies when Brazil possesses such preponderating power on the sea. So the policy of Brazil will probably lead to an era of battleship building that will place the three leading South American countries among the important naval Powers.—Baltimore Sun.

More Trouble for the
European Powers.



Uncle Sam Calls His Youngster Home, but the
Bad Boy Doesn't Look as if He Cared. In
Fact, He Seems Mad About Something.

SITUATION IN HAYTI

Execution of Revolutionists Still Goes On—
President Alexis' Term Nears End.

At the city of Cape Haytien recently action was taken before a military court against sixteen citizens, charged with having participated in the insurrection of January last. After two days' session and "interesting debates," the court rendered its verdict. Generals P. L. Valcour Theodore and Aristomene Guillaume, both formerly commanders of military districts, were sentenced to hard work for life; Generals Napoleon Moreau Jr., and Jean Mene Lamarque, also former commanders, were sentenced to be shot. The remainder were acquitted. All this is considered here as a great mockery, just to show that people are regularly tried here and sentenced by regular courts. The authorities believe that by so doing they annul all charges made to the contrary.

Distress is on the increase here and the exchange against American gold is rising rapidly. This stands at 650 per cent, owing to the arrival of the first 200,000 gourdes of the new emission. By the time the bulk of it is on hand, about October next, the rate will surely reach 1,000 per cent. Besides, there is a rumor going around about a new emission of a couple of millions. As we are in the last year of the government of Nord Alexis, according to the old usage in Hayti, the chance is at hand for those in power to dictate their last will, as follows: "Dear fellow citizens, there is the country. We leave it in your hands, and you can do with it as you please. We have already our share."

The French cruiser Chasseloup-Lauban arrived here on the same day that the United States Marietta left for the north. The Marietta was the last ship to remain in this harbor since the happenings of last March. The presence of the French cruiser is entirely accidental, but the Haytians believe there must be some connection between the two governments to which the ships belong. The President is supposed to have remarked:

"What is the matter with those whites (blancs)? One American ship leaves, another comes. All the time like that. Now the last one left and a French ship comes in, just as if she had been waiting behind the door."

The religious festival and procession of Corpus Christi took place here recently. This is the most imposing religious manifestation in Hayti, and the greatest reverence was observed by the public at large. At the end of the procession rode the celebrated General Jules A. Coicou. Needless to say, he was clad in a most gorgeous uniform, an exact copy of the one worn by the military com-

mander of Paris on State occasions. Excepting a few officers the soldiery which took part in the procession were more or less in rags.—Correspondence to the New York Herald.

Americans Welcome in Hayti.

In order to understand the situation, Americans should know that this is the last year of General Nord Alexis' term of office as President of Hayti. He will surrender the reins of government on May 15 next. He is a very old man—ninety or ninety-one years old, I believe. Certain persons have assumed that he would attempt to retain the presidency, but he has told some of those with whom he was intimate that such an idea was preposterous.

In Hayti the President is not elected by popular vote, but by the vote of our Congress, composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. There is bound to be considerable bitterness in the campaign for his successor, with all of the acrimonious personalities conventional to elections. Three of the candidates for the presidency are men who are actually outside of Haytian territory, and who have either taken up arms against the republic or been active sympathizers with revolutionary movements. These men and others who are not in favor with the government fear that Congress will elect some adherent of Alexis, or at least one who is opposed to them. They are conducting a campaign against Hayti, caring less for the result of their country than about the fulfilment of their personal ambitions.

At the present moment Hayti is particularly disposed to welcome Americans who go there with the intention of developing the natural resources of the country. There are mines to be opened, railroads to be built, fields to be cultivated and public works of every kind to be inaugurated. The feeling in my country at the present moment is that responsible parties having the necessary capital and brains should be encouraged. We want enterprising Americans to come down with the idea that they will make their fortunes in half a dozen years and will then retire.—Haytian Consul General to New York, in New York Herald.

UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELA

Diplomatic Relations Severed But War Not
Regarded as Probable.

The administration, having waited in vain for the Senate to act upon the Venezuelan question, has now severed diplomatic relations with Venezuela, the latter having severed diplomatic relations with the United States, and there is a mild suggestion that a serious situation may develop if President Castro does not take the hint

and comply with American demands. It is reported that Venezuela is also in trouble with Holland, and that Castro is rapidly drifting into complications which threaten both war and revolution.

We do not think the administration will go so far as to make a display of force against Venezuela. President Roosevelt has been exceedingly deliberate in the matter of the claims against that government. He has apparently regarded them as lacking in merit somewhere or as being involved in such doubt as to make it impolitic to press Castro to the wall. There has been no sign of Rooseveltian energy in the prosecution of the case, and this fact is good reason for believing that the President will not now make these claims the basis of forcible action. Secretary Root's last note to Venezuela was vigorously worded, it is true; but there was no hint in it that the United States would go beyond the bounds of diplomatic endeavor in pressing its demand.

There is not discernible any sign that the American public favors a demonstration against Venezuela. On the contrary, it seems probable that any steps tending toward the use of force would be unpopular. The merits of the American claims are not understood by the public, and there is a tendency to quote the maxim, "Caveat emptor," even granting that the claims are meritorious. The Americans who invested money in Venezuela were bound to abide by the decisions of the Venezuelan courts. Now, if these courts rendered iniquitous judgments at Castro's order, as is alleged, it is evident that the United States can not enforce collection of the claims without making the most serious allegations against the Venezuelan government and its courts. President Castro could not be expected to acknowledge that the government and courts are corrupt. He does, in fact, make vehement denial of the allegation. His presentation of his cause does not lack force or plausibility, and it has had some weight in this country.

It is perhaps a fair summing up of the Venezuelan case to say that the American government is not quite sure that it is right. If this be true, it is hardly likely that it will "go ahead." At any rate, much more information would be demanded by the people before they would approve any warlike steps. The American people have never gone into a war without feeling sure they were right. They would probably hesitate before approving even a righteous war which might leave another large semi-civilized region on their hands.—Washington Post.

VIEWS OF PRESS.

Some Advocate Drastic Measures, Others Prefer Moderation.

The proper treatment of that country would be the gradual withdrawal from it of all foreign investments and of all foreign residents, leaving it strictly to its own devices. No better cure could be devised for the greed and rapacity that underlie all of the Venezuelan troubles.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Castro is likely to find he is up against it in more than one direction. Holland has made a demand on Venezuela for redress for the seizure of Dutch ships and mails. And there are other Old World Powers which have a rod in pickle for the bumptious individual who seems to have an idea that statesmanship and patriotism consist in bucking against the accepted provisions of international law. And some of those European governments lack the patience and forbearance shown by the United States.—Troy Times.

The experience of the United States has been the experience of other nations. Patience has ceased to be a virtue. Compulsion by the use of force, not as a punishment but as a means to secure justice, seems the only course left. But is it worth while? Perhaps the friends of international peace, whose mission is to prevent wars, can solve the problem by suggesting a means of moral suasion which will convert the Venezuelan bad boy into a rational and companionable member of the family of nations.—Boston Herald.

In the various controversies which have arisen between this country and his own, President Castro had lately assumed a tone which rendered further negotiation impracticable, and the government at Washington was relegated to a choice between two alternatives. It could either actively and openly resent President Castro's impertinences and give him a needed lesson in good manners by an application of the "big stick" or it could adopt the more prudent if less spectacular course which has now been pursued.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The United States has cut off Venezuela from its visiting list, and we will now see what the impudent little republic and its arbitrary President will do when they can no longer say to pressing European creditors, "My friend, Uncle Sam."—Baltimore American.

The man who quarrels with all or most of his neighbors while they are at peace and in friendship among themselves may pretty safely be suspected of being in the wrong. Sometimes there is an Athanasius contramundum who is in the right. But that sort of Athanasius does not appear to be indigenous to Venezuela.—New York Tribune.

UNREST IN MEXICO

Trouble Called Work of Bandits by Government and Revolutionary by Others.

The news from Mexico during the last week or so has been of the most perplexing character. One set of reports has been very alarming, telling of attacks on considerable towns and cities, serious disaffection, captures, eagerness of citizens to join the "revolutionary" bands, co-operation of the latter with the Yaquis, government panic, and so on. Another set of reports has attributed a good deal of the trouble to mere outcasts, bandits and low criminals, and ridiculed all talk of "revolution." It has been pointed out, too, that some of the alleged "raided cities" are known to no gazetteer or map, and that the reports are generally full of wild exaggerations. The type of liar produced by the Mexican frontier is notoriously unbridled and exuberant, and some allowance must be made for mere flights of imagination.

However, that disorders exist in the north central part of Mexico and elsewhere is admitted by official statements. Martial law has been proclaimed over a considerable area, President Diaz has ordered that captured rebels be severely dealt with, and the United States has been asked to enforce strictly all laws bearing on the unlawful movements and conspiracies of Mexican citizens on the American side of the frontier.

As to the origin and nature of the "rebellion" very little is known anywhere. The Mexican authorities have no explanations to give, belittling, indeed, the whole affair, representing it as purely anarchical and objectless, and assuring all observers that peace and order will be fully restored in a few days. Alleged members of self-styled Mexican juntas operating in Texas and Missouri have had themselves interviewed and have proclaimed to the rather indifferent world that a real revolution was in progress in Mexico. The troops would soon go over to the "invaders"; the people were with the insurgents; the government was on its last legs, and marvelous things were about to happen in the land so long governed by Diaz.

But, strangely enough, none of these interviews even attempted to furnish a bill of grievances, a defense and justification of the "revolution." Everything in them was vague, mysterious, puzzling. Decent regard for the opinion of mankind usually prompts revolutionists to draw up a formal indictment of the regime they would destroy. What ails Mexico and the Diaz government from the viewpoint of the "insurgents"? The country has prospered and advanced; it has been on excellent terms with the great powers

and by them held up to Central America as a model and exemplar. No one has heard of any acts of tyranny and reaction against which patriots could not fail to protest. The junta must pardon most of us for assuming that the rebels have no case entitling them to consideration. They can not complain if leading papers accuse them of wantonly criminal aims, of the desire to loot and fish in troubled waters.—Chicago Record-Herald.

REVOLUTIONARY VIEW

Iron Hand of Diaz Said to Have Caused Widespread Discontent and Hardship.

A member of the junta responsible for the outbreak gave the following interview to the New York Herald:

"The idea that the attack on Las Vacas and Viesca were the acts of bandits is not true. These towns are more than a hundred miles apart and the attacks were made the same day. You will note that no home was sacked, no pillaging done, no personal outrages committed. The objective point in these attacks was, as it will be hereafter for a time, the banks and rich mercantile houses that have money. Money is needed to buy arms. That is the first thing to be obtained. With a good treasury, the revolution would become very serious at once. If put down it will break out again very soon, because the people are determined not to live longer under existing conditions. To the world at large Mexico is a republic. To us this is far from being true. It is true that Mexico has grown wealthy, has been developed, ranks all other southern republics and has had peace for many years, but at what cost only the people of Mexico know."

"There is no voting there, no choice of candidates.

"There is never but one ticket—the government's ticket. Vote that or stay away from the polls. No nomination against the government's candidate for any office is allowed under pain of imprisonment or death. It is true the people in cities are taught to read and write—some of them—but in the interior districts there are no schools, and the people cry for them. There is no freedom of the press. There is no ownership of land for the poor man; it is held in vast estates, the owners of which pay him from eighteen to twenty-five cents a day for hard work. They get him into such debt that it is handed down from one generation to another and never wiped out. And that no man can lift this yoke except by the sword has become the belief of Mexico.

"As an instance that Mexico is not a republic

let me cite the fact published in a recent Washington dispatch that Ambassador Creel had been given a vacation to take up his duties as Governor of Chihuahua. Would it be possible in the Republic of the United States for President Roosevelt to send a Governor of a State to Mexico as an Ambassador. Yet Mexico is moulded on the plan of the United States and has quite as beautiful a constitution. Ambassador Creel and the Terrazos family absolutely control the lives and fortunes of all the people in Chihuahua. They own all banks, railroads, the land, finances; they are far more absolute than Rockefeller or any so-called 'boss' could possibly be here. Personally I have nothing to say against Ambassador Creel or President Diaz, but the system the people live under in a so-called republic has taxed them to the limit. I might go on and cite that Vice-President Corral, slated by Diaz as his successor, is also Minister of Marine and of the Interior.

"He is thus second in power in the civil establishment, but controls the army and navy, and the people are told he is to rule them direct in time. There will always be a revolutionary party in Mexico until the Republic is one in fact as well as name.

Farmers the Discontented.

"I do not think the Socialists, who are quite numerous among the laboring classes in the cities, are at all responsible for this present uprising. The people that have risen are in a farming com-

munity where the wrongs I have mentioned have banded agricultural people together. The laborers, particularly those of the railroad shops, tried to organize labor unions, but the government, owning the railroads, told them to break them up or leave the country. The unions dissolved, but socialism took the place of unionism, and its members are ready to join a revolution if it looks promising. They, as well as we and thousands of Mexicans on the ground, will await the result of the Mexican battle of Lexington, for that is what we regard the fight following the attack on Las Vacas.

"Then if the government is repulsed anywhere or fails to make short work of the bolder spirits I am confident that more than fifty thousand Mexicans will rise within a few weeks and join them. The loudly proclaimed fact that Mexico has an army of fifty thousand well drilled, well equipped soldiers holds no terrors for them. They know that army is entirely recruited from the jails and prisons. Murderers and thieves are given the choice of service or death or imprisonment. There are no enlistments from the free people. Can such an army withstand them when, with a just cause, they become aroused? Mexicans like myself do not think so. We await, therefore, the growth of the revolution. In the meantime we have assurances that the St. Louis junta will help with funds, and friends in New York have only to be assured of the probable success of the uprising to subscribe liberally."

Eatin'

Now, wot's de use o' joshin'
An' allus givin' digs,
A-laughin' an' a-jokin'
An' sayin' boys is pigs.

Pa says me stummick's rubber,
Er gumerlastic stuff,
An' says me legs is holler,
I never gits enough.

An' sister, she's a teacher
'Way up to number five.
She says the anerconder
Jest eats 'em up alive.

An' how a nostrich gobbles,
An' gulps wit' great delight,
Jest grabs an' grabs an' swallers
'Most anything in sight!

Aunt Jane she says my manners
Is really shockin' bad,

T' see a boy s' greedy
Is 'scouraging' an' sad!

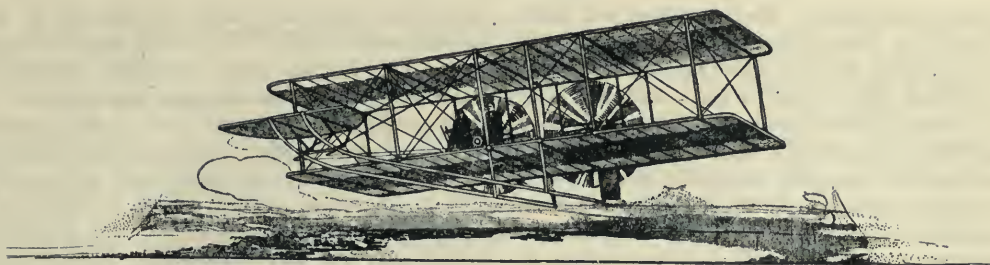
But ma she knows about it,
She's Johnny-on-de-spot!
She says when boys is growin'
Dey has t' eat a lot.

An' bread an' jam is cheaper
'An medicine an' pills;
She'd radder pay de grocer
Dan pay de doctor bills.

An' sometimes w'en dey's knockin',
She sorter winks her eye,
An' slips acrost de table
Anudder piece o' pie.

An' says, "Now, don't y' mind 'em,
I knows 'em, dat I do.
W'en dey was kids an' hungry
W'y, dey was jest like you!"

—Judge.



CONQUEST OF THE AIR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PLANS TO MAKE EXTENSIVE TEST
OF HEAVIER-THAN-AIR FLYING MACHINES—EXPERTS PREDICT
THAT FLIGHT WILL BE COMMON WITHIN THE NEXT DECADE

WHETHER the ingenuity of man has yet reached the stage where it can obtain a mastery over the air, whether motor-driven aeroplanes can be made serviceable vehicles of transit, whether dirigibles are of any use or balloons of any value—these and other interesting problems relating to aerial navigation are soon to have crucial and deciding tests.

It is in America that these tests will be made, and the month of August is big with

the fate of aviarism. In addition to these official tests, which are to be conducted by officers of the army and navy and the Chief of the Signal Service, there are to be other exhibitions—and peradventure an international contest, with Delagrange, the Wright brothers, Herring and Curtiss, among the entrants. In the subjoined article, printed in the New York Times, the full details of the aeroplanes to be tested by the United States Government are given.

TO SOLVE AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Official Tests of Worldwide Importance to Be Made This Month.

On August 13 the United States War Department will begin the first official test ever given to gasless flying machines. These trials will be made at Fort Myer, Virginia, and scientists in this country and abroad are awaiting them with keenest interest. They are of incalculable importance to the science of air navigation, because if the flying machines do at Fort Myer all that the Government has laid out for them to do they will demonstrate beyond cavil that air travel is practical, and with that fact established it will simply be a question of turning out machines rapidly enough to meet the demand stimulated by these demonstrations.

France and Germany are jealously hoping that American aeroplanes may not prove brilliantly successful, for if they do it will give the United States Government the conspicuous

honor of being the first in the world to recognize perfect and install practical dynamic flying machines. In the development and use of dirigible balloons the European Governments have surpassed us by leaps and bounds, but in the realm of mechanical flight we are a long way in the lead. Professor Langley, the Wright Brothers, A. M. Herring, O. Chanute, and other Americans progressively discovered and developed the basic principles of the heavier-than-air machine, and men like Delagrange and Farman of France have only adopted what our inventors worked out for them.

Two flying machines will go into the arena at Fort Myer. Both are completed and ready for the race. One of them was built by the Wright brothers, and is being guarded day and night in their factory in Dayton, Ohio. The other, built by A. M. Herring, is locked up in the builder's laboratory in New York. About a week before the trials the machines will be shipped to Fort Myer, where they will be set up and begin jockey-

ing for the final heats. Both builders will have large tents, or aerodromes, erected near the grounds in which to house their machines, for the trials will last thirty days or more, and will constitute a most rigid test in every particular. They will be tested for distance, speed, endurance, and in every other function requisite for serviceable scouting ships in actual warfare. A five-mile rectangular course will be measured off, and a commission named by the War Department will act as judges.

If they fill all requirements the Wrights will receive \$25,000 for their machine, if it makes forty miles an hour, and ten per cent additional for every mile better than that speed. For every mile under forty a reduction of ten per cent will be made down to thirty-six miles an hour, and if it falls below that record it will be rejected. Herring is to receive \$20,000, with the same conditions of increase and deduction.

To the average man there is a fantastic side to the thing, but the closer one gets to the subject the more serious it becomes. The United States Government is not taking hold of it as a lawn festival entertainment, by any manner of means, and never were men in any enterprise more in earnest or more sanguine of success than are the builders of these machines. As yet the public has a very inadequate knowledge of the man-carrying aeroplane and what it is expected to do. But we know as much about them as most of us knew about automobiles ten years ago, and no doubt our knowledge will be very much greater before the end of another year. Following are some of the Government specifications to which the war aeroplanes must conform if they are accepted:

What the Machines Must Do.

First, they must have a speed in still air of thirty-six miles an hour, or better, and must be able to travel with the wind and against it. They must each carry two persons having a combined weight of 360 pounds, together with sufficient gasoline or other fuel to run the motor 125 miles. They must be able to remain in the air at least one hour, and during that test the machines must be steered in all directions and come down at the starting point without injury. They must be so constructed that they may be assembled and ready for flight inside of one hour and taken apart and packed in an army wagon in the same period of time. In the endurance flight the machine must be under perfect control and equilibrium at all times. They must be so designed as to ascend and come down in any country encountered in field service. It must be provided with some device or so constructed that safe descent may be made in case of accident to the propelling machinery. Withal, it must be so simple in construction that "an

intelligent man may learn to operate it within a reasonable time." In short, the Government has asked for an aerial scouting machine that will carry two men through the air, just as a fleet cavalry horse would carry a man overland, except, of course, that the air scout will discover things the equestrian scout could never see and will travel three or four times as fast. If the Wright and Herring machines meet all these requirements one may reasonably expect to see the whole civilized world making plans for air journeys within the next six months.

Description of Machines.

Extreme secrecy has been exercised by both Herring and the Wrights, but the Times is able to give a general description of both machines as they will appear in the trials at Fort Myer. While differing in some details, they are both built upon what is known as the "Herring-Chanute model," having two main, superimposed planes, with fore-and-aft guiding planes, or rudders, and gasoline motors of about forty horsepower capacity. The Wright machine is the larger. It weighs about 850 pounds, has a single, water-cooled motor of about 150 pounds weight, with two propellers placed in the rear of the main planes.

The Herring machine weighs about 200 pounds, and has two small motors, each driving two smaller propellers and placed in front of the main planes instead of behind them. Both machines are built to carry two men, and according to their builders have been thoroughly tested and are able to meet all of the Government's requirements.

So far as the Wrights' machine is concerned, there are several witnesses of its performances on the coast of North Carolina last May, when it made a score of flights under perfect control of the operator, and performed most of the feats that will be required of it at Fort Myer. On May 14 the writer saw the machine make several flights, covering from one to five miles, and traveling with remarkable steadiness against a wind of twenty miles an hour. On several occasions two men rode in the machine.

Thus far the Herring machine has escaped public scrutiny, although Mr. Herring declares that he has had his aerial steed out for three trials within the last thirty days, and that its conduct was such as to assure him that he will be entirely successful before the Government commission. Before the ordinary individual adopts aerial travel as a common mode of locomotion aeroplanes will have to attain what inventors call "automatic equilibrium," or the ability to adjust themselves to the many vagrant air currents which are pretty sure to send any heavier-than-air craft plunging to earth unless it is properly balanced. Herring says he has achieved that

now, and has built a machine that "actually thinks for itself."

Machine Must Think for Itself.

In a talk with the writer the other day he said: "The successful, practical aeroplane must have automatic equilibrium—it must think and act more quickly than a man can do, for there are a thousand wicked little currents constantly hitting your machine, and turning it this way and that, and unless it is constructed to take care of itself automatically no degree of skill or mechanical force could keep it in safe position."

But Mr. Herring does not explain this secret of automatic balance. The public must wait for the trials at Fort Myer, and even then, if it should succeed in keeping right side up the secret would not be apparent to the layman, for aeroplanes are creatures of mystery, as yet, and one must be a profound scientist as well as a thorough mechanic to comprehend the principles upon which they are constructed and operated.

The gyroscopic principle is employed to some extent in maintaining equilibrium, especially in the Herring machine, and will doubtless be used more generally as the development of dynamic flight progresses. The Wrights, at present, depend much upon the flexible ends of their main planes, which are operated by levers, turning the tips of these great wings upward or downward to counteract the effect of ground currents, after the fashion of a big bird flying close to earth.

But all that becomes interesting only after we have grown familiar with the thing as a whole and want to study it in detail. The main question just now is, Are we going to cast our automobiles and road carts into the scrap heap and take to the air? Not this season, surely, but if we accept the conclusions of the best authorities in the world the thing is just as certain to come within a very short time as that inventive genius remains at its task. Learned prophets differ as to the degree of practicability, but it is hard nowadays to find a thoroughly informed scientist or mechanical engineer who does not believe that mechanical flight will develop every bit as rapidly as did the automobile, and that we shall be using these aerial vehicles for pleasure, sport, and military service universally within the next decade.

The War Dirigible Ships.

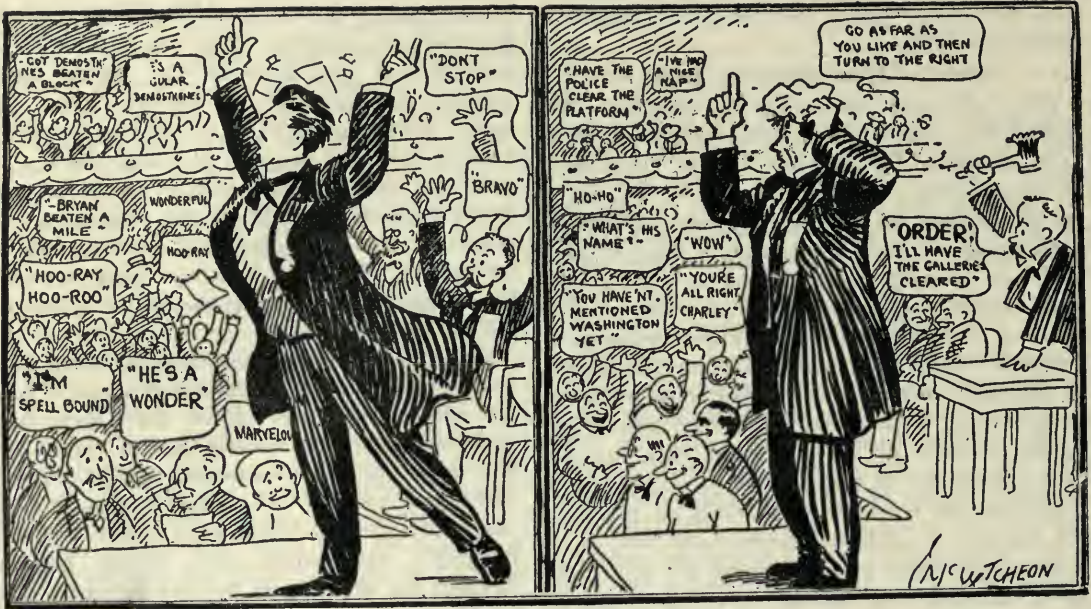
The war dirigible has, of course, taken its established place in the military equipment of nearly all nations except the United States. Germany and France each have a fleet of large dirigibles capable of carrying crews of men and explosives enough to destroy an entire squadron

of warships in a very short time. The latest of these aerial monsters, Count Zeppelin's No. 4, had its first trial June 19 and carried twelve passengers, officers of the German army and navy. It is equipped with two 130 horsepower gas engines, requiring six men to handle them. The engineers have quarters similar to those on an ocean liner, and work in regular watches, as they would at sea. Inventors and military men in Europe say that even this huge craft is a mere toy compared with what the military dirigible will be in a few years.

The way the United States Government came to embark in the flying machine business is an interesting story, and if the Fort Myer trials produce good results several men in Washington will come in for conspicuous credit. Others will nurse regrets. The story begins a dozen years back with the "successful failure" of Prof. Langley's first power-driven flying machine. Through an unfortunate blunder, it was pitched headlong into the Potomac River, but not until the possibilities of sustained mechanical flight had been demonstrated. Congress had appropriated \$100,000 to carry on the experiments, but when the machine tumbled into the river, Congress, like the public and the newspapers, saw nothing but that part of the thing, and shamefacedly washed its hands of aeronautics for good and all.

Langley died of a broken heart. Other inventors were quick to take advantage of what had been accomplished, and went on with their experiments. Otto Lilienthal in Germany began making remarkable progress with gliding machines, and A. M. Herring, O. Chanute, and the Wrights followed in this country. Meanwhile, in 1902, Santos-Dumont set the world talking about his dirigible balloon, and France and Germany soon began to build dirigibles for military use. As these things were going on abroad the attention of our War Department was called to the importance of aeronautics, but whenever the thing was mentioned in Congress, some gray-haired Senator would whisper, "Remember Langley," and that ended the talk about all things aerial at the Capitol.

So matters dragged along aeronautically until Brig.-Gen. James Allen was placed at the head of the U. S. Signal Corps, which is a part of the War Department. Despite the inaction of Congress he took the matter up in his own department. If the machines meet the Government tests, not only will the military systems of the world be affected, but the transportation machinery of civilization will have to undergo a general overhauling.



As He Wrote It And As He Thought It Would Be Received by the Audience.

Honorable Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: As I stand here in this beautiful and historic city [applause], where the Great Republican Party [applause]—which for nearly fifty years of unparalleled progress has directed the destinies of this great nation [applause]—has nominated for the high office of President of these United States [applause] such a valiant hero as Ulysses S. Grant [great applause]; such an immortal leader as Ab-ra-ham Lin-coln [terrific applause]; and such a matchless patriot as Theodore [ap] Roose [plause]velt [thunderous applause for fifteen minutes], I am full of pride and gratitude for the great honor of speaking to such a splendid and intelligent audience. [Modest applause.] I am proud to be a member of the great and illustrious party [applause] to which Ab-ra-ham Lin-coln [tumultuous applause] and Theo-dore Roosevelt [prolonged cheering] belonged. And as I stand here beneath the folds of that great flag [applause] that waves so proudly over me—the flag that waved so triumphantly on the embattled heights of Bunker Hill [applause] and later swept the seas at Manila and Santiago [storm of cheers]—I am full of emotion.

Gentlemen of the convention, I do not intend to make a long speech. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] You have been generous in your attention and other speakers are to follow.

[Tremendous ovation; men rushing madly forward to congratulate the speaker; newspaper men sending long bulletins; cries of "Nominate him for vicepresident," etc., lasting twenty-seven minutes.]

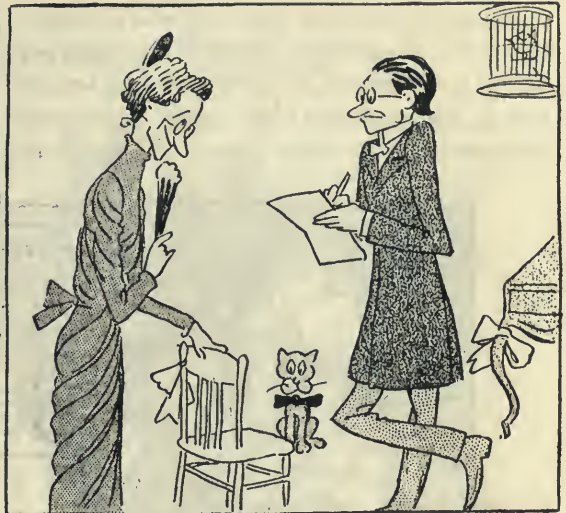
As He Really Delivered It and As It Was Really Received.

Honorable Chairman, Gentlemen of the Convention: As I stand here in this beautiful and historic city [single voice in gallery, "Hooray!"], where the great Republican party, which for nearly fifteen—fifty years of unparalleled progress has directed the destinies of this great nation [voice in gallery shouts "Louder!"]—WHICH for nearly fifty years [loud chorus of protest, which fades away until only one voice sticks out inquiring, "What's that fellow's name?"]

Gentlemen of the convention, I do not intend to make a long speech. [Loud applause.] You have been generous in your attention [loud cries of "Cut it short," "Nominate your man," etc.], and other speakers are to follow. [Groans.]

Gentlemen, for nearly fifty years [violent storm of protest, mixed with laughter, cries of "Sit down!"] we have nominated for the high office of president [cries of "Who? Who? Who?"] the immortal leader Ab-ra-ham Lin-coln [long pause, followed by dutiful applause], such a matchless leader as Theodore Roosevelt [loud applause, mingled with anxious inquiries of "What did he say?" "I missed that," etc.] I am full of pride—[voice in gallery, "Full of what?"]—PRIDE! Full of pride and gratitude for the great honor of speaking to such a splendid and intelligent audience. [Voice, "He means me?"] I am proud to be a member of the great and illustrious party."

[Man in gallery, "Hooray for Bryan!" Cries of "Put him out," "Put him out," hisses yelling, etc., during which the speaker is seen to mop his head and climb down from the platform.]—Chicago Tribune.



Look Out for Taft Anecdotes.

Ganzey Landing.—[Special.]—Uncle Alex. Ganzey of this city claims to be the first man to have discovered presidential timber in William Howard Taft. "When Willie Taft was a little tad, about knee high to a duck," said he recently, "I see him out back o' th' barn one mornin' studyin' a book. All the other boys was playin' ketch. And I says, says I, 'Willie, you'll be President some day if you keep on studyin'.' And I reckon he will, be gosh." Mr. Ganzey hopes to be appointed postmaster 'of Ganzey Landing.

Bird Center.—[Special.]—Prof. James J. Figgitt, instructor in elocution at the deaf and dumb asylum in this city, tells an amusing story about the republican nominee for President. "One day, as I was waiting for a car in Cincinnati, a manly little chap came up, and, seeing that I was tired

of waiting, offered to help me. I thanked him in courteous terms and inquired his name. 'Willie,' said he, modestly. 'Some day you will be a great man,' said I, 'a governor-general of some foreign possessions, or a secretary of war, or perhaps even a President of the United States.' He thanked me and said he would run home and tell his mother. I had completely forgotten the incident until I saw his picture the other day and recognized in Mr. Taft the little boy who helped me wait for the street car.

Ananias Junction.—[Special.]—J. Hector Prute, Esq., of this city is a prominent fisherman, not to use a shorter and uglier word. He is the well known author of more uncorroborated stories than any other man now living. He tells the following story: Forty years ago while he was fishing one day he succeeded in landing a large fish. He was about to add it to his string when to his great astonishment the fish began to speak



"Will you let me go if I tell you who is going to be elected President in 1908?" Mr. Prute was almost too surprised to answer. It was the first time he had ever heard a fish speak. Nevertheless he agreed that he would liberate the fish if the

latter gave him the information. "William Howard Taft," said the fish, and, in accordance with the terms of his promise, Mr. Prute tossed the fish back into the water. It is a singular fact that the fish in question was the largest that was ever caught in this part of the country.



—Denver News.

Trials of the Suburbanite

What so rare as a bright June day,
When Mister Suburbs, on his way
To catch the car ere night shall fall,
That list of home needs would recall.
He taps his head and once more tries,
Then trots to grocery store and buys—

One sack of flour;
One dollar's worth of sugar;
One crate berries for canning;
One broom; one ham;
One side of bacon.

With all these goods in one great pack,
He puts the whole upon his back;
To seedhouse then he goes in haste;
'Tis getting late; no time to waste.
There to the clerk his order rings:

"Please wrap me up these garden things:

Ten pounds grass seed;
Four quarts tulip bulbs;
Two dozen packs flower seeds;
Twenty-five geranium plants;
Twenty-five tomato sprouts."

Thus weighed down he reeling goes;
He's blithe, for in his heart he knows
Of things to buy there's not much more;
One place is left—the hardware store.
He gets there in the nick of time
To purchase with a smile sublime:

Fifty yards wire screen;
One refrigerator;
One rake; one hoe;
One spade; one trowel;
One lawn swing.

With load enough his heart to burst
He takes the car for Lonesomehurst;
The shades of night are falling fast
When this poor man gets home at last.
But words of praise for him are not;
Instead he hears: "Now, you forgot—

The poultry netting;
The hammock;
The lawnmower;
The wheelbarrow,
And the awnings."

Some Mid-Summer Scenes

Headed for the Old Swimmin' Hole.

The Young Fisherman Wishes He Had the Unbounded Leisure of the Botanist.

A Popular Bathing Place as Viewed by Chicago Record-Herald Cartoonist.



HOW TO MAKE BATHING IN THE LAKE MORE POPULAR—THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT SAYS IT IS NOT APPRECIATED AS IT SHOULD BE.



Strenuous Vacation in the Far North.

A New San Francisco Daily

As a mirror of the press of the country the Pandex of the Press announces the birth last month of a new metropolitan daily on the Pacific Slope—The San Francisco Evening Globe.

The new paper is published by the Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, and, in harmony with other Syndicate publications, it will be a leading part of its mission to encourage capital to invest in San Francisco and to exploit fully the magnificent resources of California and the vast opportunities they present for business and agricultural enterprises. The familiar "Don't knock—boost," policy of the other Syndicate publications will characterize The Globe in all its departments.

Senator Newlands recently struck the keynote of far Western life when he said that the great need of the time is team-work, an all-pull-together policy. Great problems present themselves to our people. With the development of the Orient, the completion of the Panama Canal, the great growth of Alaskan and Western American mines, the development of a vast irrigation area under National irrigation and reclamation laws, the future is rich in opportunities.

A vast population will soon dwell in this fair land. San Francisco is destined to become one of the world's greatest cities and the western slope one of the world's fairest areas. Capital and labor should be encouraged to abide here, and San Francisco and the Coast, with their world-surpassing resources and geographical advantages, must invite investment and protect investors under just laws.

With these facts in mind The Globe announces its intention to devote itself to giving a full, clean news service of the world in general and San Francisco and the Pacific Coast in particular, and to reflecting the social and industrial life and opportunities of its people.

"In National politics the Globe will be straight Republican," says its announcement, "believing that Secretary Taft is peculiarly trained and fitted for the high office to which he has been nominated, and that the Republican party is one of the historic influences in the making of modern America. For those who disagree with us politically we have that respect which is due to the honest opinions of those who differ. In politics, as in religion there is always room for two opinions." In this connection the announce-

ment of the new publication points out the interesting and pertinent fact that nine hundred items in every thousand published in a modern reputable newspaper have to do with subjects in no manner political. The doings of men, women, and children in their home life, their social and public relations, the achievements of scientists and those devoted to art—all these are of general concern.

A few words regarding the head and founder of the Calkins Newspaper Syndicate will not be inappropriate here. Willard P. Calkins, president of the Syndicate, is forty years old. From the time that he was a lad of fourteen years he has been engaged in the newspaper business; his first venture as an owner of a publication being a mining monthly which he bought twelve years ago. That was the humble beginning of what is today the largest newspaper syndicate in the United States. During the whole course of Mr. Calkins' journalistic career no one can point to a single vicious policy ever advocated in any of his publications.

The new paper, as well as all the other publications of the Syndicate, will be under the direction of Leigh H. Irvine, General Managing Editor of the Syndicate.

John Paul Cosgrave, former editor of Orchard and Farm and other trade journals owned by the Syndicate, has been made Assistant General Managing Editor of the Syndicate.

The general staff of the new paper is made up of some of the best and most experienced newspaper men in the State. Its managing editor is Clarence H. Warren, until lately City Editor of the Oakland Tribune. Mr. Warren was Assistant City Editor of the Alta California in its palmy days. Later he was City Editor of the Examiner, and for many years up to the time he accepted the position on the Oakland Tribune, was City Editor of a San Francisco evening newspaper.

Besides the Pandex of the Press, the Syndicate has for some time been successfully publishing a chain of the best newspapers and periodicals in California. Among these are the Sacramento Union, Fresno Herald, Nevada City Transcript, Grass Valley Tidings, Truekee Republican, Martinez Standard, Orchard and Farm, Pacific Miner, Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review, and the Trade Journal, all of which are up-to-date, enterprising and clean.

The general offices of the Globe will be in the Syndicate Building, 313 Battery Street, San Francisco.

TWO AGES OF MAN.

There are two periods in a man's life when he is unable to understand women. One is before marriage and the other after.—Harper's Weekly.

THE ILLEGIBLE THREE WORDS.

Representative Cushman, of Washington, came to Speaker Cannon with a letter written by the Speaker himself.

"Mr. Speaker," he said, "I got this letter from you yesterday and I couldn't read it. After I studied it quite a spell I showed it to twenty or thirty of the fellows in the House, and, between us, we have spelled out all the words except those last three. We can't make them out. I want to know if you won't translate those last three words?"

Uncle Joe took the letter and studied it.

"Those last three words that stuck you and everybody else," he said, "are 'personal and confidential.'"—Chicago Evening Post.

He—Do you remember the night I proposed to you?

She—Yes, dear.

He—You sat for one hour and you never opened your mouth.

She—Yes, I remember, dear.

He—Ah, that was the happiest hour of my life.
—Catholic Mirror.

Prospective country boarder—Is the water you have here healthy?

Landlady—Yes, sir. We use only well water.—Boston Transcript.



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We are not and don't claim to be makers. So there's no chance for us to make mistakes. Clothes here must be correct or nothing doing. We know just where to find clothes that contain "brains of the first water." You can rest assured we get them, too. You don't gamble in getting clothes here. Doing a volume of business, we're in line. We outclass any individual maker or pigmy clothier.



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THE PANDEX

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SITUATION WANTED.—A young man 25 years of age. Practical Photographer with eleven years of experience, honest, sober and a hustler, desires connection with a live newspaper or magazine as staff photographer. Best of references. Open for engagement Aug. 1st. Address D. J. Goff, 1514 Heyworth Building, Chicago.

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Save Time, Expense, Trouble

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THE LOOSE LEAF HOUSE

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TO BE EXACT.

"What's that sign you're making there?" asked the grocer.

"Fresh Eggs," replied the new clerk.

"H'm! Make it read 'Fresh-laid Eggs' while you're about it."

"What for? Everybody knows the eggs were fresh when they were laid."

"Just so, and that's all it's safe for us to say about them."—Catholic Standard.

VALUE OF ROOTS AND HERBS.

Enormous Number of People Who Have to Wear Trusses or Abdominal Supporters.

Very few people have any idea of the great number of persons who are compelled by accident or overexertion to wear trusses or abdominal supporters, or find it necessary to use elastic hosiery for varicose veins. It is estimated that twenty per cent of the adult population of the United States are thus afflicted and are wearing some artificial device for relief. This means that every fifth person you meet on the street wears a truss, abdominal supporter or elastic stocking.

This condition has produced a large body of parasites which fatten off these unfortunates. But fortunately it has also resulted in the manufacture and improvement of devices for the real benefit and comfort of this large afflicted class.

There are men who have been thoroughly trained in the making and fitting of trusses and kindred appliances and stand high in the estimation of the medical profession and work in direct collaboration with them. Among these specialists none stands higher than A. P. Watts, Truss Specialist, of 315 Mason Building, Los Angeles, California. Mr. Watts, who has made this subject practically his life work, was for many years in Toronto, Canada, as a student and practitioner. He later removed to Los Angeles, at which place he has been in business for the last five years and has built up a large business as specialist in making and fitting of trusses, abdominal and instep supporters, elastic hosiery and all deformity appliances. He bears the highest indorsements as an honorable, able and scrupulous business man and as such his claim to fit a patient perfectly by mail is one that can be relied on.

From time immemorial people afflicted with disease have sought for a remedy produced direct by nature and in a surprisingly large multitude of cases they have discovered the panacea for their ills in herbs, roots and medicinal waters.

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Write for CATALOGUE

profession are reported than those resulting directly from such natural remedies and of all such natural curative products none has produced more wonderful results than Isham's California Waters of Life. Isham's California Waters of Life are the bottled waters from a little spring bursting forth under the shadow of Mt. San Miguel, San Diego County, California. This spring is owned and controlled by Mr. Alfred H. Isham, who for years has been prominently identified with the progress of California and who has gained a national standing as owner of Isham's Springs. His discoveries of the remedial properties of these waters came about through his chance meeting with an old acquaintance who had been rejuvenated by drinking and bathing in this spring while herding sheep on San Miguel Mountain.

Why the Springs Were Utilized.

Mr. Isham became interested in the matter and after thorough investigation found that the small-est tithe was not known of the marvelous results to be obtained through the use of the waters of these springs. Chemical analysis showed them to possess the twelve salts of the body and gaseous products that act upon every vital organ and continued experiments with them showed them to be a cure for rheumatism, Bright's disease, locomotor ataxia, liver or stomach trouble, to prevent baldness and restore the hair itself or to restore gray hair to its original color, to be a cure for drunkenness, the tobacco or the drug habit, to cure paralysis, cancer, eczema, dyspepsia or tumors. And in addition to be a veritable Fountain of Youth and marvelous rejuvenator. After this thorough investigation Mr. Isham immediately set about forming a great company, took over the springs and began bottling and putting on the market these wonderful life-

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Your baby or children get colds and CROUP at night.

You saddle or hitch up---get a doctor---costs \$5.00.

Cut out this ad and mail with 50c in stamps, and we will mail one box.

Dennis Eucalyptus Ointment and Croup Cure

You will not have to run for a doctor the next time. Money returned if not satisfactory.

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giving waters. They are now shipped everywhere. No part of the country but has received and been benefited by them, for they never spoil in any climate and retain their sparkling crystal appearance and chemical properties for years.

The Isham Water Company now has a large



Lake San Miguel, near San Diego, Cal.

distributing office at 407 S. Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, from which they supply their mail order trade, which comprises the entire territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and the great business that they are doing is "the proof of the pudding." The sick, the ailing and the aged are fast discovering the merits of this cure for their bodily ills.



Colorado THE MECCA

Traversed by the Rocky Mountains, Colorado is unsurpassed in picturesque grandeur; its climate has no parallel and its wealth is unlimited.

THE COLORADO & SOUTHERN RAILWAY will furnish those seeking data regarding



The Far-famed Georgetown Loop

ing places for summer outings or permanent locations with reliable and handsomely illustrated literature descriptive of the scenery, resort accommodations and commercial advantages.

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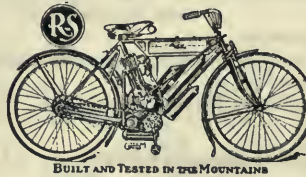
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Arnold's Asthma and Catarrh Cure Co., Seattle, Wash.—Gentlemen: I wish you could convince every unbeliever as you did me, for you can certainly do all you claim with your Asthma and Catarrh Cure. Thanking for a month's rest without wheezing or coughing.

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Beautiful, opalescent sea pearl scarf pins, hat pins, brooches, etc. Send 25c for choice.

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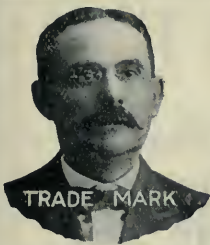
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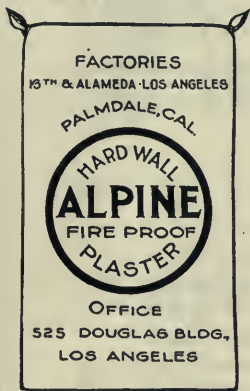
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ALPINE Hardwall Fireproof Plaster is the best interior finish, and has taken the place of lime mortar almost entirely. Let us send you a treatise on hard wall fireproof finish.

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Deaf or partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Stolz Electrophone on payment of a small deposit. This is unusually important news for the deaf, for by this plan the final selection of the one completely satisfactory hearing aid is made easy and inexpensive for everyone.



This new invention (U. S. Patents Nos. 838,986 and 835,458) renders unnecessary such clumsy, unsightly and frequently harmful devices as trumpets, horns, tubes, ear drums, fans, etc. It is a tiny electric telephone that fits on the ear and which, the instant it is applied, MAGNIFIES the sound waves in such manner as to cause an ASTONISHING INCREASE in the CLEARNESS of ALL SOUNDS. It overcomes the buzzing and roaring ear noises and, also, so constantly and electrically exercises the vital parts of the ear that, usually, the natural UNAIDED hearing itself is gradually restored.

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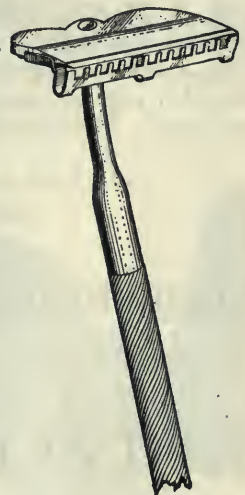
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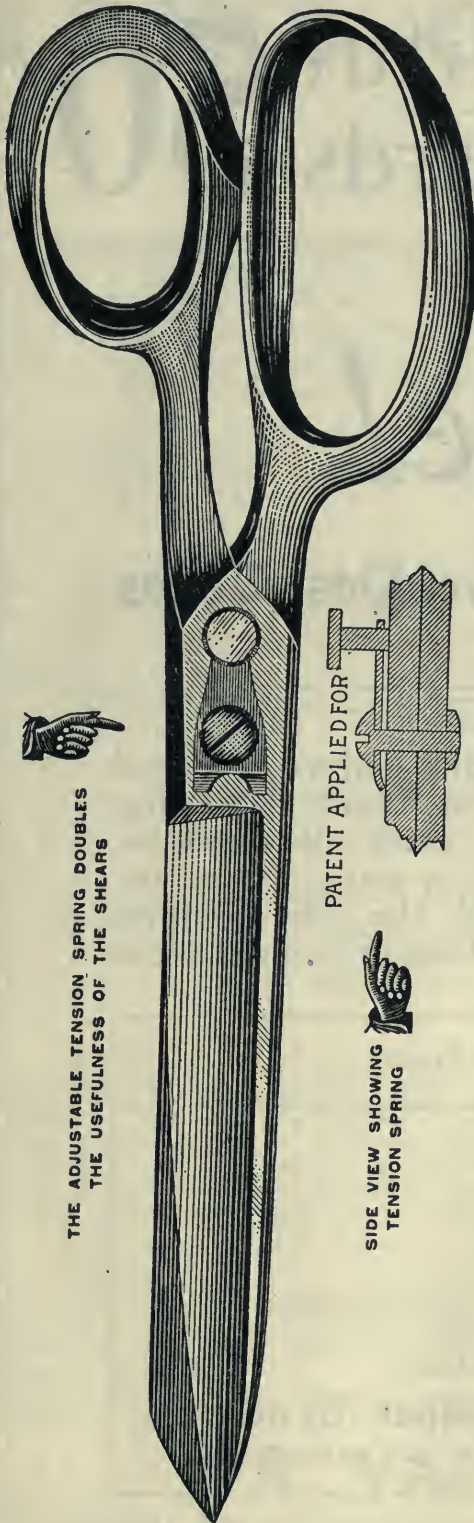
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Talks on Teeth

By DR. VAN VROOM

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

It seems a wonderful and impossible thing to the average "plate" wearer that we can put teeth in the mouth and make them stay there firmly without the use of a plate.

Almost the first question put to us by a plate victim is "How can you do it? and what holds them in place?"

The Alveolar method of putting in teeth is our secret. The fact that we do the work successfully and that it is both beautiful as well as successful is proof the secret is valuable.

Given two or more teeth in either jaw, tight or loose ones (we make the loose ones tight and healthy), we promise to put in a beautiful set of teeth, each tooth set independently of its neighbor, the whole forming a piece of work that cannot be told from the best that nature can do.

The question usually follows:

Will they last?

We can show hundreds of cases that have been in upwards of four years and are, if anything, more firmly entrenched to-day than when the work was finished.

They will outlast those who are wearing them.

Will you come in and let us look your teeth over? The consultation and examination are free.

No obligation goes with it to have any work done unless you wish to employ our services.

If we can enable you to do away with a wobbly, unclean, unsatisfactory, painful plate, wouldn't it be the greatest service that could be done for you?

We might preach VAN VROOM "Alveolar" dentistry from now until doomsday, but unless we are able to show proofs, in the shape of work done successfully—work which other dentists could not do—then all our preaching would be in vain. We realized at the very beginning of our work with the Alveolar Method that we must make good **AND CONTINUE TO DO SO.**

We knew that our brethren in the dental profession would not take kindly to any such radical departures as we proposed to make. In short, we knew that we were in for a fight for recognition, not alone from the profession, but from the public, and nothing short of making good **IN EVERY INSTANCE** would avail, if we were to win.

We had to go ahead slowly and make each case a walking and TALKING advertisement for us.

LOOSE TEETH

The most dreaded disease of the dental profession is Alveolar Pyorrhea, commonly known as Riggs' Disease.

In such cases the gums become congested, recede from the teeth, causing them to become loose and fall out in time.

Most dentists, in fact, we might say ALL dentists, throw up their hands when such a case comes before them and declare there is no remedy for the "loose tooth" victim.

They can only suggest the "pulling" cure, and as a consequence many an unfortunate is wearing a whole or partial plate to-day by reason of such ignorant advice.

It seems a pity. Teeth perfectly sound—just LOOSE. We **CURE SUCH CASES AND GUARANTEE THE WORK.**

When we make this statement we are fully aware that almost every other dentist in town will want to argue the question with us and enter a firm denial that Riggs' Disease cannot be cured.

Why not? Simply because they have tried and failed?

That won't do for an answer.

If YOU have some loose teeth, and want a practical demonstration of our ability to cure the cause and make

the gums strong and healthy again, it is only a short trip to our office at Sixth and Market streets, or O'Farrell and Fillmore.

It will be an easy matter to make us "fish or cut bait." The examination is absolutely free.

A few years ago Marconi came before the world and said he could send messages through the air without the aid of wires.

Every telegraph operator in the land said, "Nonsense, it can't be done." But Marconi did it, and is doing it to-day.

We shall go a step further and make a broader claim for our method of curing loose teeth.

If you have two or more teeth in either jaw, whether tight or loose, we will not only tighten the loose ones, but will build teeth around them and give you a full set that will look, feel and to all intents and for all purposes be the same as those that nature gave you, **WITHOUT USING A PLATE.**

With these teeth you will be able to chew beefsteak or anything else you care to eat, and get all the enjoyment you used to get when you had all your natural teeth.

Now, if this statement is true, it is remarkable.

Such a thing has never been attempted before we patented the process. It is so remarkable that we are not surprised sometimes at the doubting Thomases who come here and demand proof before they will have the work done. We are glad to give you that PROOF.

Don't, we beg of you, don't allow a single loose tooth to be pulled without first letting us look at it.

Save your teeth.

I will help you.

As soon as a man advocates a procedure contrary to the accepted teachings and opinions of men, so soon must he meet with opposition.

Nevertheless, there is no higher court to appeal to than its daily, successful demonstration.

Progress means opposition, and one only has to consult history in any of its branches to prove it.

The most dreaded disease of the dental profession—alveolar pyorrhea, or what is commonly known as Riggs' disease—I call your attention to this trouble because many teeth are lost or have been destroyed, occlusion and mastication rendered painful and impossible and the beautifully placed dental arches, anchored securely in the dental cavity, which in early life seemed invincible, have been attacked, torn asunder and devastated by the onslaught of "pyorrhea," until there remain only a few scattered hulks on which to build a comfortable denture.

Can it be done? I answer yes. Our experience says yes; and nature, aided by our Alveolar method will help us—not only to tighten loose teeth and make them serviceable and firm, but to replace all of the lost ones without a plate and you cannot detect them from the ones nature gave you.

Here is progress and science. By this Alveolar method, if you have two or more teeth in either jaw, whether solid, sound or loose, makes no difference, I can prevent you from wearing a plate of false teeth—for with these to start with I can give you back your 32 teeth, and will defy any one, dentist or layman, to tell the substitute from the original ones.

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PTEMBER

1908

Henry Watterson

--- EDITOR OF THE ---
LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL



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Expressions from a Pioneer



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Rawhide, Nevada, March, 1908. Population about 10,000

I HAVE devoted the greater part of my life to mines and mining. I have realized the great importance and profit of acquiring good properties in new camps. I have a number of men in my employ, devoting their energies to that line of work. I was fortunate in being the very first operator in Rawhide, now recognized as the greatest gold camp the world has ever known. I have purchased more claims in the Rawhide District than any other operator. I have done more development work than any other individual operator of the district. I organized the first company of the district, the QUEEN REGENT COPPER AND GOLD COMPANY, and in about three months it showed a profit of over 800 per cent to those who joined me. It is now a shipper. I now have two companies in Rawhide mining district shipping high grade ore. I have associated with me the very best business and professional men of San Francisco and also have customers from all over the world. Being the first man on the ground and having my own men constantly on the look-out for promising properties, I am in position to pass critical judgment on the various ventures of the camp of Rawhide, as well as of the other Nevada camps. As from time to time I organize companies on promising properties, I would suggest that those who are interested in mining have their names on file with me, that they may have an opportunity to consider various offerings of stock.

I deal extensively in mines and stocks and solicit the business and correspondence of responsible people.

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THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS.



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ALL READY FOR THE RACE.

—Washington Sta

THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS

SERIES II

SEPTEMBER, 1908

Vol. VIII, No. 3

AMERICAN LEGAL METHODS UNJUST

By Leigh H. Irvine

EVER since Secretary Taft made a speech to the Virginia Bar Association—August 6—editors, ministers, lawyers, and the public at large have been discussing his indictment of the legal fabric, particularly that part known as codes of procedure, that obtains in most of the states of the Union.

It is noticeable that every now and then a man that stands in the limelight serves a useful purpose by calling attention in a masterful way to evils well known of all men, thoroughly understood by well-informed lawyers, and even by editors and other laymen. Secretary Taft has probably done the country a good service in his strong demand for a reformation of the clumsy methods that have often made justice a mockery.

It is interesting to recall the fact, however, that the speech of the Secretary in Virginia merely carries out a favorite hobby of his, as may be shown by referring to an interesting and able little book of which he is the author—*Four Aspects of Civic Duty*. This patriotic volume is made up of four lectures delivered to university students. In a letter to the editor of the PANDEX OF THE PRESS, written by Secretary Taft two years ago, he says, "I just poured my heart out to the boys at the university and spoke without reserve."

It is delightful to find so eminent a jurist speaking with equal freedom at a time when every word he utters will be subjected to all sorts of criticism, exaggeration, and possibly distortion. He still maintains in effect that our methods of procedure are dilatory, old-fashioned, illogical, and wholly unnecessary.

Southern States Lead.

For more than a year the Southern States have led in the reform, or rather in the agitation of the reform, demanded by Secretary Taft. The Alabama Bar Association has taken steps to have the Legislature so revise the Code of Procedure of that State as to enable litigants to live long enough to see the end of a suit begun, for example, in early manhood. To their credit it should be said that many of the great and small newspapers of the South have lent their aid to the Bar Association, and that news of the progress of the movement, together with arguments for simplicity, have been disseminated throughout the United States.

The writer recalls the fact that the late Seymour D. Thompson, eminent as a law lecturer, author of a series of law text-books and treatises, and for some time a judge of the Court of Appeals of another Southern State—Missouri—was insistent for the simplifying of codes of procedure.

To a layman it seems a trifle odd that the bar itself, which many years ago overcame the ancient prejudices against the so-called code system of pleading—adopted first in New York, and now prevailing generally throughout the United States—should have been so slow in demanding a sane and simple reform such as Judge Taft so strongly advocates.

The New York code system, which is ably expounded by such eminent authorities as Judge Philemon Bliss and the late Judge

Pomeroy, of California, was designed to overcome the prolixity of the Common Law pleadings. Contrary to the expectation of many of its earliest friends and advocates, the code system has, in most of the states, become as intricate and technical as the rules of ping-pong, or as the mystic rites of the ancient mahatmas of India. During the same era England has dispensed justice without delay under her ancient Common Law.

Press
Seems
Apathetic.

One of the strange things in connection with the modern movement for simpler methods of procedure is the failure of most of the editors of the country to take up the subject industriously, master the meaning of Secretary Taft's demand, and welcome his declaration that the reform discussed by him is the most important question now before the American people. With the exception of the Southern editors heretofore mentioned, and possibly a dozen thinkers in editorial sanctums here and there throughout the United States, the strong statements of the Secretary have apparently fallen on deaf or untrained ears.

If it be true that a man's home is his castle it is equally true that the country should prevent the invasion of that home by either domestic or foreign enemies; yet, under our present complicated court processes, one's property may be appropriated, or the very house he occupies as his castle may be desecrated by vandals without the hope of speedy relief, or of adequate relief, even at the end of tardily executed judgments of the courts. Personal injuries, civil wrongs, the prosecution of criminals, the enforcement of contracts—all these are delayed or made impossible by dilatory procedure, by red-tape, and the general failure of the system so vigorously denounced by the distinguished former Secretary of War.

Abuses
Not
Necessary.

That these abuses are not inherent in human nature and judicial systems, that scoundrels need not always go unwhipped of justice, may be proved conclusively by a brief study of the methods of

the Mother Country, or by an examination of the procedure now obtaining in our Federal courts.

In England there is no complaint of the triumph of the mere technician. Criminals—rich or poor—are punished without delay. Some years ago an earl violated a law against telling a secret learned at the polls. Under this law one who aids an illiterate voter to read a ballot is forbidden to tell how the citizen voted, the trust of translation being regarded as sacred, its violation



Judge K. M. Landis, Whose Twenty-nine Million Dollar Fine of Standard Oil Company Has Been Reversed.

—Kansas City Star.

as a crime. This earl looked lightly upon his offense, but all his wealth and power availed him naught on the day of trial. He was convicted and imprisoned—and there was no delay in the hearing of the case, neither was there any recommendation of lenity, nor yet was there any sensational newspaper account of the trial. So well-oiled are the processes of the criminal courts of England that the abuses common in this country are unknown.

In San Francisco Stephen V. Costello, who has been practising law for many years, recently wrote a series of articles describing

cases wherein poor plaintiffs were seeking damages for personal injuries. His conclusions, after analyzing a dozen or more typical examples, were that the prospects of a judgment and its satisfaction in such litigation are about as remote as the chance that one will be able to live to a ripe old age without food.

At Oakland, California, some six months ago, there was a trial typical of many like it—a case for the claim and delivery of personal property, a suit akin to the ancient Common Law action known as *replevin*. After two or three postponements for trivial reasons, the interposition of technical objections, and three adjournments of the hearing, the plaintiff, at the end of six months, won his judgment. In this instance there was an award of punitive damages, some expenses incurred in prosecuting the case up to the time of filing the suit, and a judgment for the value of the alleged property. After all the postponements and delays, added to which was the annoyance of being deprived of the use of personal and household effects for six months, the plaintiff's judgment did not amount to enough to pay his attorneys. By a silly fiction plaintiffs are not permitted to collect anything for the time and money expended in pursuing their property after it is seized by those who do not respect the rights of ownership, except such expenditures as occur before the suit is filed.

In England such expenses are allowed, it is understood, together with reasonable attorney's fees. Why is there not some such sensible provision in this country? The concrete instances here cited come within the purview of Candidate Taft's indictment of the system. That he said nothing new is true. But we should rejoice that so strong a man has taken an interest in so important a question. For more than twenty years there has been a growing feeling among educated persons that our codes of procedure are cumbersome, antiquated, and in many instances simply ridiculous.

Some months ago Attorney Bert Schlesinger, of San Francisco, who was formerly in the United States district attorney's office as assistant, was engaged as chief counsel in

the trial of a cause in the United States Circuit Court. There were more than a score of witnesses, and the sum involved was not only a fortune, but the issues affected men and events. Between ten o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon of the day of trial the jury was chosen, the wit-



Judge Peter S. Grosscup, Who Wrote Opinion Reversing Judge Landis—Also How Several Prominent Men Received the News.

nesses were examined, the speeches were made, and the verdict and judgment were rendered. Why? Because the Federal methods are in many instances simple and direct, and the judges enforce every rule that can possibly expedite and cheapen litigation,

whether it be criminal or civil in its character.

As this litigation was in the Northern District of California, the court sitting in San Francisco, a comparison of conditions in the superior courts of San Francisco would show that weeks are spent in selecting juries, if there is a hard contest, court vacations ensue, time demurrers and tedious arguments over testimony are permitted, and witnesses are examined until they are weary from the ordeal. Talesmen are interrogated on everything that has happened since the fall of Rome, their relatives and habits, their readings and theories, and even their family affairs are investigated as if to split each hair of technicality 'twixt north and northeast side—and six weeks will be spent in dilly-dallying before the case reaches a conclusion. California courts are in a bad condition in this regard—but newspaper reports and Secretary Taft's sweeping indictment indicate that California is scarcely an exception to the prevailing conditions.

In the light of these facts it is not surprising that the average American loses faith in the law and in lawyers. One beholding the absurdities and refinements of nonsense rejects the law as a humbug. The reign of *it hath been held thus and so* is destined, if Secretary Taft has his way, to give way to the reign of common sense. Compared with the sciences that keep up with the march of progress, compared with bacteriology, astronomy, microscopy, biology, scientific accounting, mechanics, electricity, the law is as rigid, gloomy, and even silly as the superstitions of medieval times. To call that a science which veers with whims and deviates from principle when a dyspeptic and sulking judge reverses some ancient predecessor, is to dignify the trivial and stultify common sense.

A prominent Californian editor recently had much correspondence and many conversations with lawyers of standing concerning the reign of the technician. He found that both bench and bar agreed with him that the proceedings of courts should be divorced from their web of technicalities, and that the practice of the law should be simplified so

that elemental justice may be more nearly done. Speaking of the situation this editor says:

"Unfortunately those very jurists and lawyers will not give to the popular side of this case the strength of their signed statements for the faith that is in them—the judges, because of a notion of etiquette—the lawyers, because they have a foolish fear that an honest expression of their views might prejudice them in the presentation of future cases they might have before courts which have decided the other way. But the newspapers should take this matter in hand. They should demand that steps be taken by the next Legislature, so that such a failure of justice as that in the recent case of former Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco will not again be permitted; that the laws be so changed and be made so plain that crimes similar to that of which Schmitz was guilty shall not go unwhipt of justice because the codes and the practice of law are as the Supreme Court declares them to be; and that good work shall not again be swept away because of any technical error which may have crept in, and which did not in the minutest degree work any injustice to the defendant."

It is in instances like this that courageous editors are helping in the work so urgently recommended by Secretary Taft. In almost every state in the Union there are cases of the escape of men whose guilt has been substantially proved, and such escapes are through the openings made by mere technicians.

Recurring to Secretary Taft's speech it should be noted that he made several important recommendations which, when put into effect, would, he believes, "go far toward restoring popular confidence in the courts and putting the rich and the poor" on a more equitable footing.

He would have the codes of procedure simplified. He would have the great body of litigation settled in the courts of the first instance and in the intermediate appellate courts, limiting appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States to typical cases which are wide in their application; such

for instance, as cases involving the construction of the United States Constitution or the constitutions or statutes of the states. He would have a mandatory reduction of court costs and fees, and higher qualifications for judges who sit to hear cases involving small pecuniary amounts.

The Secretary finds "abundant evidences that the prosecution of criminals has not been certain and thorough to the point of preventing popular protest. The existence of lynching in all parts of the country is directly traceable to this lack of uniformity and thoroughness in the enforcement of our criminal laws."

The eminent jurist urges all who believe in the present system of individualism under the American flag should be "anxious to remove real and just grounds for criticism" by wiping away useless technicalities.

Discussing remedies the Secretary says: "The reform, if it is to come, must be reached through the improvement in our judicial procedure. In the first place, the codes of procedure are generally much too elaborate. It is possible to have a code of procedure simple and effective. This is shown by the present procedure in the English courts, most of which is framed by rules of court. The code of the State of New York is staggering in the number of its sections.

"My impression is that if the judges of the court of last resort were charged with the responsibility, within general lines defined by the Legislature, for providing a system in which the hearings on appeal should be solely with respect to the merits, and not with respect to procedure, and which should make for expedition, they are about as well qualified to do this as anybody to whom the matter can be delegated.

"One reason for delay in the lower courts is the disposition of judges to wait an undue length of time in the writing of their opinions or judgments.

"I speak with confidence on this point,

for I have been one of the sinners myself. In English courts, the ordinary practice is for the judge to deliver judgment immediately upon the close of the argument, and this is the practice that ought to be enforced as far as possible in our courts of first instance.

"It is almost of as much importance that the court of the first instance should decide promptly as that it should decide right."

Under a sweeping reform the masses might yet learn to respect the courts of the various states. Often judges are blamed for decisions that seem corrupt when the real cause of complaint goes to the law itself. Now and then there is a corrupt judge, but the Secretary finds that "the judges of the country, both state and national, are, on an average, good men. Venality in our judges is very rare, and while the standard of judicial ability and learning may not be always as high as we should like to see, the provisions for review and for free and impartial hearing are such as generally to give just final judgments.

"The inequality that exists in our present administration of justice, and that sooner or later is certain to rise to trouble us and to call for popular condemnation and reform, is in the unequal burden which the delays and expense of litigation under our system imposes on the poor litigant."

If reformation goes far enough we may yet find some justification for quoting our definition of law from Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity*, where it is said that "of law no less can be said than that her seat is in the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world."

When the laws of the land and the administration thereof partake of the attributes of that order which pervades and controls the universe law will indeed be a respected science, making for the peace and prosperity of a happy and favored people, on American soil.



A VIEW OF THE TIME

By Ralph W. Crosman

Self-Government in Turkey. The most striking world-event of the month, an occurrence of vital significance in the long struggle of man for emancipation, has been the granting of a constitution to his subjects by the Sultan of Turkey. And the event was as unexpected as it was spectacular and important. Had Abdul Hamid II put to death the leading citizens of his empire, restricted again the few remaining liberties of his people, and imposed new taxes upon his now overburdened subjects, the world would have taken little notice. But to have this most despicably despotic ruler of modern time suddenly decide to share his power with a parliament, is an occurrence fit to stir and hold a jaded world's attention.

To be sure, it was promptly pointed out that Abdul was probably insincere, that the move was forced by sedition in the army, revolt in Albania, and the democratic propaganda of the young Turks, and that the edict will be withdrawn or nullified, as, indeed, a similar constitution granted in 1876 was recalled. But even if all these things are true, or partly true, the fact remains that absolutism in Asia and, indeed, in all the world, has received another staggering blow from Self-government. For the people of Asia and Eastern Europe are aflame with unrest, and even if republicanism does not at once attain a permanent place in Turkey, its present signal success there will immeasurably strengthen the hearts and hands of revolutionaries in India, Persia, China and Russia. It is true these peoples differ vastly and fundamentally in social, political, and ethnological constitution, but when once the fire of freedom is thoroughly kindled in any one of them, it is likely to sweep past the barriers of race and religion, and embrace them all in the blessings of constitutional liberty. Such was the effect in Europe in 1848, when the French, German, Austrian, Italian, Hungarian, and even the English

people felt the effects of a common revolutionary wave that swept away much that was obsolete and unjust in government.

Something of the far-reaching effect of the Turkish upheaval will be seen when the nature and extent of the Sultan's dominions are recalled. The Ottoman Empire includes parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and embraces about 40,000,000 people. Mongol in origin, the people are essentially Oriental in instinct; mongrel in present racial and political constitution, there is little coherency of ideals; Mohammedan in religion, they are used to blind obedience to a spiritual as well as a political head. If the spirit of democracy can glow even perceptibly in a congeries of elements so hostile to self-government, there is hope for the world. If democracy can take root here, and defy autocracy, theocracy, and anarchy—even if the more perfect forms of Occidental governments are not achieved—the world need no longer fear the loss of its political, social, or religious freedom, and may devote itself in peace to the working out of a higher form of emancipation.

In the Far East.

Farther east, in China, India, Persia, and Japan, progress is, for the time, peaceful but permanent. Because of England's vast colonial empire in India and the rapid spread of the revolutionary idea among all classes of the Hindu people, the changing conditions in this part of the world are, perhaps, more frequently reflected in the English than in the American press. It is a commonplace that the peoples of Asia are no longer lost in the apathetic quietude of a former time, but are finding themselves participators in a very living present. It has long been agreed by students of world affairs that Asia will some day proclaim an "Asia for Asiatics." But the idea has not yet been widely promulgated that there is an Asiatic "understanding" similar to the

unexpressed but real comity of European nations. In this connection the London Spectator, an old conservative reflector of British opinion, says:

"It is possible that there is an emotion abroad akin to the one that produced the crusades, and that, though not so directly connected with any religious impulse, it is still fatal to quiescence and is sweeping through Asia from Nagasaki to the Bosphorus, stirring up races which for ages have slept the sleep of content but are now determined to advance upon some path, mental or physical, which they think open."

But what does the rejuvenation of the East portend to the rest of the world? It is a favorite theme to write and speak about the "yellow peril." It is firmly believed by many who are familiar with the Orient, that when the East becomes westernized and united, the rest of the world must look to its safety. But a careful reading of the press of the world will probably indicate a lessening rather than a growing fear of the "yellow peril." While the age-long strife between the East and West is probably far from ended in all its phases, the extension of international commerce and inter-racial acquaintance seems, with the years, to melt the barriers of race hatred and envy and suspicion and greed.

Despite the strident and hysterical warnings of impending war by some editors and public men, all sober sources of information indicate that the United States is to-day on more friendly terms with Japan than ever before. Mr. O'Brien, United States Ambassador to that country, says he fails to find the slightest ill feeling among the Japanese people against the United States, and that talk of war between the two countries is "sheer nonsense."

As to the attitude of the celestial empire toward the United States when it shall be fully aroused and armed, the present increasingly friendly relations between the two countries is good evidence. The United States remits half of the \$24,000,000 Boxer indemnity against China, and the latter, instead of using this large sum to defray other debts, in gratitude declares that it shall become a

permanent educational fund, and that the revenues accruing annually therefrom shall be devoted to the education of Chinese students in American colleges and universities, to the end that they may return home, and



Quebec, With Its Frowning Citadel.

—New York Times.

spread the knowledge of our language, customs, and institutions for the shaping of the new China now in process of construction.

England and the Continent.

In England and on the continent, though no outward events of great significance have occurred, there are signs many that beneath the surface of things, primal causes are shaping effects of deep

interest to the nations involved and to the world.

The staid and conservative Lord Cromer, speaking in the English House of Lords against government expenditure for old-age pensions, startled his countrymen and the world by declaring that England ought to

the doleful predictions of the Lord at face value. Indeed, the distinct opinion is abroad that the whole trend of latter day events in Europe is to make war less likely. With the exception of Germany, England and the nations of Continental Europe are drawing closer together. Following the meeting of King Edward and Czar Nicholas, there has been a similar recent conference between President Fallieres of the French republic, and the Russian ruler. Indeed, it is the very coming together of this friendly family circle of powers, which includes Germany only in the sense that it encloses her, that has given rise to much of the prophecy of coming conflict.

But it seems to be the general opinion that the assumption that there is anything sinister in the friendliness of the nations, even if Germany is left out, is not justified by facts. Prophets of strife seem utterly to fail to show how any power would have anything to gain by war, while the incalculable loss that must accrue to contestants has been excellently shown in a pamphlet issued by the German war office itself. The document seems an answer of the Kaiser to the war prophets, and declares that each of the powers concerned would lose 900,000 men if the conflict lasted as long as the Russo-Japanese war; that the cost, in Germany's case, would be \$1,500,000,000 a year besides the inestimable cost in the paralysis of industry. And inasmuch as a war at this time would involve at least four powers, the aggregate direct cost would be something appalling. The bulletin referred to is by General Blume, a high authority on military affairs, and has made a deep impression upon all to whom the peace of the world is of concern.

In Russia news of both good and grave import comes day by day. The venerable Tolstoi has again appealed to the world to end the reign of cruelty and execution with which the Government seems still to think it necessary to inflict the country. On the other hand, the Duma, which was not intended by Count Witte, who suggested it, or by the Czar, who accepted it, to be anything more than a name to appease the reformers, gives evidence of becoming a real legislative



Street Scene in Quebec.

—New York Times.

hasten preparation for a European conflict that, he thinks, is inevitably approaching. Making due allowance, however, for the fact that many sources of information are open to Lord Cromer that are not available to the general public, and taking into account this able administrator's known moderation and good judgment, neither the press nor people of England, Europe, or America take

assembly. The Premier makes use of the Parliament to stand between him and the reactionary tendencies of the bureaucracy; even the Czar has deigned to acknowledge its stability and efficiency; and as sponsor for the government finances the Duma has caused a heavy loan to be looked upon with foreign favor.

In France an acute labor trouble, with barricading of streets and deadly assaults by troops, recalls the fateful days of June, 1848, and other tumultuous times of more ancient date. Rigorous suppression of violent demonstrations so angered the leaders of the strong General Federation of Labor that a gigantic strike was ordered, and the situation seemed grave. But the republic no longer trembles at "barricade." Stable government has taken too strong a root in France to be torn from its foundation by a labor riot.

**In the
Western
World.**

In the three great zones of the Western world—South America and Cuba, United States and Canada—events largely conducive of complacent contemplation have occurred or are transpiring. Following Brazil's beginning of a mighty navy, Argentina has made plans to become a mighty sea power. This may be a notice to Brazil that a dominating South American state will not be welcome, or it may indicate an ambition on the part of Argentina herself to play the leading role in the coming great drama of southern life. At any rate it means that Argentina's agreement with Chile to restrict the armament of the two countries is abandoned, and, perhaps, that the spirit of martial rivalry will sweep both coasts of the southern continent. All things considered, however, there is nothing inimical to the world's welfare in this flaming of national spirit. In the absence of unjust aggression, enterprise and ambition are as desirable in the nation as in the individual.

In the island republic of the Caribbean self-government again asserts itself and essays to show the world that, though of Latin parentage, it can stand alone and self-sustaining. When Cuba's first attempt at self-government failed, and the United

States was forced to intervene, there were many to say "I told you so." Now that elections have been held and the second republic begins, many feel justified in making a similar prediction of failure that will eventually necessitate not only intervention but annexation by the United States. But whether Cuba shall maintain a self-respecting independence or join its guardian republic of the north, a future of freedom and tranquility is assured her. And an appreciation



Uncle Sam Is Well Received in the East.

—International Syndicate.

of this fact on the part of the Cubans has done much to bring about a state of comparative stability in the island, which has been increased by the victory of the Conservative party in the recent election.

In Canada the striking event of the month has been the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city of Quebec. This in itself is of course of no significance in a consideration of the world's present or future welfare, but its occurrence has served to call the world's attention to this northern country, and to stimulate discussion as to its vastness and final destiny. Professor Machinder, a distinguished Englishman, says that another generation will see Canada the economic center of the British empire; and Sir Wilfred

Laurier, Premier of Canada, expresses the country's aspiration for ultimate independence.

Of course predictions of Canada's annexation to the United States, backed up by arguments of a geographic, economic, and social nature, have long been frequent; but recently special point has been given these speculations by the rapid peopling of western Canada by Americans. It is estimated that in the last two years 90,000 farmers have emigrated from the Middle West of the United States to the Canadian West, carrying with them property to the value of thirty

million of the human tide to "hard times" in the United States, publicists fail to explain the meaning of the matter, although it seems to be quite widely believed that the situation has some underlying cause of deep significance.

The Political Situation.

The most conspicuous figure in the political field—overshadowing, as he ought, the Democratic Colonel and eclipsing also his superior in rank, the former Republican 'War Secretary—is General Apathy. Colonel Bryan, ex-Secretary Taft, and Editor Hearst, with their many lieutenants and workers, have done what they could in the way of notifications, acceptances, pronouncements, statements, and interviews to "start something," politically speaking, but thus far the military gentleman of disinterested mien dominates the situation. The general public has seemed more interested in the Olympic games in London, ball games at home, enjoying a vacation, or some other form of light diversion, than deciding the weighty matter of the fate of the nation. Doubtless the populace will consent to give the matter some consideration, punctuated by a few hurrahs, before November third, but all signs point to the conclusion that the country is preparing to enjoy the quietest and most orderly presidential election in its experience.

Political prognosticators have scarcely yet begun to count the votes as they see them, but events already indicate, along a few broad lines, how and where the vital part of the campaign will be fought. It is pretty generally agreed by both the Republican and Democratic press, although it is of course not admitted by the Nebraskan himself, that the Democrats have abandoned hope of carrying the old-time doubtful eastern states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, and Maryland. It is also agreed that the battleground of the campaign will be in the Middle West, over the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, and Kansas.

What then are the chances of the respective candidates in this section? A brief his-



Home from the Olympic Games.

million dollars. As this tide of emigration is increasing, its ultimate effect upon the destiny of the two peoples—or rather the two countries, for the people of the two sections are already one in race and ideals—must be a potent one.

Indeed, emigration seems for the time to have taken the place of immigration as one of the chief affairs of national concern. For the tide of immigration that has for many years been running strong to our shores is now at deep ebb and shows no signs of returning. In 1907 there were 739,748 alien arrivals and 155,792 departures. Thus far in 1908 there have been 186,586 arrivals and 377,664 departures. Never before in a whole year did so many people of the laboring class leave this country as left in this half year. Further than to attribute this unusual direc-

tory of the past political complexion of these States will aid the reader to draw his own conclusions as to probabilities in the coming contest. In the thirteen presidential elections since the formation of the Republican party, Ohio has each time given its vote to that organization. Michigan has done so twelve times. Indiana has gone Democratic four times and Republican nine times; Illinois Democratic twice and Republican eleven times; Wisconsin Democratic once, and Republican twelve times. Minnesota and Iowa have always supported the Republican ticket in presidential years, while Kansas has done so save in 1892 and 1896.

In the absence of any special reason why these States are likely to change their voting-habit in the coming election, it would seem that the outlook for the Democracy is rather dismal. Of course those who figure out a Democratic success believe that a great change has come over the views of the voting public since the last presidential election, but not much evidence to support this view can be produced.

In the matter of issues and strength of

third and fourth parties, the outlook is equally discouraging for the Democrats. Bryan will probably make his strongest fight on the grounds that the Republican administration has failed in its prosecution of the oil and other trusts; and that the Republicans do not offer labor relief from use of injunctions by employers in time of labor troubles. The recent financial and industrial disturbance was counted upon to aid the Democrats, but if times continue to improve as they have in the past few weeks, that element will be practically inoperative by November. Many Republican papers predict a large vote for the Independence and Socialist parties, which will draw most heavily from the Democrats.

This review of the situation is based chiefly upon a wide reading of the press of the country, which is largely Republican in politics. But inasmuch as newspapers do not cast the votes, as they are not always infallible reflectors of the popular mind, and as there is yet time for much to happen before November, the Democrats will not entirely despair.

The First Chapter

(President Roosevelt will get a dollar a word for his African Hunting Stories.)

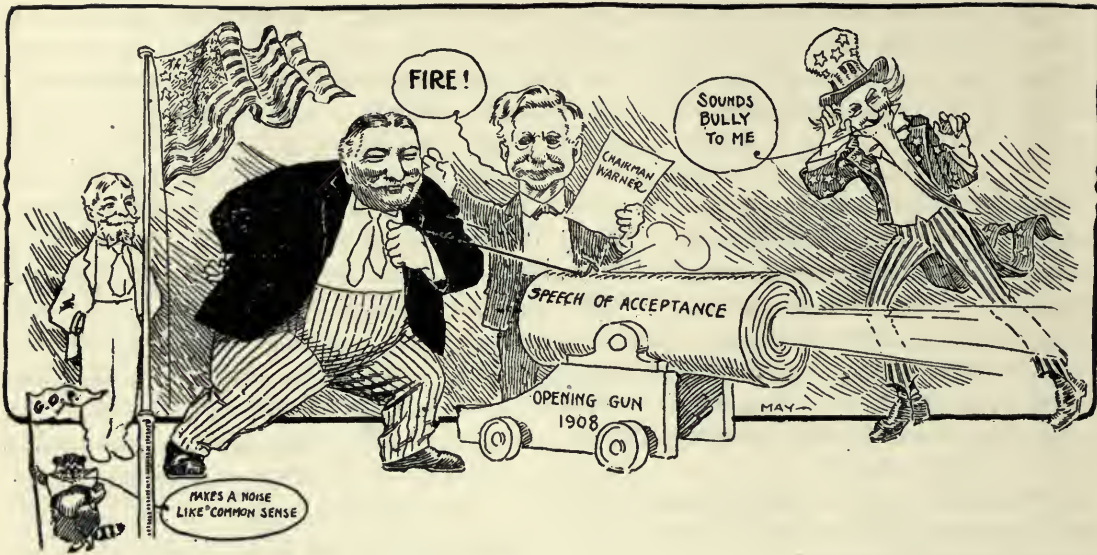
We saw (two plunks) a buck (that's four)
And then (six dollars, please)
I fired (that's eight) a shot (two more)
And brought him to his knees.
The hunting scene (that makes nineteen)
Is something really fine;
The jungle's all a vivid green,
(I think that's twenty-nine.)

Tonight we lie beneath the sky,
(One, two, three, four, five, six;)
It's great (seven, eight;) the moon is high,
The woods full of big sticks!
So what we do (that's twenty-two)
Let's do with all our might.
(Come, Kermit, count, whate'er you do!
Yes, twenty-eight is right!)

It is great sport (my words are short.
But why should I waste ink?)
I thought I heard a rhino snort
In coming down to drink.
I'm on his track (Kermit, go back
And count these words again.)
The night is still and raven black!
(Loeb, come and hold my pen.)

Bang! Bang! Bang! Bang! (They'll hate to
pay
For four bangs in a row,
A dollar each, but that's the way
The contract reads, I know!)
(Loeb, skin the rhino while I add
These words.) What heavenly breeze!
We're off to bed! (And Kermit, lad,
Mail this first chapter, please!)

—J. W. Foley, in New York Times.



—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

PARTY LEADERS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY BUT PREPARE FOR VIGOROUS CANVASS—TAFT'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH WELL RECEIVED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

THE present status of the Republican presidential campaign is, on the whole, one of great satisfaction to the leaders. Former Secretary Taft fired the first big gun of the fight in his "acceptance" speech, and as the document contained over twelve thousand words and covered every phase of every issue that is likely to arise, the result might better be described as a broadside than as a single shot. The speech was enthusiastically received by Republicans and of course met the usual criticisms from the Democrats. The great body of independent voters seemed to await with special interest the candidate's views on railroad and business corporations and on the question of issuing injunctions in labor disputes; and so far as can be judged by press reports, his attitude on these questions is generally regarded as neither too radical nor too conservative. There is a certain labor union element, how-

ever, that seems quite implacable, and that will probably go to Bryan and the Independence party.

A dominant note of the speech is the candidate's declaration that he intends to carry out the principles of Roosevelt, but many editors are gratified to find what they believe to be evidence that this will be done, in Mr. Taft's own words, "in a manner to interfere with legitimate business as little as possible." The "judicial temperament is widely commented upon, and the treatment of the labor and injunction question is described by many editors as "reading like an opinion from the bench."

Notwithstanding the statement by Campaign Manager Hitchcock that "we are proceeding on the theory that we have a hard fight before us, that there is danger of Taft's defeat, and that we must work hard to make sure of winning," there seems to be no great

enthusiasm, as yet, in the Republican press. Walter Wellman, writing in the Chicago Record-Herald, makes the following statement in this connection, although few writers share his opinion that the election will be close."

"From all parts of the country comes the opinion that this is not going to be a very bitter or exciting campaign. It may be close. I have good reason for believing that in a few weeks the Republicans will have a scare

on. That is, they will suddenly become alarmed over the progress Bryan is making and will not be able to conceal their anxiety. Already there are signs of the coming of such a scare. After it has reached its climax the Republicans will gradually begin feeling better, and by October will have recovered their normal composure and confidence. On account of the belief which is likely soon to gain currency that Bryan has a fair chance, after all, the masses are sure to wake up and show genuine interest in the campaign."

OUTLINE OF SPEECH

Taft Upholds Policy of Roosevelt and Supplies Defects of Platform.

Ex-Secretary Taft's speech in accepting the formal notification of the Republican party for President takes up boldly the pivotal and what are by some deemed the delicate issues of the campaign. Apologizing for the length of his speech by the importance of the subjects treated, he occupies nearly half of its space in dealing with the question of railroad regulation and the restraint of trusts and monopolistic combinations. About one-fifth in addition deals with the relations of labor to legislation and the question of injunctions. The remaining space dealing with tariff, currency, postal savings banks versus the Government guarantee of bank deposits, the Philippines, foreign policy, the army and navy, the Government expenditures and even the income tax, ranks those subjects as of minor weight in the opening campaign.

Railroads and Trusts.

On the railroad and corporate questions the speech extols, repeats and upholds the Roosevelt policy. It gives the President credit for being "the man who formulated the expression of the popular conscience and led the movement for popular reform," restates the policy outlined in the President's messages, declares his conviction and endorsement of their rightfulness, and promises their continuance. He states truly that the success of the policy in the next administration will depend on its enforcement and the effectiveness of the machinery organized for the purpose. He proposes to relieve the Interstate Commerce Commission of much of its executive functions, so that it can give exclusive attention to the quasi-judicial investigation of complaints. He approves the proposal to amend the interstate commerce law to permit the railroads to "make useful traffic agreements," and declares his support of the physical valuation of railroads as "a relevant and important but not controlling

factor" in the determination of reasonable rates. Concerning the trusts, he supports the Roosevelt proposition for modification of the statute, although expressing as a jurist his doubt that the reasonable restraints of trade would be held by the Supreme Court as prohibited by the law. He declares for the restraint of the unlawful trusts by the injunctive process, but opposes destruction, which he charges upon the Democratic platform.

Attitude on Labor Question.

In relation to the labor question, the speech, after recounting the measures which have been passed by Congress deals with the question of injunctions frankly and clearly. The right of organized labor to strike is declared; its right to injure the employer's property or business, or to exert duress to prevent others from working for him, is denied. The remedy of injunction to prevent this is declared to be necessary. The candidate states his acceptance of the view that injunction should not, except in rare cases, issue without notice and hearing. While avowing his past readiness to approve the revival of the old rule in the United States courts, he regards the Republican platform as providing the same reform. On the Democratic declaration for a jury trial on all cases in which the contempt was outside the presence of the court, he shows the tendency of that party to advocate drastic provisions without comprehending their true effect. For instance, suppose on full trial an injunction is granted against a railroad discrimination or a big trust. The Democratic provision would paralyze the enforcement of that injunction until it had been ratified by a jury—the exactly opposite effect from what its authors intended. In place of this Secretary Taft states his willingness to approve a law requiring on application of the contemner that another judge than the one who issued the injunction shall hear the question of contempt.

It will be seen that the candidate makes good by his personal declarations some of the omissions in the platform which threatened to afford capital to the enemy. His thesis is that on all

these subjects the Republican party stands for continuing the Roosevelt policies of progress and regulation; while the Democratic party advocates "change for the sake of change to the point of irresponsible destruction." The speech appeals to the sound and sober judgment of the people, while not retreating an inch from the standard of abolishing privilege and maintaining equal rights in the creations of the law.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

FAVORABLE VIEWS OF PRESS

Editors Enthusiastic Over the Workmanship in Platform and Its Probable Effect.

Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance is a powerful document. It is also a characteristic document, and from that fact gains a considerable element of its power and its political importance. For the coming campaign is to be won not by a platform, but by a man, and through the citizen, the tried official, and the seasoned statesman, as expressed in the Cincinnati address, the Republican party need not fear to offer its pledges to the people of the United States.

The address is the utterance of a profoundly considerate statesmanship, ripened by training and experience, tempered by a grave and scrupulous appreciation of responsibility, yet freed and made definite and direct by that high minded and courageous candor which has procured for Mr. Taft among politicians the honorable reproach of playing poor politics.

Mr. Taft has taken up every vital issue treated by the platforms and he has handled each like a man who would deserve success rather than win it, who would rather be right than be President. There are no twilight zones in this utterance. We know what Mr. Taft's administration will seek, what Mr. Taft as President will do.

Of the Republican platform it was said that it is a fighting platform, and in even a greater degree the speech of acceptance is a fighting message to the people of the United States. Nothing is evaded. Nothing is paltered. The regulation of corporations, tariff reform, injunctions, and labor legislation, each topic is discussed with straightforwardness and practicality. There are some generalizations, but they are substantiated with point and effect in the discussion of specific remedies and policies.—Chicago Tribune.

No Flamboyancy or Fire.

The candidate stands more squarely on the Chicago platform than many perhaps expected. There appears to be a slight conflict between the Taft platform and the party platform in reference to ship subsidy, but in other respects he abides by the utterances of those who gave him the honor he accepts. There is, however, less

flamboyancy, less rhetoric and less appeal to the popular passion for "something doing," in the Taft than in the Chicago declarations. There is no flaying of socialism on the ground that the Democrats constitute a menace in that direction, no "doubt and debt" antitheses; neither Wade Ellis nor Mr. Roosevelt wrote the Cincinnati speech, though the latter was called on to act as judge of its merits. One may well imagine the President approving the Taft address with the mental reservation that he could have done it much better.

The section of this 15,000-word speech of acceptance which will be read with greatest interest is that relating to injunctions in labor disputes. The candidate covers the subject with the thoroughness of a judge handing down an important decree. He faces the issue squarely without attempting to gain votes either by evasion or an appeal to popular approval. He indorses the stand of the Chicago platform, but elaborates it into a thesis. He approves legitimate unionism and as eloquently defends the non-unionist, says the strike is a proper weapon for labor, but the boycott is indefensible. It is not likely that Mr. Gompers will approve what the candidate says, for it takes direct issue with the Denver proposition for jury trials of those accused of "indirect" contempt.

All through the exhaustive address Mr. Taft speaks like a judge discussing issues before a court; seldom as a candidate for popular support. This is indeed Mr. Taft's most successful role. The speech will serve to quiet the nerves of the corporations and, unless his party has lost its appreciation of the sane and reasonable, will appeal to the rank and file of his army of supporters.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Genius for Making Good.

Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance is bound to prove of inestimable service to his party, first, for what it contains. A contemplation of the speech from this angle indicates what may be called its concrete value. This is a phase of Mr. Taft's utterance that all who read it can see and understand. Where the Chicago platform is timid Mr. Taft is bold; where the Republican proclamation of principles is cautious, Mr. Taft is assertive; where the Chicago declaration is inclined to evasion, Mr. Taft is courageous and emphatic. Every limitation that has made the Chicago platform vulnerable to attack and criticism has been atoned for in Taft's speech of acceptance. He has, so to speak, reinforced the platform and extenuated the effects of its omissions.

But this great service, remember, takes on an importance that is not appreciable, aside from a fair and proper estimation of the record and personality of Mr. Taft himself. The significance of his acceptance speech and the inspiration

Chairman Hitchcock Makes All Preparations for a Desperate Charge.

"The West" Is Going to Be the Great Battle Ground of the Campaign, Say the Prophets.

Taft Is Said to Play a Good Game of Political Golf.



Uncle Doesn't Like the Phonograph.

Big, Broad, and Strong.

Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance is big, broad and comprehensive, as was to be expected; placid in temper, stripped of all pretence of phrase making and artful in concealing its art. It does not have much spontaneity, but, on the other hand, there is no evidence either of cowardice or lack of vigor. Mr. Taft goes at the questions of the day as a strong man might tackle a cord of wood. The Republican candidate plants himself squarely upon the record of Theodore Roosevelt. There is no doubt of his intention to carry forward the Roosevelt policies.—Washington Post.

UNFAVORABLE VIEWS OF PRESS**Domination of Taft by Roosevelt and Fear Radical Reign.**

Mr. Taft carries a big stick, but he speaks softly. It was, indeed, the quite unfamiliar suavity of language in which the Roosevelt policies are presented and adopted by him that deluded early and hasty readers of his speech of acceptance into the belief that it is reassuring and conservative. We do not find it so. We do not see how anybody can find reassurance and conservatism in an address in which Mr. Taft declares that the Republican party must find its chief hope of success in continuing the policies of Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Taft can not get away from the idea, drummed into the heads of people during seven years by the President, that we are a nation of transgressors. The bulk of his speech consists of advocacy of new laws of penalty and restriction. Of helpful counsel, of encouragement, of opportunity sought out and indicated, we find very little. Of appeal for new laws to punish transgression there is much. The candidate has worked himself into a stern and Calvinistic temper. He applies the doctrines of Calvinism to our political and economic problems. Fashioning his thought upon the thought of Mr. Roosevelt, he persuades himself that the American people are given over to sin. As Calvin taught that fallen man is incapable of voluntary repentance, so Mr. Taft holds with Mr. Roosevelt that our corporations must be eudged into salvation.—New York Times.

Perpetuation of Roosevelt Rule.

Were Mr. Taft proposing to name a permanent

President, he could not make the nomination more clearly emphatic. As it is not to be Roosevelt again, he pledges a perpetuation of the Roosevelt regime under an administration which, if he is elected, he pictures as a sort of vice-regency. Mr. Roosevelt himself has met obstacles compelling him to modify his purposes, sometimes to relinquish them, and his successor, if of the same party, will find the road more rough than it has been for Roosevelt's strenuous riding.—Boston Post.

Mr. Taft's speech, like the more ancient variety of Gaul, may be divided into three parts: First, of course, comes the customary awe and wonder that the earth ever produced so gracious and sublime a miracle as the Republican party; second, and equally, of course, is the labored denunciation of the Democracy and of all who are so long in sin as to hope for salvation outside the Republican fold; third, will be found a rambling discourse on the chief end of men, this being, of course, to glorify the G. O. P. and exalt it forever.—Denver News.

Speech Deplorable Sacrifice.

Mr. Taft's speech, deplorable as it is, will not lose him a Republican vote. What relief it must be to him today to have the fearful thing off his mind and off his conscience. The nauseating incubus beneath which he staggered in nearly every sentence would suffocate any ordinary man. The odious compulsion to seem and to be; the leaden sense crushing debt upon which the insatiable creditor computes from hour to hour his compound interest; the deadly obligation to gratitude that makes that sweetest and simplest of virtues to seem a very vice; the never relenting admonition to self-effacement—did ever a man free, independent, and sane find his neck in such a yoke?—New York Sun.

Every observant reader of the speech delivered at Cincinnati by Mr. Taft will discern the steam roller's tracks. It is not to be forgotten that the Republican machine is Theodore Roosevelt. His masterful domination put Taft in the place he would have taken himself if he had dared risk defeat at the polls, so the Taft acknowledgments yesterday were addressed more to the master in the White House than to the Republican party. As a panegyric of Roosevelt it differed from the familiar style of recent Presidential messages only in the necessary elimination of the personal pronoun.—St. Louis Republican.



Quadrennial Ode.

Booming and booming like thunder, up from the
shores of the sea;
Down from the peaks of the mountains, speeches
and speeches there be;
Son of Ohio in action; pride of Nebraska unfurled,
Jackass and pachyderm rampant over the gabbasted world;
Up from the banks of the Wabash, where the tall
sycamores bloom,
Out from the wood nutmeg forests, rhetoric, gesture, and boom;
Heaving of words on split eardrums, militant, verbosity,
Ossa on Pelion lifted—blest is a people so free!
Near every crossroad and hamlet, by every coulee and creek,
Banners and badges and buttons, barrels with
bungholes aleak.
Streams of mad eloquence flowing; oceans of
speech lashed to foam,
All for the glory of country, all for the altars of home.
Flags snapping out from the steeples; lions of
logic unchained;
Chariots creaking and swaying, steeds racing
wildly, unreined;
Posters and torches and streamers; bulletins,
bunting, and band;
All for the cause of the people, all for the love of
the land!

Oaks of the forest uprooted, sea walls of calumrent in twain,
Valleys all wind swept and beaten, shrieking of
traitors in pain;
Cyclones of promises whirling, blasting tornadoes
of speech;
Sin fleeing madly for shelter, cannons red hot at
the breech;
Canister, grape, steel, and bullet; hysteric platform and pen;
Simile, climax, convulsion, over and over again;
Orator, spellbinder, prophet, tomtom, and hew-gag and horn,
Sounding the pledges of party to living and dead
and unborn!
Knee deep in words and franked speeches, ears
full of clamor and din;
Woe to the child of the people, swept by tempestuous chin;
Tossing in seas of persuasion, argument, logic,
and threat;
Beaten, bombarded, and battered; imbecile soon,
but not yet,
Skies split with luminous lightnings, cliffs
tumbled into the sea;
Antics, gyrations, gymnastics—all that the people
be free!
Cymbals and toesins and slogans; twilight and
midday and morn;
Blest be the people forever—living and dead and
unborn!
—J. W. Foley, in the New York Sun.

Barred Out

"He spent his boyhood on his father's farm, meanwhile attending district school."—Extract from biography of any old great man.

There's no use trying to be great;
I might as well accept my fate.
When I was young they said to me,
The president some day I'd be;
No chance at all. The hope was cruel—
I never went to district school—
I never heard of district school.

I never had the slightest chance—
What did I know of homespun pants?
We had a Yale lock on our door—
No latchstring hung there as of yore.
But, worst of all, though I'm no fool,
I never went to district school,
Nor saw, nor heard of district school.

Ah, "district school," I hate the name;
No wonder I could ne'er win fame,
Or be a Lincoln, Grant, or Polk—
My parents weren't that kind of folk.

I never ate corn pone and gruel;
I never went to district school,
Nor even heard of district school.

And though I never did much harm,
I never worked on father's farm.
Our home was a St. Louis flat—
How could we keep a farm in that?
And how was I to know the rule:
"Success depends on district school"?
I never saw a district school.

To college, too, I had to go,
And learn what other fellows know;
No opportunities for me
Were offered as they used to be.
I try to be resigned and cool,
But, if I'd been to district school—
I never went to district school.

—Paul Gilbert, in Cincinnati Times-Star.



THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN

RYAN FIRES FIRST BIG GUN OF THE BATTLE CHARGING REPUBLICAN UNFITNESS FOR POWER—PRESS OF THE COUNTRY AS WHOLE OPPOSES NEBRASKAN—SURVEY OF DEMOCRATIC CHANCES

THE chief source of enthusiastic belief in the success of the Democratic ticket is the Democratic leader and his sanguine followers. Editorial support of the Nebraskan by influential papers is not only rare, but where it does exist, it seems more or less tinged with doubt. Bryan has made some gain in newspaper support since his last campaign, and, indeed, in the last few weeks, but the following summary of his strength in this respect is not formidable.

The New Orleans Picayune and the Richmond Times-Dispatch, which did not support Bryan in 1896 or 1900, have recently come out for him. The latter says: "The sum total of the candidate and the platform offers no rallying cry to the Times-Dispatch's enthusiasm. But the alternative presented by the Republican candidate upon a charac-

teristically. Republican platform is far too obnoxious to seduce." And this doleful statement seems to represent the feeling of the Southern press generally. The Richmond News-Leader says that "probably a majority of the daily papers of the larger Southern cities are anti-Bryan."

Of course it doesn't make any difference to Bryan, directly, whether the Southern papers support him or not, for the Southern vote is still "solid" for the Democracy. The fact of such unanimous editorial opposition, however, may be significant of an underlying sentiment, not only in the South but in other parts of the country.

In the great Middle West, where it is admitted the battleground of the campaign is going to be, the situation is not cheering. The Cleveland Plain Dealer, normally Demo-

cratic, says that "talk of carrying Ohio for Bryan is silly," adding: "The Bryan campaign begins as a mere illusion. It is a forlorn hope, with the emphasis on forlorn. A thick mantle of defeat is wrapped around the candidate. His party is cheering at his funeral." The Cincinnati Enquirer, a strong Democratic paper, is lukewarm for Bryan. The Cleveland Leader, the Toledo Blade and the Ohio State Journal are working vigorously for Taft. In Indiana, of the two strong papers, the Indianapolis News, an independent paper, is appreciative of Bryan, but not enthusiastic; and the Star is strongly for Taft. In Illinois the Chicago papers dominate, the Tribune, Inter-Ocean, and the Evening Post being outspoken for Taft, while the Record-Herald and News lean that way. In the West, the Denver Post, Democratic, favors Taft, while the Los Angeles Herald is working enthusiastically for Bryan.

As stated last month the Louisville Courier-Journal is one of the strongest supporters

of Bryan, adding not only weight but fire and spectacular effect to the campaign. Col. Watterson writes:

"The old faith and the old flag, so that if we must go down we shall go down shouting! That is the fellowship that binds men and wins battles, even with pebbles against mailed giants, though Hell should belch forth millionaires and Satan bar the way."

The summary of possibilities and probabilities of the voting strength of the Democratic party, made by the New York Sun and given below, is typical of the present newspaper attempts to show what States Bryan must carry in order to win the election.

The "acceptance" speech of Bryan, in which he laid much stress on the necessity of popular rule while disclaiming any Socialistic leaning, and which is also given below, was enthusiastically received by two admirers.

BRYAN'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Nebraskan Believed to Have Abandoned the East to Concentrate Efforts on the Middle West.

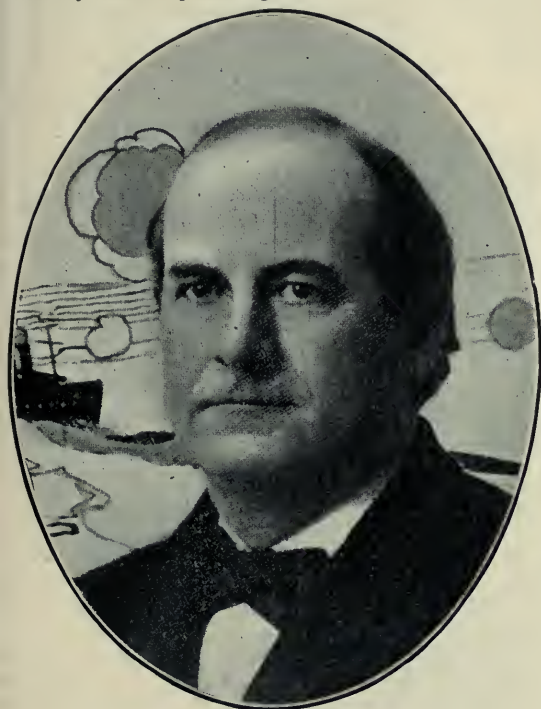
The nomination of John W. Kern of Indiana for Vice President by the Democratic National Convention seems to confirm the report that Mr. Bryan has renounced the hope of gaining the electoral votes of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut and will concentrate his efforts upon carrying Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and upon recovering Kansas, Nebraska and the Rocky Mountain states which gave him pluralities in 1896. Upon these, the three Pacific states of California, Oregon and Washington, together with the border states, he counts to give him a majority of the Presidential electors.

What prospect is there of this plan succeeding? Mr. Bryan evidently assumes or hopes that he can do in 1908 what Mr. Cleveland accomplished in 1892. Mr. Cleveland got one electoral vote from Ohio, five electoral votes from Michigan and all the electoral votes of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The result was that although as a matter of fact Mr. Cleveland obtained pluralities in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, he might have lost those states and yet have won the Presidency by a majority of twenty-eight electoral votes.

Evidently it is this precedent which is encour-

aging Mr. Bryan. The situation, however, in the Middle West is materially different from what it was sixteen years ago. The states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois had given no striking pluralities against Mr. Cleveland in 1888, and he had carried Indiana in 1884. Four years ago, on the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt swept Ohio by upward of 255,000 plurality, Indiana by more than 93,000, and Illinois by phenomenal figures. How can such a start be overcome? State pride, which is enlisted for Taft, seems certain to prove a more potent factor in Ohio than any apathy caused by factional dissensions in the party. In Indiana the friends of Vice President Fairbanks may not support the Republican ticket with all the energy which they evinced in 1904, but they can scarcely be expected to embrace with ardor the cause of Mr. John W. Kern, whose aspirations for the Governorship of their state they have twice defeated. In Illinois Mr. Bryan has twice experienced a disastrous rout, although in 1896 he had the advantage of following Mr. Cleveland's victory in that commonwealth. The Republicans are incomparably stronger now in Illinois than they were in Mr. Bryan's previous campaigns. Nor can he hope to wrest from its old affiliation with the Republican party the Scandinavian vote in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, which Governor Johnson might have secured.

As for Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada, Mr. Bryan's chance of carrying them has for the most part passed away with the issue of free silver, which he personified so illustriously twelve years ago.



William J. Bryan.

—Modern World.

Our conclusion is that Mr. Bryan's plan of campaign is by no means promising and that he will be lucky if he gets more electoral votes than he obtained in 1900.—New York Sun.

BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

Democratic Candidate Fires First Big Gun of Campaign in Strong Speech.

The following is part of the speech made by Mr. Bryan in accepting the nomination:

"The distinguished statesman who received the Republican nomination for President said in his notification speech: 'The strength of the Republican cause in the campaign at hand is the fact that we represent the policies essential to the reform of known abuses, to the continuance of liberty and true prosperity, and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them on.'

"In the name of the Democratic Party I accept the challenge, and charge that the Republican Party is responsible for all the abuses which now exist in the Federal Government, and that it is

important to accomplish the reforms which are imperatively needed. Further, I can not concur in the statement that the Republican platform unequivocally declares for the reforms that are necessary; on the contrary, I affirm that it openly and notoriously disappoints the hopes and expectations of reformers, whether those reformers be Republicans or Democrats. So far did the Republican convention fall short of its duty that the Republican candidate felt it necessary to add to his platform in several important particulars, thus rebuking the leaders of the party, upon whose co-operation he must rely for the enactment of remedial legislation.

Rule of People Paramount.

"Our platform declares that the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion is, 'Shall the people rule?' No matter which way we turn, no matter to what subject we address ourselves, the same question confronts us: Shall the people control their own government and use that government for the protection of their rights and for the promotion of their welfare, or shall the representatives of predatory wealth prey upon a defenseless public, while the offenders secure immunity from subservient officials whom they raise to power by unscrupulous methods? This is the issue raised by the 'known abuses' to which Mr. Taft refers."

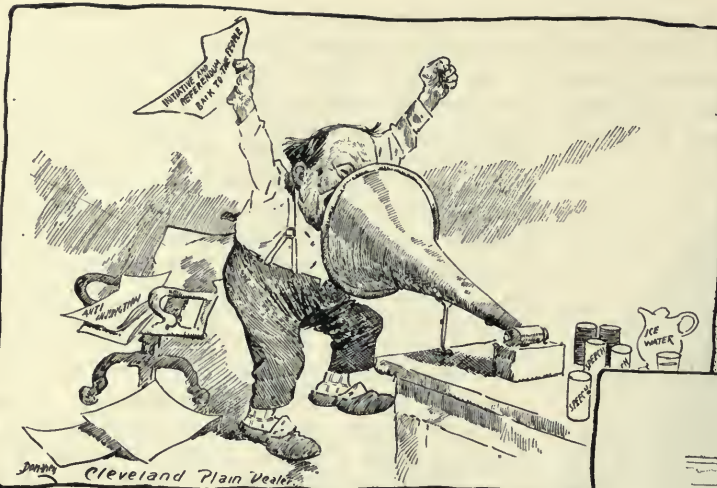
Mr. Bryan then quoted Roosevelt's indictment of the great corporate interests of the country, in the latter's message to Congress last January, wherein Roosevelt stated that "certain wealthy men—who commit the hideous wrong of teaching our young men that phenomenal business success must ordinarily be based on dishonesty, have, during the last few months, made it apparent that they have banded together to work for a reaction."

Mr. Bryan arraigned the Republican administration which has been in power for many years



The Birthplace of Mr. Bryan, Salem, Ill.

—New York Times.



Mr. Bryan Is Keeping Up His Reputation as a "Record Breaker."

Cleveland Plain Dealer



San Francisco Chronicle



Washington Star



Minneapolis Journal

Henry Watterson Doesn't Look as if He Enjoyed the Anti-Injunction and Income Tax Cigars Used by the Nebraskan.
The Democratic Candidate Has Seen a New Moon Over His Left Shoulder.
Yon Yonson Is Beginning Training Early for the 1912 Race.

for permitting itself to be dominated by this element, and charged it with insincerity. Having secured the prestige, it should accept the responsibility, he said. He asked whether Mr. Taft could promise to be more strenuous in the prosecution of wrong doers than the present executive, and inquired whether Mr. Taft needed a greater representation in Congress to carry out reforms.

Tariff Reform Sidetracked.

Continuing, he said:

"The President's close friends have been promising for several years that he would attack the iniquities of the tariff. We have had intimation that Mr. Taft was restive under the demands of the highly protected industries. And yet the influence of the manufacturers, who have for twenty-five years contributed to the Republican campaign fund, and who in return have framed the tariff schedules, has been sufficient to prevent tariff reforms. As the present campaign approached, both the President and Mr. Taft declared in favor of tariff revision, but set the date of revision after the election.

"A few years ago the Republican leaders in the House of Representatives were coerced by public opinion into the support of an anti-trust law which had the indorsement of the President, but the Senate refused even to consider the measure, and since that time no effort has been made by the dominant party to secure remedial legislation upon this subject.

Inspired Roosevelt.

"When the President finally asked for legislation, he drew his inspiration from three Democratic national platforms and he received more cordial support from the Democrats than from the Republicans. The Republicans in the Senate deliberately defeated several amendments offered by Senator La Follette and supported by the Democrats—amendments embodying legislation asked by the Interstate Commerce Commission. One of these amendments authorized the ascertainment of the value of railroads. This amendment was not only defeated by the Senate, but it was overwhelmingly rejected by the recent Republican National Convention and the Republican candidate has sought to rescue his party from the disastrous results of this act by expressing himself in a qualified way, in favor of ascertaining the value of the railroads."

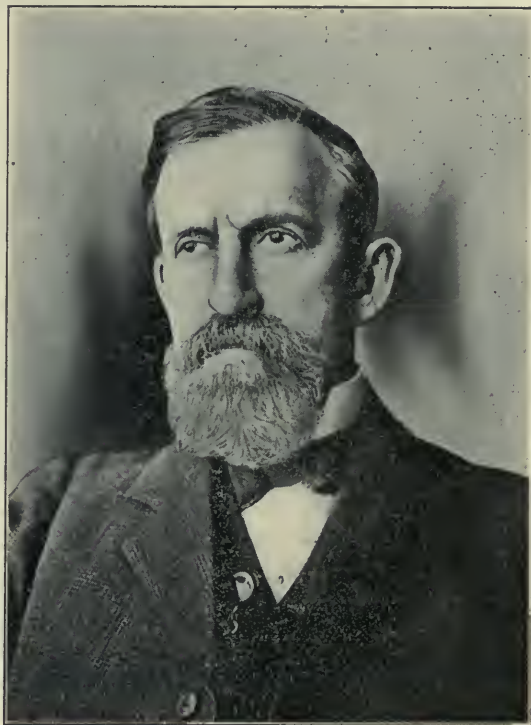
Quotes Taft as Apologizing.

Mr. Bryan quoted Taft as apologizing for the action of the Republican National Convention in voting down the plank for publicity in campaign contributions since the latter had stated that if elected he will urge upon Congress the passage of a law compelling such publicity. He thought the law as favored by Mr. Taft, would give only partial relief, even if it should be passed. Con-

tinuing, he demanded "why should the locking of the door be delayed until the horse is gone?" He said:

"How can the people hope to rule if they are not able to learn until after the election what the predatory interests are doing? The Democratic Party meets the issue honestly and courageously. It says:

"We pledge the Democratic Party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable maximum, and providing for the pub-



John W. Kern, of Indiana, Democratic Candidate for Vice President.

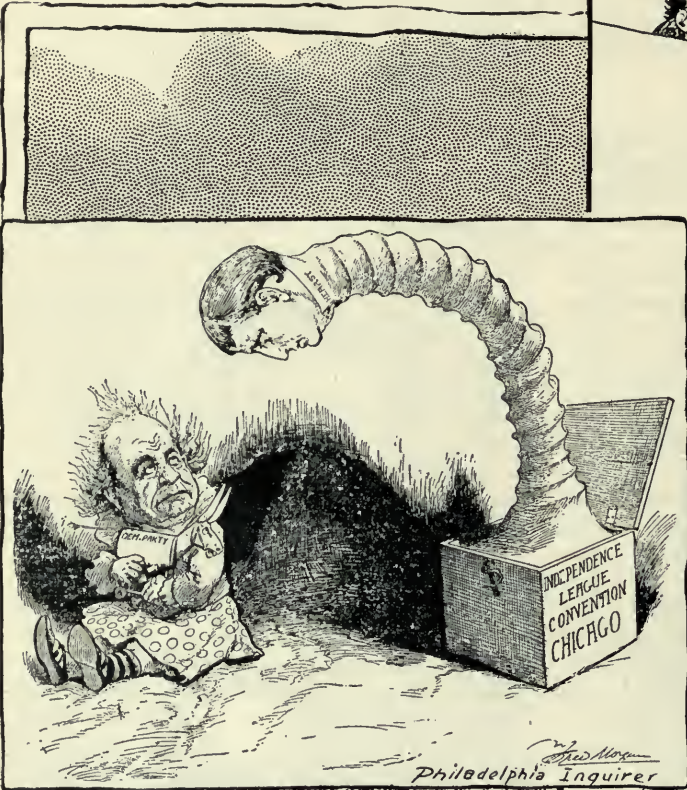
—New York Times.

lication, before election, of all such contributions above a reasonable minimum."

Urges Popular Elections.

"Next to the corrupt use of money, the present method of electing United States Senators is most responsible for the obstruction of reforms. For one hundred years after the adoption of the Constitution, the demand for the popular election of Senators, while finding increased expression, did not become a dominant sentiment. A Constitutional amendment had from time to time been suggested and the matter had been more or less discussed in a few of the states, but the movement had not reached a point where it manifested itself through Congressional action.

“As time went on, however, the sentiment grew among the people until it forced a Republican Congress to follow the example set by the Democrats, and then another and another Republican



Congress acted favorably. State after state has indorsed this reform until nearly two-thirds of the states have recorded themselves in its favor.

"The United States Senate, however, impudently and arrogantly obstructs the passage of the resolution, notwithstanding the fact that the voters of the United States, by an overwhelming majority, demand it."

Mr. Bryan asked what enthusiasm had the Republican candidate shown toward the reformation of the Senate. Mr. Taft's mere statement that he was personally inclined to favor the popular election of Senators, but did not think it a party question, did not remove it as an issue, Bryan said. He stated that the Democratic platform properly describes the popular election of Senators as "the gateway to other national reforms." Through a Democratic victory only, he said, can the people prevent exploiting interests from controlling this branch of the Federal Legislature.

People Powerless in House.

Continuing, Mr. Bryan said:

"The third instrumentality employed to defeat the will of the people is found in the rules of the House of Representatives. Our platform points out that 'the House of Representatives was designed by the fathers of the Constitution to be the popular branch of our Government, responsive to the public will,' and adds:

"The House of Representatives, as controlled in recent years by the Republican Party, has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body, responsive to the will of a majority of the members, but has come under the absolute domination of the Speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations, and powers of legislation.

"We have observed with amazement the popular branch of our Federal Government helpless to obtain either the consideration or enactment of measures desired by a majority of its members."

"This arraignment is fully justified. The reform Republicans in the House of Representa-

tives, when in the minority in their own party, are as helpless to obtain a hearing or to secure a vote upon a measure as are the Democrats. Our party demands that 'the House of Representatives shall again become a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the people's representatives, and not by the Speaker,' and is pledged to adopt 'such rules and regulations to govern the House of Representatives as will enable a majority of its members to direct its deliberations and control legislation.'

Democratic Party Worthy.

"Shall the people rule?' I repeat, is declared by our platform to be the overshadowing question, and as the campaign progresses, I shall take occasion to discuss this question as it manifests itself in other issues; for whether we consider the tariff question, the trust question, the railroad question, the banking question, the labor question, the question of imperialism, the development of our waterways, or any other of the numerous problems which press for solution, we shall find that the real question involved in each is, whether the Government shall remain a mere business asset of favor-seeking corporations or be an instrument in the hands of the people for the advancement of the common weal.

"If the voters are satisfied with the record of the Republican Party and with its management of public affairs, we can not reasonably ask for a change in administration; if, however, the voters feel that the people, as a whole, have too little influence in shaping the policies of the Government; if they feel that great combinations of capital have encroached upon the rights of the masses, and employed the instrumentalities of government to secure an unfair share of the total wealth produced, then we have a right to expect a verdict against the Republican Party and in favor of the Democratic Party.

In Future Campaigns

"We can not take your money, sir,"

The candidate explained,
With memories of former years
When money simply rained;

"But I've just sent a statement out,
And this is how it goes:

"We limit contributions to
Your wornout, cast-off clothes."

"And we will take old magazines,
But not a cent of cash;

The stanch wheelhorses like to read
While bowing to the lash;
Some home-made pies and frosted cakes

Would not come in amiss;
A cord of wood might also help
In such a time as this.

"The boys need shoes and good warm socks
To campaign as they should,
But do not send in currency—
Of course, I know you would;
But things have changed since other days,
Our rule is fast and hard."

His name went on the list like this:

J. Smith.....one pail of lard.

—Charles R. Barnes, in New York World.

motley of modified professions and compromised principles, of altered opinions and retracted statements.

"Assuming that Mr. Bryan himself is all that his most ardent admirers claim him to be, a great lawyer, an enlightened statesman, an inspired patriot, still a man is known by the company he keeps, and no decent Democrat can tolerate his free companions.

"The Republican platform says nothing and means nothing.

"The Democratic platform was built by political jackdaws who feathered their nests with the plumes of others without understanding of their significance or intention as to their performance."

THOMAS L. HISGEN

**Independence Party Candidate for President
Famous for Defying Standard Oil Company.**

Thomas L. Hisgen was born at Petersburg, Ind., November 26, 1858. Before he was sixteen he removed to Albany, N. Y., and worked as a clerk in a clothing store. He and his brothers founded a business for the manufacture and sale of axle grease and the plant grew until it became the biggest enterprise of its kind in the world. This business brought Mr. Hisgen into a fight with the Standard Oil Company, in which the big trust still failed to come off victorious. Mr. Hisgen makes his home at West Springfield, Mass., giving his attention to the oil business. His services in fighting the Standard made him popular in his State, and when he became the Independence League candidate for Governor he polled 75,000 votes, 6,000 more than the regular Democratic candidate. He has a wife and three children.—New York American.

INDEPENDENCE PLATFORM

New Party's Tenets Cover Wide Range of Subjects in Radical Manner.

An outline of the Independence party platform is as follows:

Direct nomination by the people; the initiative and referendum and right of recall.

Severe and effective legislation against all forms of corrupt practices at elections and prohibition of the use of money at elections, except for meetings, literature and necessary traveling expenses of candidates is demanded.

Probably the most important plank in the platform, and the one that will be used most effectively by party orators in getting votes, is that dealing with the issuing of injunctions in labor disputes. This demands that injunctions shall not be issued until after trial by jury, and would seem thus to fulfill the most extreme demands of labor. For this reason it seems to many political writers that Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was premature in trying to swing the labor vote to Bryan, inasmuch as the Democratic position on the injunction matter is not nearly so favorable to labor.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

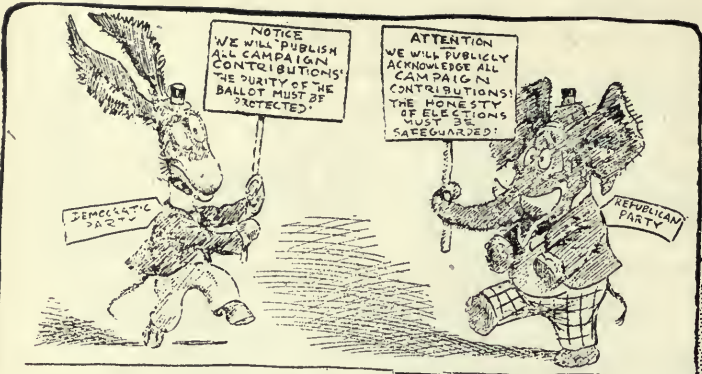
**Independence Party Candidate for Vice President
a Southern Editor and Orator of Note.**

John Temple Graves was born at Wellington Church, S. C., November 9, 1856. He was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1875 and became editor of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Union in 1881. In 1887 he became editor of the Atlanta Journal, and from 1888 to 1890 he was editor of the Tribune of Rome, Ga. He was Presidential elector at large in Florida and Georgia in the years 1884 and 1888. In 1905 he was a candidate for United States Senator for Georgia. He was also on the staff of Governor Northern of Georgia. He has published a number of historical works, has contributed frequently to magazines, and is in demand as an orator and after-dinner speaker. In 1905 he became editor and co-proprietor of the Atlanta Daily Georgian, which he left to become one of the editors of the New York American.—New York American.

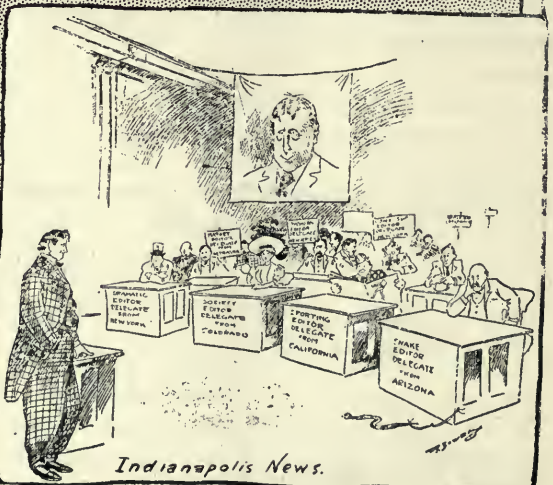
The extravagance of the Federal administration is denounced and economy is urged.

The arbitrary use of the writ of injunction in contempt proceedings is condemned as a violation of the right of trial by jury. It is declared that no injunction should issue until after a trial upon the merits, and that such trials should be had before a jury, and that no person should be deprived of liberty in contempt proceedings without a trial by jury.

The enactment of a law prohibiting the black-listing of employees is favored, as is the passing of an employer's liability law.



The Trusts and Corporations
Not Only Favor Publicity of
Contributions, but of Names
of Those Who Apply for Aid.



Remarkable Resemblance Between Hearst, His-
gen; and Graves.
Mr. Hearst Reviews His Convention.

State and Federal inspection of railroads is advocated.

Child labor is denounced and prohibition asked.

The manufacture of prison-made goods is denounced.

The Federal inspection of grain is urged.

A declaration is made in favor of the creation of a Department of Labor, the head of which shall be a member of the President's Cabinet.

Legislation suppressing bucket-shops is favored and selling of fictitious products for future delivery is denounced.

Asiatic immigration, it is said, demands the passage of the exclusion act protecting American workmen from competition with Asiatic cheap labor.

Other important planks declare for a large navy, indorse the inland deep waterways project, advocate the popular election of Senators by the people, and favor a graduated income tax.—San Francisco Chronicle.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

Outline of History of the Independence Party— Hearst Should Have Been Nominee.

William Randolph Hearst, when he looks over the platform of the Independence party, can take credit for another "achievement." The party formerly known as the league is his invention. He began it to back him as a candidate for mayor of New York, and in that capacity it did him good service. It made him so strong that Tammany nominated him to head the Democratic ticket. This proved to have been a mistake. Mr. Hearst could not amalgamate the Democratic machine and the Independence league. It was too stiff a job to run as the candidate of the persons he had so familiarly consigned to the penitentiary a few weeks before. The public would not stand for it, and defeated Mr. Hearst. He pocketed his disappointment and a loss of \$200,000 and decided on a new policy—he would have candidates, but never again be one. He immediately began the work of nationalizing the league. It had already been active in politics in Illinois, where it supported and carried to defeat the ill-starred Mayor Dunne of Chicago. It had been active in California, where its candidate for governor was the fresh and beautiful rhetorician, Theodore A. Bell, lately chairman of Mr. Bryan's convention. It had been active in Massachusetts, where its candidate for governor, Thomas L. Hisgen, received more votes a year ago than either of the Democratic candidates, Bartlett or Whitney. This candidate has now been named for the Presidency.

The Independence party gets away last in the race for the Presidency.

What its prospects are, it is hard to say at this time. It would be a mistake to say that it will draw all its recruits from the Democrats. But most of the Independence fellows are former Democrats. The presence in the field of a Presidential candidate representing this group is an obstacle in the way of William J. Bryan. It may prove a serious one for him in some of the doubtful States. The Independence people can not, of course, hurt Mr. Bryan in New York or Massa-



An Ax to Grind, a Mule to Kill.

A demand is made for a gradual reduction of tariff duties, with just consideration for the rights of the public and the establishment of industry.

The creation of an interstate commerce court is asked, and a bill empowering shippers to compel railroads to provide ample transportation facilities is advocated.

All combinations for the restraint of trade and commerce and the establishment of monopoly are denounced.

The Government ownership of all public utilities, including railroads and telegraphs, is urged.

The creation of postal savings banks is asked.

chusetts, where he has no prospects. But they may annoy and embarrass him in Illinois, Colorado and California, where the Democrats claim to have a chance for success.—Minneapolis Journal.

History Is Being Made.

With the first national convention of the Independence League a new party comes into the field.

date for governor in Massachusetts 75,000 votes, leading the Democratic ticket by 5,000 and winning second place; a party that has grown from the Municipal Ownership League that in 1905 polled 225,000 votes for mayor of New York—a very close second indeed to Mr. McClellan—is well worth watching.

Whatever causes of dissatisfaction with both the old political parties are widespread through-



AN OLD FLAME.

Its advent is a fact of wide interest to the voting rank and file; to professional politicians it is a disquieting portent. Its strength is unknown, its effect upon a puzzling situation unpredictable.

No one expects the vote cast by the league to run into huge figures, such as its two great adversaries may confidently expect. It has in many States only a skeleton organization; even where it is strongest it can hardly hold in a Presidential election such a relative vote as it has swung in State and local contests.

But a party that last year polled for its candi-

date the country will swell the vote of the league along with that of the Populists, Socialists and Prohibitionists. If dissatisfaction is especially insistent in great industrial States where the league is most thoroughly organized, some of which States have in the past been reckoned pivotal and decisive, then the active campaign of the league, with that of the older small parties which will profit in their several measures by the same discontent, may alter the balance of power, change the political map of the country and make history for years to come.—New York World.



Cleveland Plain Dealer

BILL TO BILL: DIDN'T SEE ANYTHING LIKE THAT AT DENVER OR CHICAGO.

THE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN

VOTE OF PARTY MAY DECIDE ELECTION—POPULAR ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS, GRADUATED INCOME AND INHERITANCE TAX, AND POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS ALSO INCLUDED IN PLATFORM

ALTHOUGH the Prohibitionists voted for their own Presidential electors in 1900 and 1904 in all but six States, in not a single State was their total vote equal to the plurality credited to the prevailing ticket. In 1900 Woolley in forty States received only 208,914, and in 1904 Swallow only 258,536, yet in spite of this large gain in votes the Prohibitionists in 1904 yielded the third place to the Socialists, headed by Debs.

At the same time, although the prohibition movement has made amazing progress in the South and West in the last four years it has not been directly through the Prohibition party as a political organization, but through the adoption of prohibition or local

option by the Democrats or Republicans. It is the history of minority parties, however, that they commonly exercise a far greater influence on the course of events than the recorded number of their members would signify.

The party leaders expect to poll a million votes in November. They have a fund of over \$40,000, and are planning to prosecute a vigorous campaign. It is believed that the Prohibition vote will be drawn chiefly from the Republicans, and in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California and Colorado it may be large enough to decide the election

THE PROHIBITION PLATFORM

Favors Postal Savings Banks as Well as Abolition of Liquor Traffic.

The National Prohibition platform, as agreed on by the Columbus, Ohio, convention, is as follows:

1. The submission by Congress to the several States of an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation or transportation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

2. The immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in the District of Columbia, in the Territories and all places over which the National Government has jurisdiction, the repeal of the internal revenue tax on alcoholic liquors and the prohibition of the interstate traffic therein.

3. The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

4. Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.

5. The establishment of postal savings banks and the guaranty of deposits in banks.

For a Tariff Commission.

6. The regulation of all corporations doing an interstate commerce business.

7. The creation of a permanent tariff commission.

8. The strict enforcement of law instead of the official tolerance and practical license of the social evil which prevails in many of our cities, with its unspeakable traffic in girls.

9. Uniform marriage and divorce laws.

10. An equitable and constitutional employers' liability act.

11. Court review of Postoffice Department decisions.

12. The prohibition of child labor in mines, workshops and factories.

13. Legislation basing suffrage only upon intelligence and ability to read and write the English language.

14. The preservation of the mineral and forest resources of the country and the improvement of the highways and waterways.—Indianapolis News.

PARTY PROSPECTS

Vote of the Temperance Party and that of Negroes May Decide the Election.

No estimate of the strength in November of the ticket headed by Chafin and Watkins can be formed by turning back to the 258,536 votes cast for Swallow and Carroll four years ago.

The Prohibition vote has a way of surprising people. It leaped from Green Clay Smith's 9,000

in 1876 and the veteran Neal Dow's 10,000 in 1880 to the 151,000 in 1884 for John P. St. John—more than twice enough to have given Blaine a majority of the electors and to have wiped out Cleveland's plurality of the popular vote. The Prohibitionists, with the dissatisfied negro voters, might possibly this year again hold the balance of power.

The Prohibition movement has shown of late extraordinary strength. The passage of "dry" laws in Southern States where the normal Democratic majority is heavy has not yet much political meaning in a Presidential year, but in some of the border and central States the situation is more interesting. Here is the 1904 Prohibition vote in a group of nine such States:

Ohio.....	19,339
Indiana.....	23,496
Illinois.....	34,770
Iowa.....	11,601
Missouri.....	7,191
Maryland.....	3,034
Kentucky.....	6,609
West Virginia.....	4,599
Michigan.....	13,308

Illinois last year cast 88,393 Prohibition votes. The West Virginia Legislature has one Prohibition member.

Local conditions may in several of these States favor a heavy Prohibition vote. This ticket has often appealed to voters dissatisfied with both political parties. It made such an appeal in 1884 and again in 1892. The platform adopted by the party contains much that is sound and popular, particularly the plank favoring a graduated income and inheritance tax. Many discontented members of the great parties may feel in supporting it that they are not altogether "throwing away their votes," but affirmatively urging principles, entirely apart from prohibition, which are entitled to be treated with respect.—New York World.

EUGENE W. CHAFIN

Native of Wisconsin, Now Resident of Illinois—Former Candidate for Governor.

Eugene W. Chafin, nominee of the Prohibition Party for the Presidency, is a native of Wisconsin, but is now a resident of Illinois, and is one of the most prominent members of his party in this State. He is an attorney-at-law and was a candidate for the Prohibition nomination for Governor of Illinois at the coming State convention of his party. He was born in Walworth County, Wisconsin, November 1, 1852. He worked on a farm by the month to defray his expenses while at the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1875. He practiced law in Waukesha, Wis., for twenty-five years. He was

State president of the Epworth League two terms and Grand Chief Templar of the State Good Templars four terms, a candidate on the Prohibition ticket for Attorney-General of Wisconsin twice and for Governor in 1898. In 1901 he came to Chicago. He is the author of "Lives of the Presidents" and "Lincoln, the Man of Sorrows."—Chicago Record-Herald.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS

Movement Generally Regarded as One of Considerable Significance in National Life.

Will the temperance tide which has risen so high in the past four years, particularly in the South, show in the Presidential contest? Or shall we see Republican Prohibitionists and Democratic Prohibitionists keep their temperance views separate and apart from National politics, and vote the straight party ticket in November, the former for Taft and the latter for Bryan?

In the South only Democracy is known. Everything political goes under that label. All that Prohibition has won down there has been won under the auspices of Democratic organization. Moreover, the machinery of elections is all in Democratic hands, and in strictly political contests operates in but one way. It is altogether unlikely therefore that, either in Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana or North Carolina, strong as the temperance sentiment is in all those States, any appeal that was made at Columbus will count at all in the November result. The Democracy will, as usual, carry the day.

Elsewhere there may be changes, but nowhere probably of a radical nature. There is nothing to indicate any such thing. Had there been rumblings of serious revolt, indicating that the friends of temperance had decided to put that cause in the foreground this year, we should have seen some action taken both at Chicago and Denver. Trained politicians are shrewd readers of the times, and know thunder when they hear it.

The temperance cause, however, was probably never so much discussed throughout the country as now.—Washington Post.

Voting for Principle.

The fact that both nominees are unknown to the country at large, even by name, will have little effect on the fortunes of the Prohibition Party. Those who will vote the Prohibition ticket are more concerned with measures than men, and knowing that there is not the slightest hope of sending their man to the White House, will not hesitate to vote for him as a declaration of principle. The Prohibition Party of today includes, of course, but a small proportion of the believers in temperance. Many of the leading advocates

of abstinence from intoxicating liquors recognize the futility of this method of attacking the practice to which they are opposed. Much difference of opinion exists also in the ranks of the Prohibition Party itself as to the methods that should be employed in the coming campaign, and it is safe to say that this party of earnest people will exert no more influence than usual on the outcome of the November election.—Pittsburg Gazette.

A Novel Platform.

The platform of the Columbus convention is a very model of brevity and condensation—a model, in truth, which the bigger parties might well study and copy—yet it is remarkably comprehensive and modern. It affords additional evidence of the popularity of advanced ideas and constructive reform. The Prohibitionists, it will be conceded, mean what they say, though they have their earnest differences and cannot satisfy all their groups and minorities. The majority rules in the platform; and yet how "radical" that platform would have seemed not many years ago!

Such a platform as this will command admiration in many circles where there is little prohibition sentiment. It is unquestionably a significant political document, which reflects the constructive and progressive spirit of this wonderful epoch, an epoch of reform, or moral awakening, of a determined and successful struggle against injustice and abuse of privilege and power.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Prohibition Inevitable.

The Prohibitionists have never come near enough to the realization of their platform to make speculation upon its possibilities interesting. It means, however, a Nation without the bottle. It means that all the money now employed in brewing, distilling and transporting liquors would be employed otherwise. It means that all the farm products that now go into liquors would be used otherwise. It means a perfect revolution in the habits of our citizens. It means the realization of a modified Utopia.

Ever since man emerged from barbarism he has been the slave of the potent principle in alcohol. Placed within his reach for a beneficent purpose, it has been abused to a violent extent by every nation that ever rose to civilization. To liquor the downfall of more than one nation is traced. Liquor-drinking consumes immense amounts of money, produces untold miseries and makes unmeasured assaults upon the virility of Nations.

Yet men have clung to it, and they have resisted every effort to take the bottle from their lips. State experiments in prohibition have been made in America. Some of them have succeeded. Others have been failures.—Minneapolis Journal.

LABOR AND POLITICS

LABOR LEADER ENDORSES DEMOCRATIC ANTI-INJUNCTION PLANK AND PRESS PROTESTS AGAINST ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DELIVER LABOR VOTE—GOMPERS DEFINES POSI- TION OF LABOR ON INJUNCTION QUESTION

AN element of the present political campaign that seemed for a time to promise much for the liveliness of the canvass, was the prospect that labor interests might be solidly arrayed on the side of the Democratic party. Although at the present time there is little evidence that the labor vote, as a whole, will go to any particular party, the sharp contention of the parties for the favor of the labor unions will add an element of interest to the campaign that has been lacking in other elections.

Previous to the meeting of the Republican national convention, Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, besought the Republican leaders to have a plank inserted in the platform declaring against the issuing of injunctions by courts in labor disputes. What Mr. Gompers thinks of the injunction plank the Republicans did adopt, is as follows:

"At a glance the plank adopted will be seen to be a flimsy, tricky evasion of the issue. It is an indorsement of the very abuse against which labor justly protests and would, if enacted by Congress, give statutory authority for the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, an authority which does not now exist. It is a pro-injunction, not an anti-injunction declaration. It is worse than 'meaningless and evasive,' as the capitalist and corporation press has designated it. It would make more acute the wrongs by which the toilers are forced to bear the unjust, judicial burden of injunction discrimination. That part of the plank declaring that the Republican party will uphold the authority and integrity of the courts is a gratuitous, indefensible and

covert insult not only to the men of labor but to the courts themselves."

Then the labor leader made a similar request of the Democratic convention, which adopted a plank declaring that "injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved." This seemed satisfactory to the union leaders, and Mr. Gompers issued an appeal asking Labor's support of the Democratic ticket. Then came the time of trouble for Gompers. Labor leaders arose in all parts of the country objecting to having the votes of the laboring man "delivered" to any political party. Of course the labor leader replied that he was not "so asinine as to promise to deliver the labor vote," but the fire had been lighted and the stew began to boil.

Interest was added to the situation by the remarkably vivid and effective statement of Mr. Hearst in reply to an alleged request of Mr. Gompers that the Independence party support the Democratic ticket. This is where Mr. Hearst thinks the interests of the laboring man lie, with reasons therefor:

"Tell Mr. Gompers that I am not authorized to speak for the membership of the Independence party, but according to my personal standards a purer patriotism consists in laboring to establish a new party which will be consistently devoted to the interest of the citizenship, and particularly to the advantage and advancement of the producing classes.

"I do not think the path of patriotism lies in supporting a discredited and decadent old party, which has neither conscientious conviction nor honest intention, or indorsing

chameleon candidates who change the color of their political opinion with every varying hue of opportunism.

"I do not think the best benefit of laboring men lies in supporting that old party because of a sop, of false promise, when the performance of that party while in power did more to injure labor than all the injunctions ever issued before or since.

"I have lost faith in the empty profes-

sions of an unregenerate Democracy. I have lost confidence in the ability, in the sincerity and even in the integrity of its leaders.

"I do not consider it patriotism to pretend to support that which, as a citizen, I distrust and detest, and I earnestly hope that the Independence party will give me an opportunity to vote for candidates that are both able and honest, and for a declaration of principles that is both sound and sincere."

WHAT LABOR WANTS

Mr. Gompers Explains the Position of Organized Labor in the Matter of Injunctions.

Washington.—Samuel Gompers, President of American Federation of Labor, has printed in the American Federationist, his official organ, an editorial on "The Essence of Labor's Contention on Injunctions," which represents the precise attitude of organized labor on the question of injunctions, and says in part:

It will be seen that labor neither questions the integrity of nor desires to "shackle" the courts; that it stands for and insists upon absolute equality before the law—nothing more, nothing less. Labor insists that:

The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights only.

He who would seek its aid must come into court with clean hands.

There must be no other adequate remedy in law.

It must never be used to curtail personal rights.

It must not be used ever in an effort to punish crime.

It must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

Make Outlaws of Men.

Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizens of our country. It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury. It is an effort to fasten an offense on them when they are innocent of any unlawful or illegal act.

Injunctions as issued in trade disputes are to make outlaws of men when they are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of state or nation.

The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is not based upon law, but is a species of judicial legislation, judicial usurpation, in the interests of the money power against workmen innocent of any unlawful or criminal act.

Labor protests against the issuance of injunctions in disputes between workmen and employers

when no such injunctions would be issued when no such dispute exists. Such injunctions have no warrant in law and are the result of judicial usurpation and judicial legislation rather than of congressional legislation.

In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes, if those acts are criminal or unlawful, there is now ample law and remedy covering them. From the logic of this there is no escape. No act is legally a crime unless there is a law designating it and specifying it to be a crime.

Demand Due Process of Law.

We assert that labor asks no immunity for any of its men who may be guilty of any criminal or unlawful act. It insists upon the workers being regarded and treated as equals before the law with every other citizen; that if any act be committed by any one of our number rendering him amenable to the law, he shall be prosecuted by the



A Promising Candidate.

—International Syndicate.

ordinary forms of law and by the due process of law, and that an injunction does not lawfully and properly apply and ought not to be issued in such cases.

The injunction process as applied to men engaged in a dispute with employers includes the allegation of criminal or unlawful acts as a mere pretext, so that the lawful and innocent acts in themselves may also be incorporated and covered by the blanket injunction. And the performance of the lawful and innocent acts in themselves, despite the injunction, renders them at once guilty of contempt of the court's order, which is

vation of real liberty, for the elimination of bitterness and class hatred, for the perpetuation of all that is best and truest, we can never rest until the last vestige of this injustice has been removed from our public life.—New York World.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS

Editors Believe Vote of Labor Can Not Be Concentrated in Any One Party.

It is plain already that Mr. Gompers can not deliver the "goods" he promised at Denver. Sufficiently definite expressions from various



THE LABOR VOTE IS SOLD, AND SO IS THE BUYER.

summarily punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Real Purpose of Injunction.

In itself the writ of injunction is of a highly important and beneficent character. Its aims and purposes are for the protection of property rights. It never was intended and never should be invoked for the purpose of depriving freemen of their personal rights, the right of man's ownership of himself, the right of free locomotion, free assemblage, free association, free speech, free press; the freedom to do those things promotive of life, liberty and happiness, and which are not in contravention of the law of our land.

Not only in our own interest, but in the interest of all the people of our country, for the preser-

vation of real liberty, for the elimination of bitterness and class hatred, for the perpetuation of all that is best and truest, we can never rest until the last vestige of this injustice has been removed from our public life.—New York World.

trades union sources show that there is strong opposition to any committal of the unions to either party. This leaves Mr. Gompers in a weak position. He gave the Democrats to understand that in return for radical declarations as to the judiciary, the great body of wage earners would support Mr. Bryan. It actually figures out in this way: Mr. Gompers can not surely command even the Federation of which he is the representative. The Federation does not include the majority of the trades unions. The trades unions do not include the majority of the wage earners. All that Mr. Gompers can with any confidence count on is the aid of a minority. That was hardly worth bargaining for.

On the other hand, the Republican candidate

will undoubtedly profit by the feeling among the wage earners, union and non-union, that the success of Mr. Bryan would check the recovery from the depression of last year and tend powerfully to make it worse next winter and for the following four years. That feeling is entirely reasonable. Even the most hardy can not deny that the depression was in some measure aggravated by the unrest spread by Mr. Roosevelt's policies and his manner of talking and acting about them. Mr. Bryan's policies are more extreme, disturbing, and threatening; his manner of treating them is more menacing; the influences by which he is surrounded and to which he has yielded in the past are much more radical and confusing than those surrounding the administration under Mr. Roosevelt.—New York Times.

Writ of Injunction Sacred.

The bid for the labor vote in the Democratic national platform annexed Mr. Samuel Gompers to the Democratic party, but it is not at all clear that it caught "the labor vote" that is stubborn enough to do its own thinking and free enough to cast its own ballots.

It would be difficult to conceive a greater calamity that could overtake labor than its entry into the field of politics as a class; but the abolition of the writ of injunction would work nearly as much harm as the separation of capital and labor into antagonistic political organizations.

The writ of injunction ought to be as sound as the writ of habeas corpus, and there would be no assault upon it if there were no demagogues in Congress and out of Congress. The writ of injunction has saved from the torch millions of property; it never yet restrained any one who did not contemplate a wrong, and all this chatter about submitting the order of a court to the scrutiny and the wisdom of a jury is pure cant.

South America today is the most inviting field in the world for capital in a material sense; but capital refuses to go there simply because it is not secure under the law. If we abolish the writ of injunction, or intrust its administration to a jury, which is practically the same thing, capital will surely withdraw from gainful enterprise in this country and seek investment elsewhere.

If the demagogues thought it would make votes for their respective parties, there would be a demand that a writ of habeas corpus should not issue except upon the verdict of a jury.—Washington Post.

Labor Is a Reading Vote.

Reports from different sections of the country show there is no ground for the assumption that because of the injunction plank in the Denver platform organized labor will go in a body to the support of Mr. Bryan. Wage earners, as usual, are doing their own thinking, and will record themselves in November, not according to orders or recommendations, but according to their own views of the situation.

There has never been any good reason to doubt that this would be the case. The labor vote has never been delivered or deliverable by any man or set of men. It is a reading vote. It does not depend for its information about public questions upon any particular leadership, or for interpretations of events upon any particular source. In no other country is labor, as a rule, as intelligent or independent as in America.

The result of this is seen in the fact that wage earners, like capitalists, are divided on public questions. Some are Democrats, some are Republicans, some are Independence Leaguers, while some are Populists. They have never yet voted in a body for any Presidential candidate, and why should they do so this time?—Washington Star.

A Political Forecast

There will be a lot of efforts to fill people's eyes
with dust;
There will be a lot of scolding of the wicked,
shameless trust;
We shall hear that Taft's a puppet, that he has
no sense of shame,
But we think that he will carry Pennsylvania, all
the same.

There will be beclouded issues; we shall hear
spellbinders roar,
Hidebound partisans will tremble, as they've
trembled heretofore;
We shall hear that Bryan's reckless, that he's
dopey, that he's daft,
But we think he'll carry Texas and win Florida
from Taft.

—Chicago Record-Herald.



CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NEW FEATURE IN NATIONAL PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN REGARDED AS OF VAST SIGNIFICANCE IN OUR EXPERIMENT IN SELF-GOVERNMENT—EACH CANDIDATE SEEKS VANTAGE GROUND

A UNIQUE feature of the present presidential campaign, and one wholly gratifying to lovers of their country and of pure politics, is the practical establishing of the principle of publicity of campaign contributions. An amusing but quite humanly natural feature of the situation is the manner in which each of the candidates of the two great parties seeks to appear before the country as the only simon pure publicity advocate. The Republican National Convention refused to adopt a publicity plank and the omission to do so was seized by Bryan and the Democrats with great avidity as a promising campaign issue. The Republicans "squared" themselves, however, by selecting a treasurer, George R. Sheldon, from New York, where publicity is required by law. The Democrats then pointed out the fact that this law requires publicity only after election, and hastened to declare for publicity on October 15. They also gave notice that no subscriptions from corporations would be received—which, by the way, is prevented by Federal law—and that no contribution over \$10,000 would be accepted.

The press of the country regards the innovation as of great significance in our experi-

ment in self-government. Discussing the ethics of the question, the New York Post writes as follows:

"Unlike mercy, the secret contribution of a great sum of money to politicians curses both him who gives and him who takes. It is a source of political debauchery wherever tolerated. In England, it has embarrassed both parties and caused the nation to blush. The public has seen brewers suddenly converted into barons, and bankers into knights, and has understood perfectly that the only reason was a generous subscription to the expenses of the party. The matter has been brought up again and again in Parliament; and Liberal Premiers have vied with Conservative Prime Ministers in making shame-faced explanations of the 'birthday honors,' which do not explain. If this kind of purchased distinction is to be tolerated at all, we should like to see it adopted in the case of our own large contributors to party treasuries, rather than the form of reward which we do practice. To enable a man to write 'Sir' before his name would tickle his vanity as much as making him an Ambassador, and would do less harm to the public service."

A TRIUMPH OF CIVILIZATION

Publicity of Campaign Contributions Held to Be Signal Advance in National Stability.

The spectacle of the two parties bidding against each other in the matter of opening the campaign subscription books, is as exhilarating as unexpected. What Congress refused to do, what the Republican Convention shied at has been brought about by the two candidates. Each of them has perceived whither public sentiment is tending, and has sought to get into accord with

it. To date, Mr. Bryan has outbidden Mr. Taft. The Republican candidate very sensibly and shrewdly took a position in advance of his party, and gave orders that a statement of all moneys given to aid his election should be made public after the voting was over. Now comes Mr. Bryan, announcing that his publicity will begin on October 15, and extend over every day thereafter until the campaign closes. This is in line with the McCall bill which provided that a sworn return of funds obtained should be published before as well as after the election. The



Please Help a Starving Donkey.



Keeping Tab on Each Other.

arguments for such a course are obvious. If we are going to have publicity at all, we may as well have it real and entire. A huge campaign fund disclosed only after it had done its corrupting work would add more to our national mortification than to our wisdom.

Taft's Turn Next.

It seems certain that the Republicans will be obliged to follow the Democratic lead. When Mr. Bryan's committee tells the public on October 15, how much money it has raised, Mr. Taft's committee will be forced to do the same.

than if extorted. The large fact is clear that this Presidential campaign is going to differ from any that has preceded it, in letting the voters know how large the party fund is, and who gave the money.

Cynics are questioning both the sincerity and the thoroughness of the publicity promised and this campaign. It is hinted that rich contributors will find a way of hiding their \$25,000 checks behind 250 plain citizens—Smiths and Robinsons—who will each give \$100, and not have to make a report, the sum being small.



A COMMON BOND AT LAST.

Refusal would wear too sinister a look. The Democratic press and candidate would at once cry out that Republican pretensions of willingness to let the people know all were hollow; that Mr. Taft's managers had been resorting to the old tricks of tariff blackmail and corporation favoritism, and dared not let the whole truth be known. Under such circumstances, political expediency, if not very shame, will dictate a frank publication of the facts. Mr. Sheldon may as well make his preparations to do this. It will come with better grace as volunteered

That a certain amount of trickery and deception will be attempted, it is highly probable. But in the main, we are confident that both committees will set forth an honest transcript of the facts. The country will know all, even if it does not pardon all. To have achieved no more than that is to have made a great political advance. Other reforms will seem less unattainable, now that campaign publicity has come to be established in a way so quiet and unforeseen.—New York Post.

Candidates Congratulated.

The World congratulates both Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan on the result of their efforts to secure publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures. Through Mr. Taft and Mr. Sheldon the Republicans are pledged to make all campaign contributions and expenditures public after election, in accordance with the laws of New York. The Democratic National Committee has adopted the following resolution:

No contributions shall be accepted from corporations; no contribution over \$10,000 shall be accepted.

All contributions over \$100 will be made public October 15. Thereafter immediate publication will be given.

Contributions under \$100 will not be published; no money will be received after November 1.

The Democrats have a great moral advantage over the Republicans in promising to make public before election all contributions in excess of \$100. The Republicans have a moral advantage over the Democrats in promising to make public every contribution and all expenditures under oath, as the laws of New York provide.

Insofar as corporation contributions are concerned, they are expressly prohibited by the act of Congress, approved January 26, 1907. Every corporation that contributes is liable to a fine of \$5,000, and every officer or director of such corporation who consents to any contribution is liable not only to a fine of \$1,000, but to imprisonment for one year.

As for the \$10,000 maximum fixed by the Democratic National Committee, no legitimate contribution is likely to exceed that sum this year. We think, however, that Mr. Bryan and the committee erred in not agreeing to publicity for all contributions. Then there could be no suspicion

that any wealthy contributor had maintained secrecy by splitting his gift into checks of \$100 each.

Extraordinary progress has been made toward safeguarding the purity of elections when one party is pledged to make public all its contributions and expenditures after election and the other party is pledged to make public all its larger contributions before election.

This is a tremendous stride forward from the days of Brice and Whitney, of Hanna and Cortelyou, and the nation is to be congratulated. It is the greatest victory won in years for honest elections.—New York World.

Decent and Wholesome Change.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan are to be congratulated on the policy of publicity they have adopted as to campaign contributions. It is a step forward in civilization, a step away from a kind and degree of corruption and demoralization worse than Roman.

There is no profit in balancing the merits of the two candidates in this regard. Each of them is far ahead of the general tone of the management of his party. It is not improbable that the managers will evade in some degree the observance of the spirit of the standard fixed by the candidates. Mr. Bryan's minimum of \$100 is rather high, and his maximum of \$10,000 will not be difficult to exceed without detection. The New York law, which Mr. Taft's treasurer adopts as a guide, is defective in the requirement of publicity as to expenditures and receipts through committees. But the restrictions accepted on the one hand and on the other are an honorable response to an enlightened public sentiment, and they will in the main be observed. It is a decent, a wholesome, and a desirable change.—New York Times.

An African Hunting Story.

(Not secured by Scribner's.)

A rhino told his fellows
The sight that he had seen,
How he had tracked a Manbeast
Of terrifying mien.

His teeth were strong and gnashing,
His eyes were wild and glared,
A stick was in his fore paws,
His brawny breast was bared.

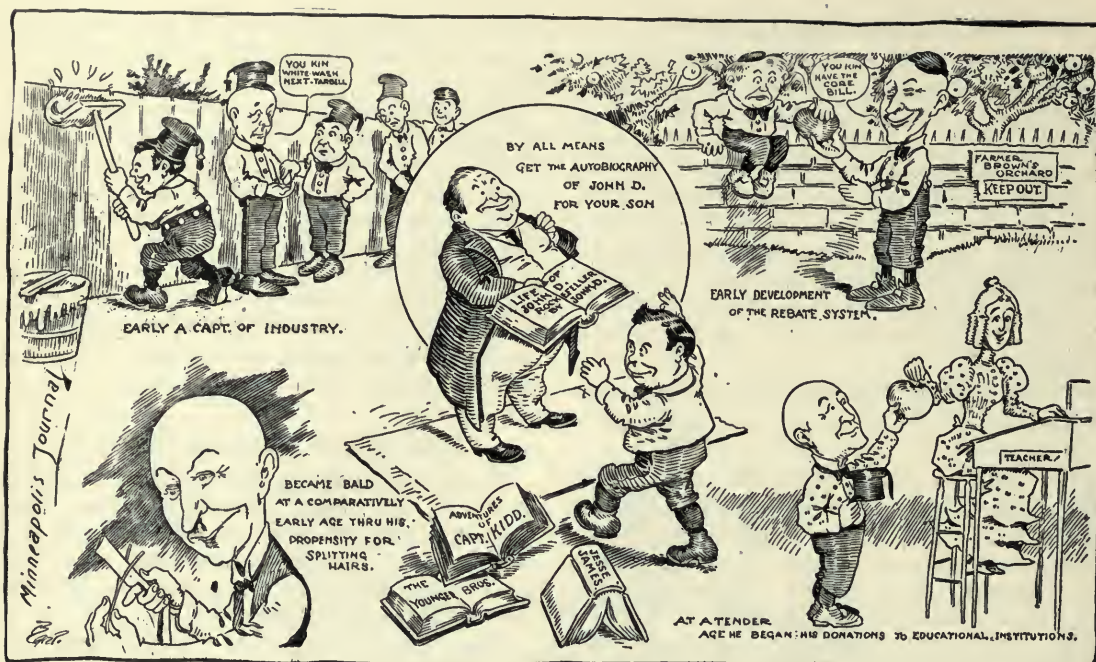
His walk was most majestic,
He shook the earth with thud,

And every other minute
He paused to bellow "Blood!"

The rhino stopped in terror
That such a beast should be,
The jungle folk assembled,
Decided all to flee.

Quoth they, "We must believe it,
This tale which you disclose,
Because you carry always
Your horn above your nose."

—McLandburgh Wilson, in New York Sun.



STANDARD OIL DECISION

REVERSAL OF SENSATIONAL TWENTY-NINE MILLION DOLLAR FINE
CAUSES WIDESPREAD COMMENT—PRESIDENT'S CAUSTIC CRITICISM OF DECISION WIDELY DISCUSSED BY THE PRESS

A SUBJECT that has far outstripped the presidential campaign in public discussion, has been the recent reversal of the \$29,000,000 fine imposed on the Standard Oil Company of Indiana by Judge Landis about a year ago. Accompanying the reversal by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was a scathing arraignment of Judge Landis' procedure by Judge Grosseup; and following this was a sensational statement by President Roosevelt, described by the correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer as "one of the most remarkable pronouncements ever issued by a Chief Executive of a Nation." This statement, which many editors believe the President made for political reasons, in an endeavor to shield the Administration from the imputation of having abandoned its policy of trust busting, is as follows:

"There is absolutely no question as to the

guilt of the defendant or the exceptionally grave character of the offense.

"The President would regard it as a gross miscarriage of justice if through technicalities of any kind the defendant escaped the punishment which would have unquestionably been meted out to any weaker defendant who had been guilty of any such offense. The President will do everything in his power to avert or prevent such miscarriage of justice.

"With this purpose in view, the President has directed the Attorney-General to bring into consultation Frank B. Kellogg in the matter and to do everything possible to bring the offenders to justice."

Comment of the press upon this statement, as well as upon the court's action in reversing Judge Landis, is given below.

To understand the situation more fully it may be well to give an extremely brief history of the famous case up to the present time. It was charged that the Standard Oil Company has received on various shipments of oil from its refineries at Whiting, Ind., to the neighborhood of East St. Louis a rate from the railroads so much lower than that charged the general public that it became an unfair rebate, which is prohibited by law. The case was brought before the United

States District Court, presided over by Judge Landis, and a fine of \$29,240,000 was imposed. The Standard Oil Company thereupon took an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and that tribunal, composed of Judges Grosscup, Baker, and Seaman, unanimously decided that there had been serious errors in the trial of the case affecting the rights of the defendant. The case was thereupon reversed and remanded for a new trial in the District Court.

CAUSES CITED IN OPINION

Judge Grosscup Believes Landis Erred in Many Ways—Government Prepares for New Trial.

In an opinion bristling with caustic comment and criticism, the United States Court of Appeals recently unanimously reversed the decision of Judge Landis imposing a fine of \$29,240,000 upon the Standard Oil Company of Indiana for accepting concessions from the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and remanded the case for re-hearing.

Three causes were assigned for the annulment of the Landis decision:

1. That Judge Landis had erred in his construction of the law concerning the publication of railroad tariffs. The opinion holds that shippers can not be convicted for accepting concessions from regularly published rates unless it is proved that they did so knowingly and intentionally.

2. That the Landis opinion that the number of offenses (in which the maximum penalty was imposed in each case) was the number of carloads transported, instead of the number of shipments or settlements, was erroneous. By this ruling the maximum number of counts against the company, on which fines may be imposed, is greatly reduced.

3. That Judge Landis abused the discretion vested in the trial court in his investigation into the affairs of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in his arraignment of the parent corporation, in which he was not sustained by the record, and in the imposition, for a first offense, of a fine thirty times greater than the total assets of the offending company.

The members of the court scathingly arraigned Judge Landis, by inference, as denying the right of trial by jury to the defendant corporation, of attempting to visit punishment upon a corporation which had not even been indicted and of setting his personality and beliefs above the law. The opinion was written by Judge Grosscup.

While but three of the many points raised by the corporation lawyers were reviewed and sustained, the scope of the defense is greatly widened by the opinion and the possibility of another great fine, if another conviction is brought about, is almost eliminated. The maximum fine, if each shipment is accepted as a count, would be less than \$10,000,000, while if settlements are accepted as the basis, the greatest penalty would be \$720,000.

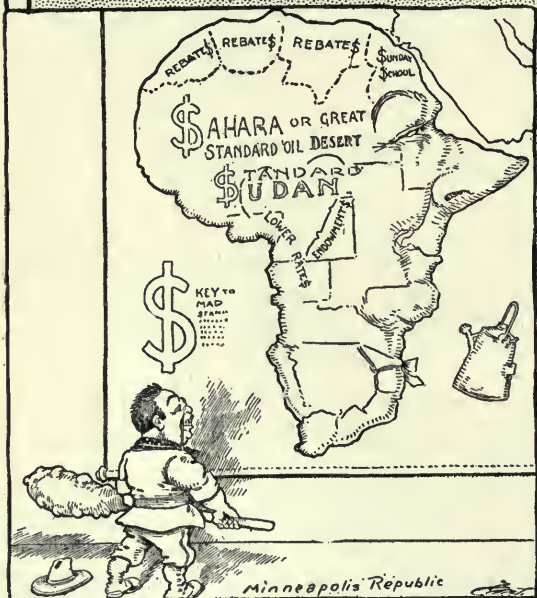
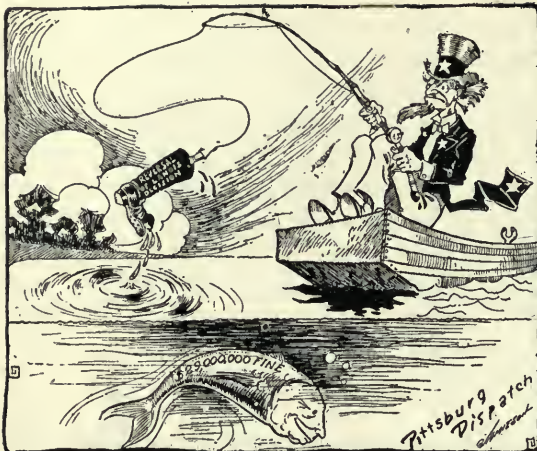
Even these amounts would be on a basis of the maximum penalty of \$20,000 on each count. The Court of Appeals has intimated that a moderate fine is sufficient and in the case of another conviction the total fine may be but \$36,000.

Statement by Bonaparte.

A statement made by United States Attorney-General Bonaparte in regard to the matter is as follows:

"The Government will make every effort in its power to secure a revision of the present decision and opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh circuit in the case of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, either by the Court of Appeals itself or, if necessary, by the Supreme Court of the United States.

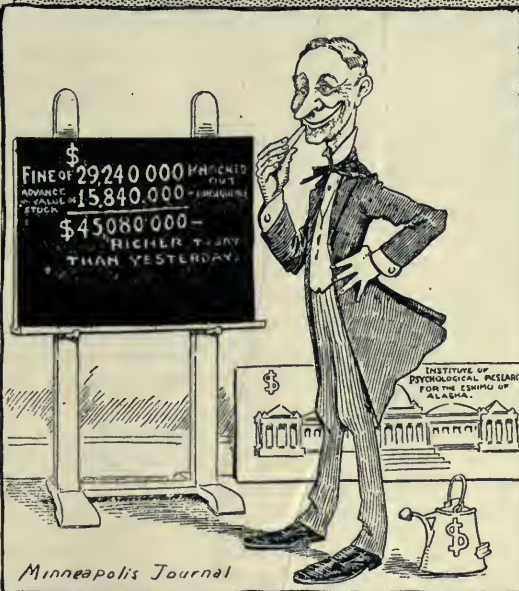
"The gentlemen who have been in consultation with me all unite in my opinion that in the interest of the impartial and effective administration of our laws such action on the part of the Government is imperatively demanded by the circumstances of the case and the possible consequences if this opinion should stand as an authority without question by the Government. To this end an application for a re-argument of the case and a motion for a modification of the opinion will be submitted to the Circuit Court of Appeals on behalf of the United States at the earliest possible moment. Other appropriate steps will be taken afterward, their character to be determined by the court's action upon this application.



Will Push Other Cases.

"The pending prosecutions against the Standard Oil Company and all other prosecutions in which the giving or receiving of rebates or offenses of like character are charged will be pressed to trial and judgment by the Government with all possible energy and as promptly as may be practicable.

"In the view of the Government's legal ad-



visers the reversal of the judgment in the case recently decided in no way affects the merits of that controversy or the necessity and duty of bringing to punishment, if possible, in this and any other cases, any individual or corporation shown to have evaded or defied the laws."—Chicago Record-Herald.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

Great Majority of Editors Regard Huge Fine as Excessive and Reversal Inevitable.

We can see no flaw in the reasoning of the court. Whether the shipper be a farmer or the Standard Oil Company, knowledge of the published rate must be proved, and can not be assumed. There must, if we are to have any law at all, be the same rule for both cases. The fact that the presumption is strong, and even conclusive against the Standard, in view of its notorious relations to the railroads and its absolute control over them in making rates, does not alter the fact. There must be proof of this essential fact. It can not, in a criminal prosecution, be presumed.

Here alone is a sufficient reason for a reversal of the case. But there are other reasons which are quite as strong. The fine of \$29,000,000 was imposed on the Indiana Standard Oil Company, but it was imposed, on the theory, which is true, that it was owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. This was virtually to punish a corporation that was not before the court at all, that had not even been indicted. And further than this, there is no evidence in the record of any relationship between the two companies—though perfectly well known. Here, again, the Court speaks with great clearness.

The Court also held that Judge Landis erred in holding that the shipment of every car at the supposedly illegal rate was a distinct offense. But really the important conclusion is that even so hardened an offender as the Standard Oil Company can not be punished till it has been indicted and had its day in court, and that no shipper, large or small, can be held to have violated the law as to rebates or concessions in the entire absence of proof that he had the knowledge which he must have to make him guilty. Much less may a judge exclude evidence tending to show that the shipper had no such knowledge. To have laid down the rule—which would necessarily apply to all—that the shippers must accept rates at their peril, and must in all cases know whether the railroad had the right to make them, would interfere very seriously with commerce, as everyone can see.—Indianapolis News.

Punishment But Not Persecution.

It is almost a year now since the original fine was assessed, and there is no doubt that it had a depressing effect upon the whole commercial world. By many persons it is alleged to have been the first and principal cause of the depression in commerce and finance which set in last fall and which resulted in a way that need not be commented upon now. It may be con-

ceded that this decision of Judge Landis was looked upon here and especially abroad as the most drastic and confiscating in the history of litigation, and it tended to make people unduly cautious. It would be rash to say, however, that this case alone brought about the recent untoward conditions, which certainly were due to many causes.

The case now goes back to the trial court for adjudication, according to the newly-established principles. It seems likely that there will be a heavy fine imposed, but not in the wholesale manner of Judge Landis and not according to his views of every shipment being a distinct and separate offense punishable by \$1,000 fine. What the result of this new trial will be can not be estimated in advance. It seems, however, that offending companies are to be punished, but not to be persecuted.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Fine a Cause of the Panic.

This decision, unanimously arrived at, will be generally accepted as responsive to the facts of the case and the common sense of the situation. Standard Oil is not a popular corporation and has itself to blame for it; but the record of that trial and the figures of that fine could not stand without constituting a threat against all incorporated industry, that something less than its rights would be granted it in court and something more than its deserts meted out to it in the way of punishment. "The fine" was a factor, and no small one, in the progressive uncertainty in the American business world that culminated in the crash of last October—New York Mail.

To those who follow the arguments upon the appeal, it is not much a matter of surprise that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals should have reversed Judge Landis. That the decision of the Appellate bench is unanimous in this is a matter for congratulation. It rather will bear out the public verdict in the first instance, which was that, however unpopular the Standard Oil Company may be and whatever its offense, Judge Landis, in the amount of the exemplary fine, had been unduly severe. The Standard Oil Company is entitled to simple justice, as is every corporation or individual, no more, no less.—New York Herald.

Harshness of Opinion Unfortunate.

If by a change of incorporation from Ohio to New Jersey, or Illinois to Indiana, the Standard Oil Company can appear "as a virgin offender," why should not any habitual burglar escape a sentence as an old offender merely by changing his name or taking an alias? The language of the reversing opinion, saying that Judge Landis's sentence of the Standard Oil Company was "an



An Interview? Certainly. The Crops——.



Excuse Me, I Thought of Something Funny.



Can't Tell You What it Is, but It's Very Funny.



Have to Smile Every Time I Think of It.



Must Compose Myself. The Crops, as I Said——.



Ho! Ho! I Simply Can't Help It.



Guess I'm the Only One Who Sees the Joke.



Hah! Hah! Hah!

—Chicago Tribune.

abuse of judicial discretion, because the man who happens to be the judge is above the law," will be quoted thousands of times by the enemies of the courts. It is unfortunate the harshest condemnation of a judge by his higher associates should have been for his attempt adequately to punish the Standard Oil Company.—New York World.

The unanimous opinion of the three appellate judges is a severe rebuke to that trial judge who catches in one ear the clamors of the public voice while listening to the evidence in the case before him with the other. Every defendant, no matter how heinous the offense with which he is charged, is entitled to a trial on the evidence against him, and the Standard Oil Company can not be made an exception to this rule.—Washington Post.

PRESS ON PRESIDENT'S CRITICISM

Editors Believe Roosevelt's Criticism of Grosscup's Decision to be Harsh and Unjustifiable.

The President's caustic comment on the decision of Judge Grosseup, in which he said "There is absolutely no question as to the guilt of the defendant or the exceptionally grave character of the offense," aroused much editorial discussion. In this connection the Washington Post says:

Naturally President Roosevelt's strong arraignment of the Standard Oil Company, and his promise of its being brought swiftly to justice, despite the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals has called forth comment. Several of the papers of the country have construed the President's words into an attack upon the justice of the Appellate Court's decision. They have affected to find in his language a criticism of the grounds on which the court based its opinion, and some of them have been rather harsh in their comment on his position, in view of the fact that the decision of the Chicago jurist undoubtedly has the approval of the best lawyers in the country.

We disagree with this view of the President's attitude. We fail to find anywhere in the President's expression any arraignment of the opinion or attitude of the court as an interpreter of the law. What the President does say is that the order of the Appellate Court reversing Judge Landis's decision does not affect the question of the guilt or innocence of the Standard Oil Company or its liability to punishment. He does insist that if the trial before Judge Landis failed in its punishment, there will be no failure on the part of the Federal authorities to bring the offender before the tribunal again. He asserts

that even if it did escape the punishment allotted it by Judge Landis, through errors in the procedure and judgment of the court, these will be no bar to its further and speedy prosecution.

Views of Other Editors.

The President's repeated declarations that the Landis decision was reversed merely on technicalities, that there is absolutely no question of the guilt of the defendants and that acquittal would be undoubtedly a miscarriage of justice are as flagrantly erroneous as his statement that the size of the fine is the only question involved.

Thus it appears that the President has undertaken to overrule and to denounce, in frenzied rhetoric for political purposes, the decision of the United States Court of Appeals without even understanding the scope of that decision or knowing what the unanimous opinion delivered by Judge Grosseup contained.—New York Sun.

The strikingly strong language is not the utterance of an irresponsible, inexperienced person, but of the President of the United States. It is unmistakably and regrettably a bad example. It is but another proof of that lack of judicial sense and of restraint in public utterance which the best friends of President Roosevelt most deplore in him.—New Haven Register.

The punishment of the real offender, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, is assured independent of executive admonitions, and for this reason it is surprising that Mr. Roosevelt should deem it essential to interpose. The ends of justice would be as well served and the dignity of the courts would be better sustained if there were no public manifestation of an impulse to prod the judiciary along as if it were an uncertain and unwilling agent.—Pittsburgh Telegraph.

It will be in the last degree deplorable if the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals just rendered in the Standard Oil case is regarded by the public as a miscarriage of justice. Such a sentiment might easily arise as a result of expressions from high sources in virtual criticism of the court.—Washington Star.

Mr. Roosevelt will not be enjoined or cited for contempt. The judiciary will respect his person and authority; let him accord equal respect to the Federal judiciary.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Playing the game of politics in this fashion is open to two objections. It is in no slight degree alarming to the country; it does tend to arrest the return of confidence. Furthermore, it tends or seeks to create in the West and elsewhere impressions concerning Mr. Taft which we believe to be ill-founded.—New York Times.



SHALL RAILROADS RAISE RATES?

EPOCH-MAKING EVENTS IN RAILROAD WORLD CREATE WIDE DISCUSSION—ORIENTAL CARRYING TRADE ABANDONED—HARRIMAN OBTAINS TRANSCONTINENTAL SYSTEM

THE railroad situation, involving a sharp discussion of a proposed advance in rates or reduction in wages, of the abandonment of the Oriental carrying trade by transcontinental lines, and of the victory of Harriman over Gould whereby the former secures control of a transcontinental system, has been occupying almost as much space in newspapers as the presidential campaign. That this is perhaps not remarkable will be seen when it is recalled that one-twelfth of the entire population of the country is dependent upon wage earners employed by the railroads. Many more, employed in such industries as coal production, manufacture of locomotives, cars, supplies, etc., are thus indirectly connected with the railroads. And further, there are the vast number of those, including the proverbial "widows and orphans," who are wholly or partially dependent upon income received from railroad stocks and bonds.

The New York Herald continues its cam-

paign seeking to justify a present increase in rates or reduction in wages. This paper still carries in its editorial column the following statement of Vice President Brown of the New York Central:

"The railroads are absolutely obliged to either make a moderate increase in rates or a substantial reduction in wages if they are to avoid bankruptcy. The country as a whole can not be prosperous until the railroads are able to resume purchase of materials, equipment and supplies upon which so many millions of the country's inhabitants depend for a living."

On the other hand, the Chicago Tribune, commenting upon the recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1907, which shows a gain in the number of men employed, a gain in the passenger earnings, a gain in freight receipts, a gain in mileage, a gain in gross earnings, and a gain in surplus of \$30,000,000, says:

"The data furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commission will not help the rail-

road cause in the popular opinion. It is true that the figures are concerned with conditions a year old. But it will be hard to convince the ordinary American citizen that one year has brought about such a complete reversal of the railroad industry as to warrant a ten per cent advance in freight rates.

RATE INCREASE POSTPONED

Presidents Hill and Harahan Give Views on Necessity of Increasing Rates.

New York.—While some increases in railroad freight rates have already been made, and others will follow, there will be no general increase until after December 1 next. That decision was reached at a recent meeting of Eastern railway presidents.

The difference of opinion as to the wisdom of increasing rates at this time was shown by the views of E. H. Harriman, who favored increase, and President Baer of the Reading, who opposed it on the ground that the shippers in his territory would not stand it.

Whether any increases will be made in December depends largely on trade developments. If business picks up, undoubtedly there will be a readjustment in many cases; but there will be no ten per cent increase, as first proposed. That point has already been decided by officers of some of the roads, and no increase can be made unless all of the lines act together.

One of three solutions must come—an increase in freight rates, a general cut in wages, or an enormous increase in business—or disaster confronts the railroads of this country, according to J. T. Harahan, president of the Illinois Central, and James J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern board.

These two big men in the railway world both agree that the railroads are facing the gravest kind of a crisis. They see no prospect of the necessary increase in business, so it is a rate increase or a wage cut, or financial loss that might mean, if continued, receiverships and a general crash.

Higher freight rates must come, they agree, Mr. Hill insisting that a reduction in pay of workers should not be considered with the cost of living where it is at present. Both men hold that the charges for transporting freight are low in comparison with rates abroad and do not yield a fair profit on the service.

Mr. Harahan said: "The railroads are in a bad way, and it is useless to deny it or try and beat about the bush. We have got to have more money either from increases in freight rates or

A business showing net earnings of nearly a thousand millions of dollars and a net surplus over everything of nearly \$150,000,000 after payment of \$300,000,000 in dividends ought to be able to stand a period of depression without an attempt to recoup alleged losses by additional tax upon the shippers."

reduction of salaries. Which is to come, I don't know, but one or the other must.

"Europe constantly reflects the conditions in America, and I observe that there was a picking up of business there, which means that confidence has been restored. The financiers there are impressed with the nominations, and the general opinion is that Taft will be elected President. On this basis they are already beginning to invest in American securities."

Hill Sees Retrenchment.

Mr. Hill said:

"New railroad construction in this country has been practically obliterated. The railroads are not going to resume the building of new lines and the purchase of equipment until they know where they stand. Their average expenditures for these purposes, in normal times, run from \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000 a year. All that is stopped. What that means to the industries of the country is easily seen."

"Business activity during the last thirty years had been greatest in those periods of largest expenditures by the railroads for equipment and extension. When that work stops the loss is severely felt by the iron and steel producers, the timber dealers, the equipment concerns, and is



The Shipper Boy and Railroad Lad Disagree.



JAP: HEY, MISTER, YOU'RE LOSING SOMETHING!

in turn reflected by paralysis in numerous other industries.

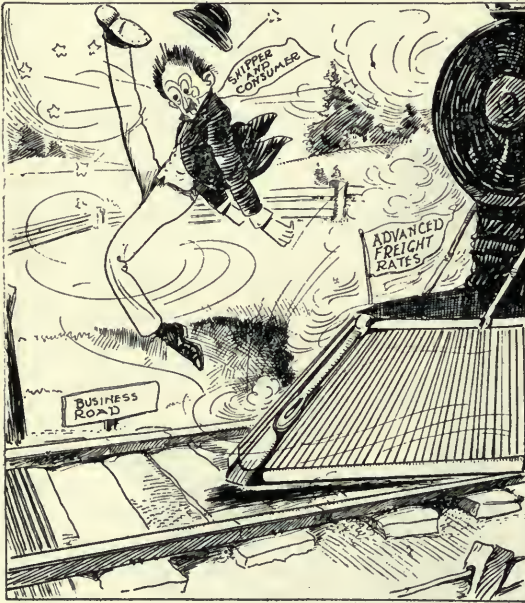
"Where are the railroads going to get the money for carrying on this work unless they are assured of an adequate return on the capital invested? Until the public is assured that the returns will be forthcoming investors will continue timid about placing their money at the disposal of the railroads.

"An advance in rates is the logical solution of this problem. The question of reducing wages should not be considered. With the high cost of living, the railroad employees are getting no more than they are entitled to.

Cut in Wages Opposed.

"Comparisons have been made with the rate of wages paid here and those paid to European railroad employees. But the two standards are

not to be compared. A higher grade of efficiency is required in our railroad employees, and, although they get higher wages, they deserve it on account of the higher class and greater efficiency of workmanship. They should get fair recompense. Cut wages ten per cent and the man who got \$15 last week gets \$13.50 this week. It is the difference between meat and no meat.



An Unavoidable Calamity.

—International Syndicate.

“Costing but from one-half to one-fifth as much as the systems of other countries and charging rates from one-half to one-third as great, our railroads carry nearly double the business per mile and pay twice the rate of wages that European railroads do.

“I see that the manufacturers are violently protesting against an advance in freight rates. But the average earnings of the railroads of this country on the capital which they represent are only about five per cent, while the average yield on money invested in manufacturing enterprises is about fifteen per cent. There is a big discrepancy, and the manufacturers ought to be willing to contribute what would be an almost infinitesimal amount toward enabling the railroads to make a reasonable profit.”—Chicago Record-Herald.

VIEWS OF TWO PRESIDENTS

President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine and President Shonts of the Chicago and Alton Give Reasons for Increase.

President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine said: I believe the only way of meeting this tre-

mendous decrease of income is by a reasonable increase of rates charged for the transportation of freight.

What would be the result of this? The public at large will pay for such an increase, as it has always paid for every other cost of production. It is not the manufacturer who pays for the increased freight charges, because he adds this increase to the selling price of his goods.

The theory that an increase of freight rates increases the cost of living is erroneous. For example, you buy a suit of clothes; do you know that the freight on your new suit is seven or eight cents? Would you know that the freight on that suit had increased two cents? The freight is such a small part of the cost of producing goods that the public does not feel such an increase. The public does feel, however, the general business condition.

Now, unless the railroads can reduce the cost of production of their service or can increase their income, it will be necessary still further to cut their improvements, to stop spending money, and when the railroads decrease such operations they take an enormous amount of money out of circulation.

When the railroad managers consider whether freight rates should be increased, they can decide only by comparing the actual results of such action with the results which would follow the other alternative. I believe there will be less general suffering by a reasonable increase of rates than by a reduction of wages.

Such relief to present conditions, to be sure, would only be temporary. But remember that we have an election coming on. Nobody knows what effect this will have on general business conditions. Nobody knows what the policy will be after November 1. All large questions must, therefore, be dealt with temporarily. Freight rates which are thus moderately increased can then be adjusted later.

Views of President Shonts.

The railroad business is just like any other business. It has a commodity to sell. That commodity is its transportation. If it sells its transportation at prices below the cost of production of this commodity, it is bound to ‘go broke.’ If its prices get so close to the ‘cost of manufacture’ that a proper margin of profit does not remain financial difficulty is impossible of avoidance. That is the situation today. And, to remedy that situation, the railways must get more money for what they sell or they must reduce wages. Those are the alternatives at present afforded.

Our National development has been dependent upon transportation. In that development there have been two great periods. The first was the initial construction by those railway pio-

neers—men of courage and foresight who gave their lives to the task and staked their all that the country would grow and its demands encompass their work. These men, in that they 'held on' with tenacity and stoutheartedness, were governed by unerring foresight and wisdom, and they made money. And none of those pioneers—those empire builders, the Huntingtons, the Hills and the others—ever received too much money for the labors they performed.

The second period, or epoch, was marked by a national growth so great that original construction could not care for the crush of traffic. Competition forced down rates until they ranged from one-quarter to one-half lower than in any other country. That reconstruction to meet the new and tremendous demands of growing industry involved great expenditures. Grades were reduced, light bridges were swept to junk heaps to be replaced by heavy bridges, valleys were filled, huge locomotives were introduced, huge cars were placed in service—all toward increasing the initial unit of obtaining the maximum number of tons a train.

Now, in the opinion of many, we have not only reached the limit of economical operation in the circumstances, but have gone beyond that limit. What are the results? Low rates prevail, wages are high, prices of materials are advanced. Already the maximum of economy has been attained, unless wages are to be reduced. And any reduction of wages is a most serious proposal, for the cost of living is high in this day, and, further, reduction of wages to too low a point would cripple the purchasing power of the people in a way that would inevitably reflect in further depressing general business.

Therefore, in order to cure the present impossible condition the railroads must be allowed to make more money. They must get more for their one product—transportation. A moderate increase in freight rates will not solve the problem in its entirety, but it will be a step in the right direction.—New York Herald.

TYPICAL VIEW OF OPPOSITION

All Branches of Industry Have Suffered and Railroads Should Be Resigned to Losses.

Others besides the railroad corporations need money. The railroads have not been the only sufferers from business depression. There has been universal partnership in poverty, but the railroad corporations are the only partners who have proposed that they be permitted to make good by raising the assessment on the others. The butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, to say nothing of their hired men, and the iron and steel manufacturers, industrial corporations

of all kinds, merchants and business men generally have felt the pinch. Since the railroads share in prosperity when there is prosperity to be divided, is it unfair that they share poverty if that is the general condition? If other businesses were prospering and the railroads alone suffered, there would be good ground for the demand for permission to raise freight rates. But the transportation interests are no worse off than others.

It seems that the railroad managers think that they ought to be able to earn sufficient money in all sorts of business weather to pay running expenses, fixed charges and dividends that are in one or two instances excessive. How many manufacturers have been able to do this during



Both Punisher and Patronizer.

—International Syndicate.

the depression that is now passing? How many merchants have been able to do it? How many workmen have made running expenses? The manufacturer has not attempted to increase prices to reimburse himself for losses incident to decrease of business, but on the contrary has lowered them in order to stimulate demand—and with success, as our news reports show. The merchant has not sought to indemnify himself by marking up his wares, but, as our advertising columns have eloquently testified, has adopted the policy of making every day a bargain day, until the bargain counter has come to look like a permanent institution. All need the money as much as the railroads; all need dividends and profits. But if all had attempted to do what the railroads wish to do the Nation would be

deeper than ever in the slough of despond instead of emerging triumphantly from it.

The stockholders of the railroads are entitled to dividends just as much as persons in other business are entitled to profits, but not more so. When other people's profits are cut off they must expect theirs to suffer. They have neither the legal nor the moral right to make a forced levy upon the capital of the Nation to provide themselves with incomes.—Pittsburg Gazette.

PRESS FAVORS INCREASE

Views of Editors More or Less Favorable to an Advance in Rates.

There is no doubt that rates in this country are the lowest in the world, and in some cases they are so low that a ton of freight is carried three miles for a cent. The question of practical interest is whether the increase in rates should be made now or whether the companies should accept reduced earnings in the hope that in a few months the situation will have improved so that the increase will be unnecessary. The companies think that the hope of better times is not sufficient to warrant awaiting them, because by that time there will be needed increase of facilities and equipment.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The need of increasing the receipts of the roads seems pretty evident, and where such a necessity exists the Interstate Commerce Commission will doubtless give its consent to the advance. Meantime, the hope is felt that improved business may make the higher rates of short duration.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

If the statements presented by the railroad managers are accurate—and there is no reason to doubt them—the shipper or the laborer must contribute to the railroad treasury. And it is a reasonable assumption that the burden would be more widely distributed and more easily borne by an advance of rates than by the curtailment of wages.—Boston Herald.

The question at issue between shippers and carriers as to the proposed advance in freight rates is a knotty one, on which there is evidently much to be said with color of reason on both sides.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Taking the past twelve months as a whole, the railroads have unquestionably had a pretty hard time. The estimated gross earnings are \$106,000,000 less than the official figures given to the Interstate Commerce Commission a year ago. Yet the operating expenses were close to \$15,000,000 more than a year ago, for until the panic wages and materials were higher than ever before, and it was impossible to curtail expenses after the

panic as fast as the earnings declined. The result is that the net earnings for the last twelve months were, as nearly as can be estimated at present, more than \$121,000,000 less than the previous year.—Philadelphia Record.

ORIENTAL TRADE ABANDONED

Transcontinental Railroads Prepare to Give Up Trade With the East—Japanese Will Control Pacific.

The trade of the United States with the Orient, Australia and New Zealand, amounting to over \$250,000,000 annually, and of Canada with the same countries has been dealt a severe blow by the transcontinental railroads, which have decided to abandon a large portion of this business.

By the same action the railroads controlled by Edward H. Harriman, James J. Hill, the Berwynd Syndicate and the Canadian Government have made it possible, it is asserted, for the Japanese Government to realize speedily its ambition to become the master of all the trade on the Pacific seas.

The Canadian Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Santa Fe roads have served notice upon the shippers that they will go out of the export trade to China, Japan, New Zealand and Australia November 1, and practically will abandon the import trade.

Peril of Revenues.

In so doing, the roads are carrying out a threat which was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission at the time that body issued what is known as rule eighty-six. It is displeasure at this rule and the belief upon the part of the railroad managers that they cannot comply with it except at the severe peril of their revenues on domestic business which caused them to abandon the Oriental trade. The rule in question requires the railroads to publish the inland proportions of their import and export rates and as subsequently modified by the Commission not to change these rates under a three days' notice for lowering and a ten days' notice for an increase.

This action is taken by the shippers to be a severe blow not only to trade relations between the Oriental countries and the United States, but also to an immediate revival of prosperity. To the transcontinental railroads themselves it means the loss of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 revenue annually, but this loss, it is declared, is infinitesimal to that which would threaten them if compelled to comply with the order of the Commission. It is stated that one effect of the abandonment of Oriental trade through the Pacific

Coast ports will be the speedy abandonment of a number of the largest Oriental steamship lines.

It is stated that the lines of steamers maintained by the Harriman roads through the port of San Francisco, through the port of Seattle by the Hill lines and through Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific road will soon be for sale and that it is more than likely that the Japanese will be the purchasers.

Ships Run at Loss.

These boat lines are run at a loss now and are maintained more with a view to trying to stimulate Oriental trade than for anything else. Were it not that the loss occasioned by operating them was somewhat compensated by the revenue obtained by the railroads through the tonnage they bring, their operation would long ago have ceased under American management.

For years the Japanese have been struggling to gain control of the Pacific trade and that Government has heavily subsidized all steamship lines. Time and again Japanese agencies have tried to buy the steamship lines operated by Edward H. Harriman and by James J. Hill. The failure of the United States Government, it is stated, to subsidize the Pacific lines and the order of the Commission has, it is asserted, discouraged the railroads which have been trying to promote Oriental business. If the course mapped out by the railroads is pursued, it is confidently stated that it will hasten the day when the Japanese will control the trade on the Pacific seas.—Chicago Record-Herald.

HARRIMAN AND GOULD

Former Gains Control of Latter's Lines and Thus Controls Transcontinental System.

New York.—By the treaty of peace between E. H. Harriman and George Gould, Mr. Harriman becomes the master of about 30,000 miles of track and scores of ocean liners. His Union Pacific system has about 16,000 miles of track, the Erie has about 2,500 and the Missouri nearly 12,000 miles. Mr. Gould will remain as president of the companies as heretofore, but it is understood that Harriman will dictate the policy.

This movement will rehabilitate the credit of the Gould companies, which has been so bad recently that three of them have been forced into receiverships. It will enable the Gould roads to raise money for improvements that are desperately needed. It will give Harriman joint use with the Missouri Pacific of the Western Pacific Railroad, which Gould is building. It will give the Erie Railroad half interest, either by direct ownership or trackage rights, over the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Wabash Pittsburg Terminal. This will let the Erie into Pittsburg and will also give it trackage rights into the Lorraine Steel Works, from which a heavy tonnage is expected.

At one stroke this turns both the Gould and the Harriman roads into transeontinental lines. It makes Harriman the first man to bestride the continent with an ocean-to-ocean railroad.—San Francisco Examiner.

The Song of the Roving Sons

Just beyond the sunset's barriers, just across
the Farthest Sea,
Lies the Land of Lost Illusions, lies the Isle of
Used to Be;
Lies the harbor that we sailed from when the
world was all atune
To the key of life's full flower, in the symphony
of June.

How they begged that we should tarry ere we
launched our daring bark.
Setting sail from southern sunlight to the realm
of winter dark;
How they pleaded we should never brave the
breakers and the foam,
But should bide beside the hearthstone and
should live a life at home!

"No," we answered, "we must hurry, for the
Roving Sons are we;
We must make the great adventure; we must
sail the Seventh Sea;
We have done with sloth and safety and the
Little People's ways;
Better bitterness than languor; better life than
length of days!"

And we sailed—and still are sailing underneath
a starless sky.
Over wastes of waves uncharted, where we know
not how nor why;
Certain only we can never more recross the
Farthest Sea
To the Land of Lost Illusions, to the Isle of Used
to Be.

—R. W. Kauffman, in Saturday Evening Post.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL WORLD

EXPERTS BELIEVE COUNTRY TO BE ON THE VERGE OF GREATEST MATERIAL PROSPERITY IN ITS HISTORY—NEW TRUSTS OF WORLD-WIDE SCOPE BEING FORMED—THE WEST RECOVERS MUCH QUICKER THAN THE EAST

DESPITE the potent theory that financial and industrial conditions must necessarily be depressed during a presidential campaign, activity has begun in many lines of industry, and leaders in the financial, industrial and commercial worlds are almost unanimous in the opinion that the country is entering an era of great material prosperity.

Three things seem necessary for a restoration of activity after a panic, viz: good crops, a general demand for commodities, and available capital.

At no time in the last decade has there, at this season of the year, been such an abundant supply of idle capital. In fact, taking the period as a whole, the average supply at this season has probably not been more than fifty per cent of the present amount. The year which showed the nearest approach to 1908 was 1904, and it is almost unnecessary to add that the plethora at that time was the precursor of extraordinary activity in both stocks and goods. In short, money conditions have not for a great many years been as reassuring as they are at this time. The crop situation and the general demand for commodities also seem unusually good. And thus is the trinity of requirement fulfilled.

As to personal prophecy in the matter, Charles M. Schwab, probably the greatest authority in the metal world—which is so large a part of modern material life—gives an opinion that will, indeed, be gratifying to our national pride. He says:

"I am of the opinion that the next ten years will witness a degree of prosperity in the United States such as it has never seen before. We are just beginning to find our-

selves. If it isn't here already, the day will soon come when our finance and our industry and our agriculture will rule the world."

John Claflin, of New York, one of the highest authorities in the mercantile world, says: "The business world is on a sounder basis than for some time past. Trade conditions are improving. Barring accident, there may be expected a steady increase."

And W. A. Garrett, president of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, gives the following cheerful view: "Mark my word, 1910 will be the greatest year in the industrial and commercial life of the country. The remainder of this year will show improvement in the condition, next year will see business



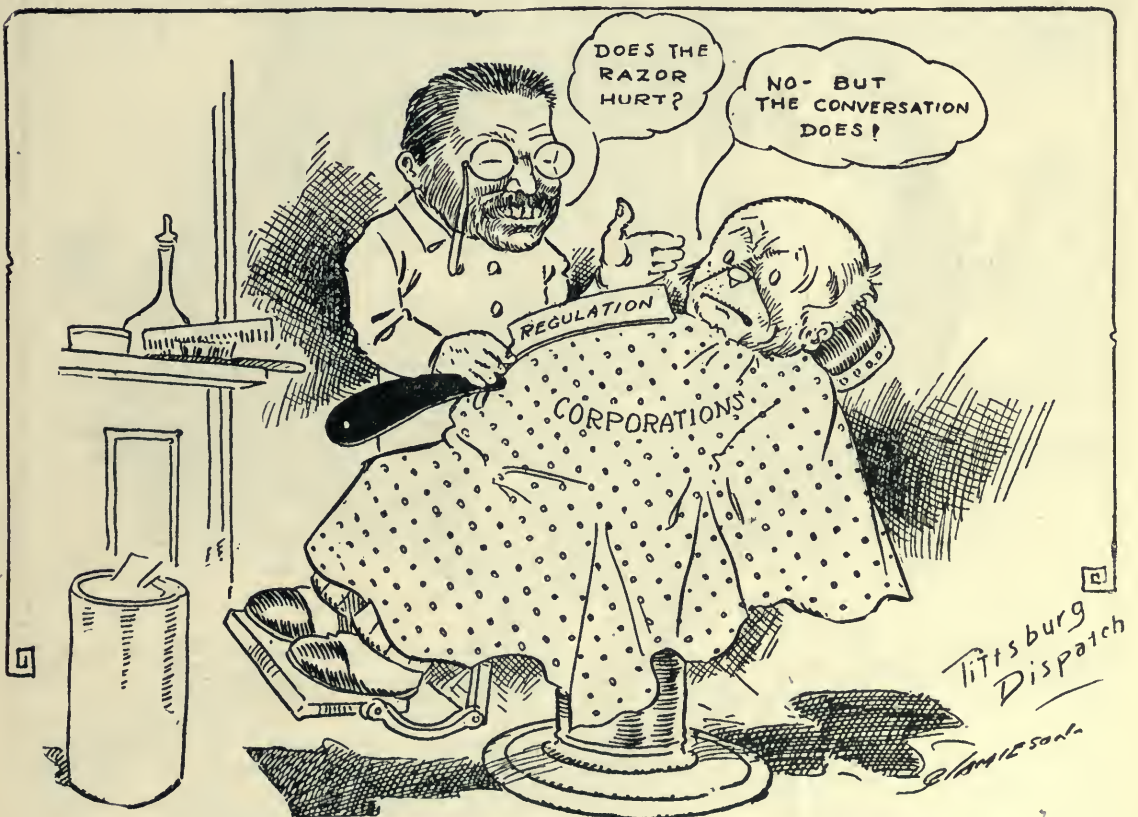
Taking Account of Stock.

grow in volume, and 1910 will open the eyes of the world. This is bound to come. Confidence will have been restored, the money which is now being hoarded through a general distrust of what the morrow may bring, will be poured into investing channels and we shall see a growth in business which will satisfy the fairest hopes."

In the organization of industry some interesting and significant events are taking place. Despite the declarations of one presidential candidate that trusts should be destroyed, and the opinion of the other candidate that they should be strictly regulated, the centralizing tendency of the time is shown in plans for combinations of a greater and international magnitude. A London iron and steel journal announces the formation of an international steel trust that is to

include our own steel trust, the larger plants of Belgium with a yearly capacity of 1,250,000 tons, three great Russian mills and four of the largest mills in Germany with a capacity of 11,000,000 tons. It is estimated that the total output of the international trust will be 35,000,000 tons, and its importance may be seen when it is remembered that the total world production is about 50,000,000 tons.

A proposed \$300,000,000 merger in the lumber industry is being opposed by the Attorneys-General of Missouri, Texas, Kansas, and Oklahoma. In a different sphere, but not less interesting, is the movement for the formation of a great theatrical merger involving almost every theater, both vaudeville and dramatic, in the United States, and property to the value of half a billion dollars.



SOMETHING WORSE THAN A DULL RAZOR.

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF COUNTRY

President of Manufacturers' Association Has Cheerful View of Present and Future Conditions.

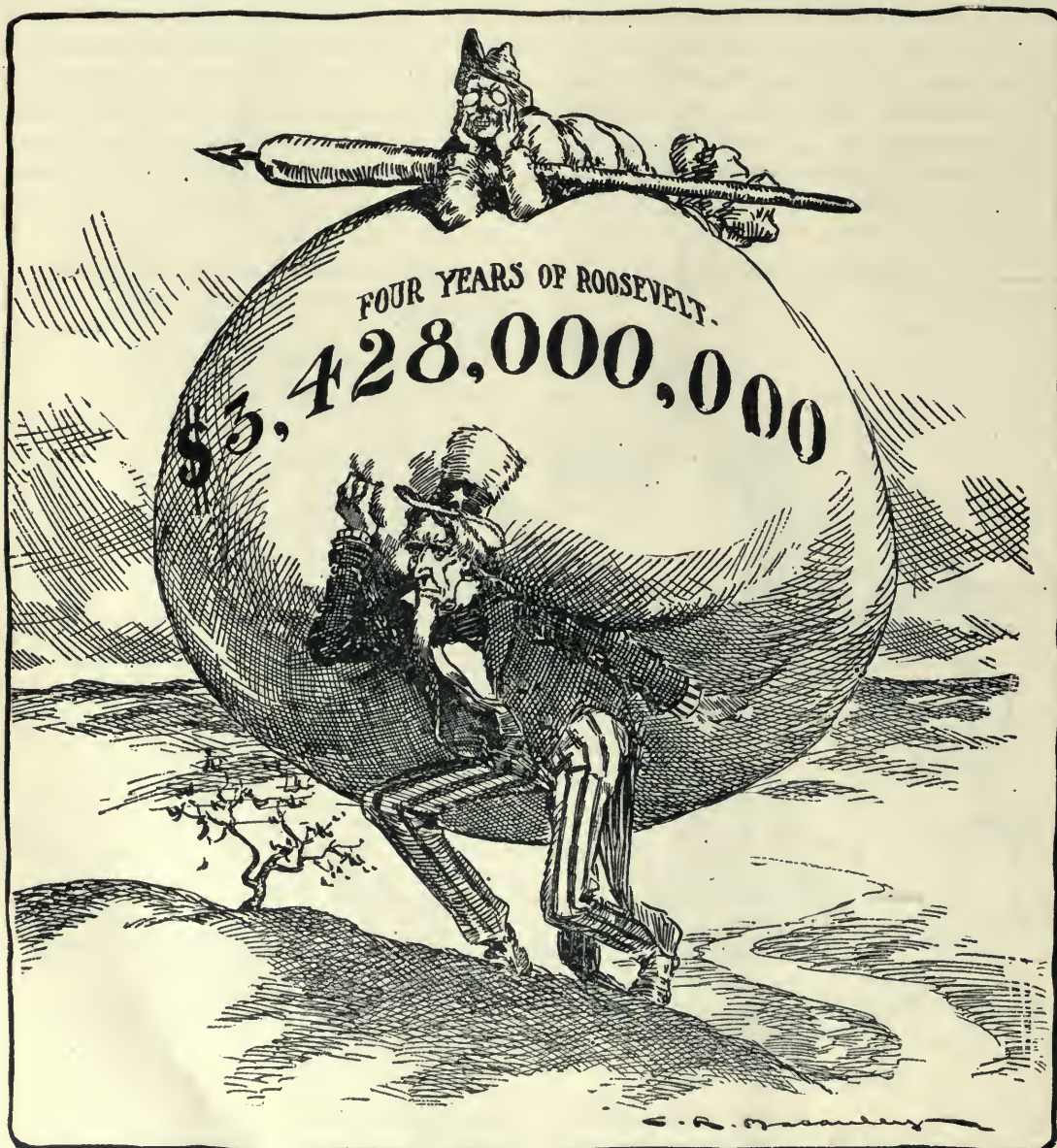
In a recent number of American Industries James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, expresses the opinion that there is to be "an early return of the prosperity which was interrupted nine months ago."

"The fact that this is a Presidential year," he says, "does not necessarily mean that it will check the trade revival. Though the uncertainty

of the canvass disturbed trade in 1896, trade was active in 1900 and 1904."

In his analysis of the present situation, by which he arrives at his conclusion, Mr. Van Cleave says in part:

As I view the situation, there are three favorable factors at present—crops, money, and politics. The general aggregate of the crops promises to be greater than ever before. Money is plentiful and low. The result of the elections of 1896 and 1900 stands an excellent chance to be repeated in 1908. In using these words, though, I want it to be understood that there is no partizanship in anything that I will say here.



A PERFECTLY CORKING TIME!

—New York World.



AN INTERNATIONAL STEEL TRUST BESTRIDES THE EARTH.

While the country's population has increased twenty-four per cent since 1896, the corn yield this year promises to be twenty-five per cent greater than it was then, the wheat crop is forty per cent larger than it was in that year, and the cotton output is eighty per cent greater than it was then, while the aggregate value of all the

farm products in 1908, according to the forecast made by the Secretary of Agriculture, will be \$8,000,000,000, which is 100 per cent more than that of 1906.

Increase in Circulation.

In the same twelve years in which the country's inhabitants increased twenty-four per cent its

circulation has grown 100 per cent. The banks of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and the rest of the money centers seldom hold more cash than they do now. All of us have read that much gold has gone out of the country in the past two months. But neither the stock nor the money market has shown the slightest uneasiness on that account. As Europe has a much smaller supply of cash than we have, and as, for the moment, we can spare a good deal of it, we are lending it to Europe, knowing that we can get it back, whenever we need it, and in whatever amounts we need.

We know this because we obtained more gold from Europe during the acute stage of the money scare a few months ago than we ever received from abroad before in anything like that length of time, and far more than any other country ever gained in twice or thrice that period. Our foreign trade meanwhile furnished a striking illustration of the country's immense recuperative powers. When the scare hit us our imports immediately shrunk and our exports expanded. Thus we established an amount of new credits which enabled us to draw heavily on the rest of the world for gold.

WHERE WORLD'S SECURITIES ARE HELD

United States Leads in Total Holdings While Great Britain Has Highest Per Capita.

Some very curious and interesting statistics are included in one of the latest Consular and Trade Reports, relating to the amount of negotiable securities held in the various countries of the world. They are prepared by M. Neymarek of France, the well-known authority on finance.

It will perhaps be a surprise to many that the United States leads all the other countries. Our total holdings are \$34,514,000,000, which is more than thirty per cent in excess of the next country on the list—Great Britain with \$26,400,000,000. And our holdings are nearly one-half as large as those of the dozen European countries given. After Great Britain comes France, with \$19,500,000,000; then Germany with \$10,000,000,000, and then Russia with a little more than half that total.

M. Neymarek has also computed the value per head of the holdings of the various countries. In this list, as might be expected, the order is entirely different, as will be seen by the following little table:

Great Britain	\$617
France	501
United States	414
Netherlands	405
Switzerland	331
Denmark	226

Belgium	200
Germany	177

The total for all the countries included in the table is \$111,077,000,000; their population is 565,100,000, and the average holding for this vast number of people is \$196, or, in round numbers, \$200. It is interesting to note that the newly arrived Empire of Japan possesses \$1,563,000,000 of securities, an average of twenty-nine dollars to the head of population.

No distinction is made in the report between public and private securities, but, excluding from the former the evidences of debt devoted to industrial or business enterprises, there is no doubt that by far the greater part of the securities represent the capital of business. They are, of course, all the issues of corporations. The figures give a striking impression of the enormous advantage obtained for the productive business of the world by the relatively modern invention of incorporation. It has multiplied many times the possibilities of production and, therefore, of employment and of earnings.—New York Times.

Normal Conditions at Hand.

Our exports fell off somewhat in recent months, but they are once more on the up grade. The imports in which there was a decrease of \$240,000,000 in the fiscal year 1908, as compared with 1907, are also advancing once more. This is a detail of large significance. The fact that we are again beginning to buy in Europe in great quantities, is one of the signs that normal conditions in business are close at hand.

On all sides we see evidences that the tide has turned. A steady improvement from this time onward may be looked for with confidence. In New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Boston, and other industrial centers mills are reopening their doors. The stocks of goods in the hands of manufacturers and wholesalers have been reduced to low figures, and the resumption of purchases, which is under way in all the great lines of trade, is beginning to send in orders to the factories with a little of their old-time volume.

Within the past few weeks the output of the mills of the United States Steel Corporation has been increased ten per cent over the average of recent months. The promise is that by the beginning of November that largest of the world's steel concerns will be running its works to nearly their full capacity. The independent steel mills, which furnish almost half of the country's product, are also responding to the upward turn in trade.

Fewer Idle Cars.

The improvement is registering itself in the reduction of the number of idle locomotives and cars. When the number was at its highest, in the closing days of April, 413,000 cars were side-

tracked throughout the United States for lack of work. In the closing days of July the number had dropped below the 300,000 line. The heavy crops, which in a few weeks will begin to move to the markets, are likely to send the number of idle cars down to very small figures before November.

I hope no reader of American Industries will overlook the fact that Europe is beginning to purchase American securities again. This is a significant sign. When, for any cause, Europe wants to realize quickly, it throws American shares on the market. No European properties are so readily transmuted into cash. American shares are dumped on the market by Europe when squalls are sighted. After the storm ends they are bought back again.

We saw Europe going through this dumping process on the advent of the panics of 1873 and 1893. We saw Europe buying American properties again in 1878, just as the gold resumption was about to go into operation at the beginning of 1879. Once more we saw it when, shortly after the election of 1896, the silver menace was removed. In a larger way we saw it in March, 1900, just after the law was passed pledging the United States to the maintenance of the gold standard.

Europe scented danger here in 1907, before the scare was precipitated in the latter part of October, and started to sell American securities, and this selling helped to hasten and intensify the scare. Now Europe is buying. Beginning with its recent purchases of Pennsylvania and Union Pacific bonds, a steady stream of all sorts of railway and industrial shares is crossing to the east side of the Atlantic these days.

FINANCIAL CONDITION IN THE WEST

Experience of Western Bankers Enabled Them to Avoid Danger and Recover More Quickly Than the East.

The factories and other constructive enterprises of the country have heavy fixed charges,

because they have borrowed largely, and have expanded faster than the real needs. Now they find themselves in a condition where the reduced business makes the income less than the demands for expenditures, and are eating into the surplus until there shall come a larger income. If that time is too long deferred there will be a breaking here and there, and many firms will have to reorganize. There is, however, this to be said: The Western establishments have been less eager than those of the East along this line. They have found it less easy to sell their paper. The Eastern banks seem to have been heavier buyers of commercial paper than those in the West, and Western banks have turned down paper that has been accepted in New York and New England without question. As a result, the Western establishment was closer to shore, and is now in better condition than similar institutions in the East. The fact that it was easy to borrow money was the greatest danger to the factory manager, because he involved himself in too great obligations thereby.

Lessons of the Past.

Then it must be remembered that nearly every banker of the West had been through the previous boom and collapse, and was not entirely forgetful of the teachings of that experience. That held many a bank from getting in too deep in financing expansion. Take Kansas City, for instance; I am familiar with the business condition of almost every concern of note, and do not recall one that has been conducted on a boom basis. It has been a particularly sensible growth, even with all the temptation to recklessness, and that it was curbed was due to the conservatism of the Western banks in buying paper. It is probable that many banks bought Eastern commercial paper of lower value than that they might have taken at home, for distance enchants; but Western institutions were farther from the market, and hence were not so easily rushed into extravagance. This is now one of the strong factors in the resumption of steady business conditions.—Correspondence of New York Post.

Sensational Journalism

Round about the cauldron go!
In the poisoned rumors throw;
Sweepings from the prison cell
Where some felon's doomed to dwell;
Weapon from a murderer's hand,
From the Hangman's rope a strand;
Hubble, bubble, trash and trouble.
Cash burn! Cauldron bubble!
Mother's tears for wayward son;
Bones of household skeleton;

Musings of a morbid brain;
Human honor sold for gain;
Emblems of the cut-throat's tares;
Shreds of lacerated hearts;
Orange blooms of banished bride;
Letters of a suicide;
Coins new—struck from falsehood's mint—
All the news unfit to print!
Hubble, bubble, trash and trouble.
Cash burn! Cauldron bubble!

—Washington Star.

AFFAIRS IN LATIN AMERICA

HOLLAND MAY DECLARE WAR AGAINST VENEZUELA—WONDERFUL GROWTH OF BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC—CENTRAL AMERICAN ARBITRATION COURT ASSERTS HIGH POWER

PROGRESS in Central and South America continues with the usual friction and interruptions. Holland now joins the list of powers at diplomatic odds with Venezuela—United States, France, and Colombia already being persona non grata with President Castro—and signs of coming trouble make it evident that England may soon find herself in a similar position. The only new elements seeming to enter the Venezuelan situation are the fact that Holland's grievances, unlike those of other European powers, are not of a questionable nature, and furthermore, that aggressive action on the part of Holland, territorially unambitious as she is, might not seem to threaten the Monroe Doc-

trine, as similar tactics on the part of a more powerful European nation would surely do.

In Central America events are transpiring which involve a principle the working out of which the people of the self-governing world will watch with deep interest. The Central American republics not long ago established an international court before which all disputes were to be adjudicated and from the decisions of which there was to be no appeal. Salvador and Guatemala are now on trial before this court. If the principle of compulsory international arbitration can be made to work in Central America, there is, indeed, hope for the world.

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA

Dutch Government May Make Naval Demonstration Against Southern State.

Relations between Holland and Venezuela have reached such an acute stage that it would cause no surprise to officials of the State Department if Holland should demand that President Castro apologize for his summary expulsion of the Dutch Minister, M. de Reus, from Caracas, several days ago, after a dispute regarding decrees issued by President Castro, designed to injure the trade of the Island of Curacao which is a Dutch possession. The dispute began several months ago, when bubonic plague appeared in La Guayra, and the authorities of the Island of Curacao immediately issued quarantine regulations against Venezuelan ports. President Castro retaliated by prohibiting the trans-shipment in Curacao of goods consigned to Venezuelan ports and also prohibited Dutch vessels from engaging in the coastwise trade of Venezuela. These two decrees practically ruined the commerce of Curacao. Holland made an emphatic protest, but Castro refused to revoke the decrees, and the dispute between Castro and the Dutch Minister became so bitter that the Minister was expelled from Caracas several days ago.

Dispatches from Amsterdam said that the Dutch Government would demand an apology and that the Dutch gunboat Gelderland would be ordered to the Venezuelan coast to back up their demand with a naval demonstration against Venezuela.—Washington Post.

Irritation at Castro Tempered by Fact of Many Shady Transactions in Venezuela.

The announcement that the Government of the Netherlands is disposed to undertake some substantial and effectual punishment of President Castro for his apparently inexhaustible impudence in the treatment of foreign representatives will be accepted by our own Government with no serious concern, if not with a certain complacency. Nothing that the Dutch are likely to do or to wish to do would conflict with a reasonable interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine. They have no velleities in the direction of territorial acquisition. Neither their disposition nor their naval and military strength would lead to their taking steps in that sense, while they are perhaps strong enough to inflict a punishment on the people of the sea coast of Castro's domain that might give the country a convincing appreciation of their responsibility for their preposterous ruler. It might induce them to oust him and put a civilized man in his place.



the most part connected with his manner of dealing with foreign governments in matters of this sort. The foreign governments have been frequently insulted and their dignity outraged; there is no doubt about that, but it has often been in negotiations concerning claims of dubious nature.



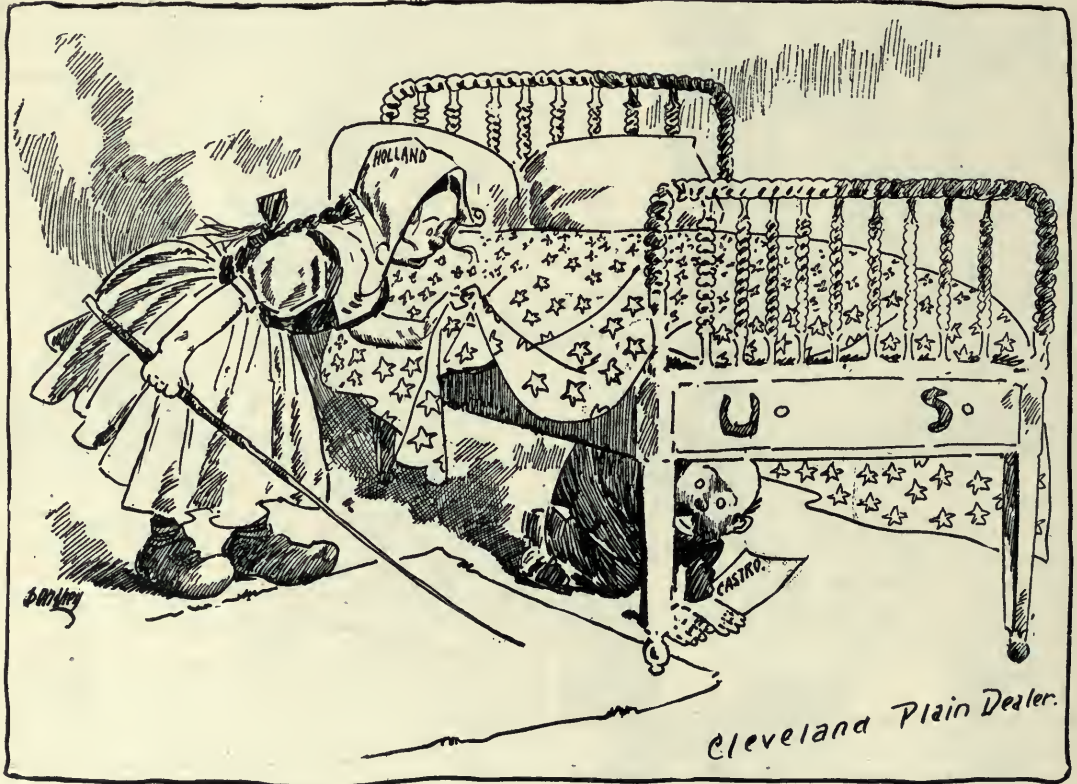
The real source of much of the embarrassment of foreign powers in dealing with Castro is not physical, but moral. It is the fact that a considerable number of the grievances against him involve directly or indirectly a lot of shady and disreputable transactions. His offenses are for

The very recklessness and corruption of the Castro gang have drawn to Venezuela from time to time adventurers from other lands who have more or less underhandedly played the Castro game, and been beaten at it. Doubtless, there are honest and decent claims against Venezuela, but they are, in the records attainable, sadly mixed up with the others. The old adage that "he who seeks equity must do equity" prevails in theory, at least in international relations, and it is a very hard rule to apply in Venezuela. It is reported

able to get along with Venezuela and its President, Castro.—Washington Herald.

The United States must suffer long before applying to a weaker member of the family of American Republics the policy of the mailed fist. We must wait until there is some important new turn in Venezuelan affairs, and perhaps there will not be so very long to wait for this.—Baltimore American.

The United States will lose no prestige in South America by being slow and deliberate in its deal-



WILL THE STARS AND STRIPES SHIELD HIM THIS TIME?

that Holland has a cleaner record than almost any other country in this regard, and it may be that she can find a way to arouse the tardy conscience of the Venezuelan people by a blow sufficiently affecting their interests.—New York Times.

Long Suffering Necessary.

Even since we intervened to save Venezuela—it was the principle rather than this republic we contended for—our relations with that country have been vexatious and annoying, and it is plain that our State Department has been long suffering. It will not do, perhaps, to prejudge the difficulty between us which now has to be thrashed out, but it can not fail to be regarded as significant that we are not alone in being un-

ings with Venezuela. The South Americans have seen the American fleet. They have learned what the United States could do to Venezuela if it chose. The waiting policy of the United States will be proof to them of its reluctance to resort to harsh measures against a South American State, even when it has acted in such a manner as to justify their use.—Chicago Tribune.

SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Central Court of Justice Asked to End Strife Between Warring Nations.

Recently the situation in Central America has apparently improved. There is no doubt that, for the time being, at least, the revolutionary movement in Honduras has been suppressed.

According to a recent dispatch from the commander of the United States gunboat Marietta, stationed at Ceiba, the Government is in full control, and as the revolutionary leaders, convinced that their attempt has failed, have disbanded their forces, no further activity from them is apprehended.

A unique and interesting feature of the proceedings has been the effort made to reach a settlement through the instrumentality of a judicial decree. Several days ago both Honduras and Nicaragua filed a complaint in the Central Court of Justice at Cartago in which Salvador and Guatemala were charged with certain specified violations of their treaty obligations, and the court was petitioned to grant the complainants an equitable relief. These complaints were accompanied by the usual and necessary averments of fact, and after the defendant governments had been cited to answer, decrees were issued in conformity with the prayer of the petitions. One decree required the general commanding the Salvadorean army to withdraw his forces from the vicinity of the Honduran border, while another directed President Cabrera of Guatemala to prevent emigrants from Guatemala from taking part in the anti-Davila revolution. It is not known whether these orders have been obeyed.

Of course, all this is absolutely unprecedented. Sovereign powers are not in the habit of taking orders as to the disposition of their military forces from any exterior and independent tribunal, and it is generally held that there is no chance of their ever assenting to so considerable a measure of self-effacement. Yet the Central American republics lately agreed, as an outcome of the peace conference at Washington, to submit every kind of controversy to the adjudication of an international court, from whose decision there should be no appeal. It remains to be seen whether they will apply in practice what they accepted in theory.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

GROWTH OF BRAZIL

Yields Two-Thirds World's Demand for Coffee and One-Half Its Supply of Rubber.

The development of Brazil since the beginning of the present century has been striking. There has been an increase of \$100,000,000 in imports

and a like increase in exports. The figures of Brazilian commerce for the last eight years are as follows:

The economic possibilities of the country are almost unlimited. It now supplies some two-thirds of the world's demand for coffee and about one-half the demand for rubber. Its coffee crop is susceptible of almost indefinite extension and its rubber output can be materially increased. A long list of possibilities is open in other lines. The need of the country is population and an extension of transportation facilities. While there has been a considerable immigration during recent years, it is little probable that homeseekers will go to South America in large numbers until some degree of congestion in North America makes this continent less attractive than it now is to the surplus population of Europe. There can be no doubt that such a time will come, and there can be no doubt that Brazil will be one of the principal countries to gain by this change in direction of emigration.

The United States is Brazil's best customer and takes about 30 per cent of its exports. Brazilian statistics show that out of exports in 1907 valued at \$263,749,000, merchandise valued at \$84,834,000 was shipped to the United States, Germany took \$45,000,000 worth, the United Kingdom \$42,000,000, France \$35,000,000 worth, and Belgium \$14,000,000 worth. Imports from the United States represented only about 12 per cent of the total purchases. The United Kingdom holds a long lead in sales to Brazil. The import record is as follows: From United Kingdom, \$59,000,000; from Germany, \$30,000,000; United States, \$25,000,000; France and Argentina, \$17,000,000 each, and from Portugal, \$11,000,000.

While imports from the United States represent only a small part of the total, recent years show a gratifying increase in our Brazilian account. Our exports of 1900 were valued at \$11,578,000. For the next five years they hung in that vicinity. The sales of the year just closed were not far from \$20,000,000. The passage of an ocean mail service bill would undoubtedly effect a marked increase in the business. More than 90 per cent of Brazil's import trade gain of the last eight years has gone to the accounts of our competitors.—New York Sun.

Taft---A Campaign Song

Bill Taft, Bill Taft,
He's the man to tie to,
He can do 'most anything,
Or, at least, he'll try to!
He'll carry out the Square Deal,
Give us all a full meal,

And when he sits in Teddy's chair
No one else can squeeze in there!
Teddy's going out,
But Bill is coming in!
Take the doors and hinges off,
And shove like sin!

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN TURKEY

SULTAN OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE PROCLAIMS CONSTITUTION FOR HIS SUBJECTS—SEDITION IN ARMY AND PROPAGANDA OF YOUNG TURKS FORCE CRISIS

THE most important and interesting piece of international news of the month has been the promulgation of a constitution by the Sultan of Turkey. Notwithstanding the fact that the move was evidently forced from the Sultan, and many students of the Asiatic situation believe the instrument will be recalled or nullified, still it is the general opinion of the press that self-government, in the inspiration and energy of the so-called "Young Turks," has made a long step forward. The following excellent summary of the events that have led up to the present crisis and the status of the situation as it now presents itself, is from the Chicago Tribune:

"Thirty-two years ago the Sultan of Turkey, fresh on his throne and desirous of conciliating the great powers of Europe, gave his subjects a constitution and announced that he was thenceforth to be a constitutional monarch. He established a general assembly of two chambers, the lower one to be chosen by the people by secret ballot. It was to share in the law-making power. Ministers who could not command its support on important questions were to go. The constitution had assurances that taxation was to be equal and that Ottoman subjects without distinction of religion were to enjoy the same civil rights. It gave much more on paper than the Czar has given to Russia.

"The reign of constitutional government and equal rights was brief. A chamber of deputies was elected and held two or three sessions. It was not a pliant body. It showed that it had a will of its own, which was one reason, perhaps, why the Sultan, after the war with Russia was ended, decided to have no more of it. The entire constitution lapsed

into 'innocuous desuetude.' All the guarantees inserted to create the impression that the Christians were to be fairly treated went darkling. What they have suffered since then in various parts of the empire because of their religion is too well known to need long description.

"Now the Sultan has suddenly revived the constitution which he put in a closet thirty years ago. He has not done so because he believes in its principles. Nor has he any intention that it shall be permanent if he can help it. He is using it to avert a threatened danger from within the empire. There is now what there was not thirty years ago—an intelligent demand for more liberal institutions. It prevails among Turks as well as among Christians. There has been for several years a 'Young Turkey' party which has demanded that there should be some approach to the liberal institutions of western Europe. How far that is possible in a land where the ruling race looks on the Koran as the supreme law is a question which is yet to be answered. Abdul Hamid could afford to disregard the demands of the 'Young Turks' as long as he was sure of the army and could protect himself against the assassins he dreads. The soldiers in Macedonia appear to be mutinous. The Albanians, on whose unflinching loyalty he relied, are showing symptoms of discontent. There are reports of a palace conspiracy to force the Sultan to abdicate. Sultans who abdicate do not usually live long.

"Representative government in Persia has been drowned in blood. It is to be hoped that it will have a happier fate in Turkey. The experiment is worth the trial, even though made under the auspices of a treacherous ruler."

SULTAN YIELDS TO REFORM

Revolution Averted for the Present by the Act—
General Amnesty Declared.

Constantinople.—Prompted by the growth of the Young Turkey movement, which has almost assumed the proportions of a revolt, the Sultan electrified his people recently by issuing an irade granting a Constitution and ordaining the assembling of a Chamber of Deputies.

Throughout the realm the news was received with extreme manifestations of joy. Thousands of people paraded the streets and held public meetings in all the larger cities.

The irade was communicated to the Valis and

in the army, unprecedented in the history of the Turkish Empire, some change was inevitable, and that far-reaching measures of reform in the central government were bound to be inaugurated. But the drastic action of the Sultan, who took the reins into his own hands and by the stroke of a pen suddenly yielded to the demands of the Young Turks and restored the Constitution of 1876, has taken the palace clique, the members of the Diplomatic Corps—in fact, the entire population of Constantinople, completely by surprise.

Cause of Sudden Action.

The immediate cause of the Sultan's raising of the white flag was the receipt of a telegram ad-



ADVICE FROM ONE WITH EXPERIENCE.

the district Lieutenant Governors with instructions for holding elections. The Constitution, which the irade now makes effective, is practically the one worked out in 1876, but never before put into practice.

Startling as was the sudden dismissal of Ferid Pasha from the Grand Viziership and the appointment of Said Pasha in his place, this step was as nothing compared to the sensation created in all quarters by the official announcement that the Sultan had decided to convoke a Parliament.

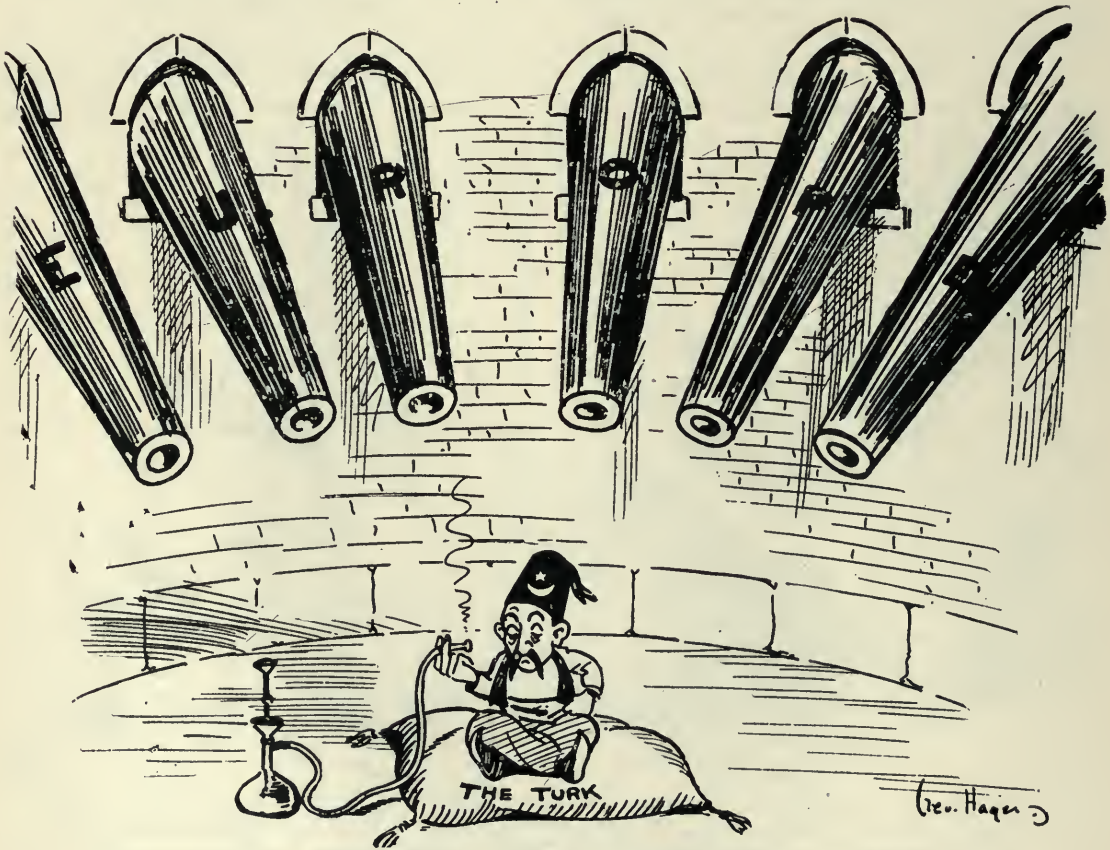
It was felt that in view of the general revolt

dressed to him from the Albanians of Uskub informing him that they had taken their oath to favor the re-establishment of the Constitution. This message landed like a thunderbolt at the Yildiz Kiosk. The Sultan had been under the impression that he could depend upon the Albanians under all circumstances.

Ferid Pasha, who is an Albanian, had fostered this conceit. When the facts became known the wrath of the Sultan immediately fell upon his favorite, who was summoned to the palace and dismissed on the spot.

The former Grand Vizier, Said Pasha, was then summoned to the palace. He gave the Sultan an insight into the real gravity of the situation in the country, and the hopelessness of attempting to restore permanent peace in the army and among the people unless the personal regime, with its attendant abuses and intrigues, which had brought the country to the verge of ruin, came to an end and some steps were taken in the direction of granting a measure of constitutional government. The attitude of the Albanians had so disconcerted the Sultan that Said Pasha found him

This action on the part of the Sultan, which came as a complete surprise to all observers of the progress of events in Turkey, was wrested from him by the Young Turks, a political party, that has been working for a good many years for the establishment of a constitutional government in the realm of the Sultan. Last fall the Young Turks and representatives of the various races and creeds in Macedonia met in Paris and decided to concentrate their energies on bringing about a government for Turkey that should be modeled on the Western system.



THE SULTAN: BET THEY'LL NOT DARE FIRE ON A CONSTITUTION.

—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

in a mood to make concessions, and the pressure exerted by other men who had been long absent from the councils at the palace completed the conversion which resulted in the historic irade.

Ends Long Autocracy.

The irade comes after thirty-two years of autocratic rule under Sultan Abdul Hamid II, and the new Constitution is practically a restoration of the one proclaimed December 23, 1876, by the present Sultan immediately following his elevation to the Sultanate after the violent death of Sultan Abdul Aziz June 4 of that year and the deposition of Sultan Murad V on August 31, 1876.

The efforts to this end were characterized by a quiet determination, and few people were aware to what extent the propaganda had flourished and taken root. Not long ago there began to come reports of mutinies among the Turkish troops in Macedonia and it was declared that the Young Turks had succeeded in winning over ninety per cent of the Turkish army officers to their cause.

Bows to the Storm.

This was cutting the ground from under the Sultan's feet and the last straw was broken when he learned that the wild people of the Albanian country would support him no longer, but had joined the liberal movement and were calling

loudly for constitutional reforms. Then suddenly the Sultan decided to bow to the storm rather than face the alternative, a revolutionary outbreak throughout all Macedonia.

The chief provisions of the Constitution of 1876 were: The indivisibility of the Empire; the supremacy of the Sultan; individual liberty; the freedom of all creeds, of the press and of education; equal legal taxation; a Senate and two Chambers; general election by ballot every fourth year, and irremovable judges. The first Turkish Parliament was opened March 19, 1877, with thirty Senators and ninety Deputies in attendance, and on this date the first speech from the throne was read. The carrying out of the project of reform, however, was quite impossible under the conditions prevailing throughout the Turkish Empire in 1877, and the efforts were abandoned when Russia declared war on Turkey April 24, 1877. This war concluded disastrously for Turkey.—Chicago Tribune.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS

Recall of Present Constitution Might Light Fires of More Terrible Revolution.

The influence which would be exerted by the lasting establishment of representative self-government in the Ottoman dominions would evidently be far-reaching. Thereafter the Tsar would never venture to deny to his subjects the semblance of a national Assembly, and in Persia the demand for an elective Legislature would acquire immense momentum.—New York Sun.

From repeated experience, the civilized world has grown suspicious of Eastern Parliaments and

declines to become enthusiastic over advances of this kind toward liberty. They have always been shadowy rather than real.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Sultan, too, must bow to the inevitable. When he attempts to take away the Constitution and disband the Parliament which is to be summoned, he will light the fires of a far more serious revolution than that which now menaces his throne.—Pittsburg Leader.

The Sultan is powerless without his army, and the army having declared for a Constitution and a Parliament, Abdul Hamid had either to submit or abdicate. This same army may be the instrument by which the Sultan will abolish the Parliament when it becomes a nuisance. But sufficient unto the day is the glory thereof.—Buffalo Commercial.

A Sultan who begins to talk of constitutions is endowed with great wisdom if he can tell where he will be able to draw the line.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Young Turk movement seems to have caught a whiff of the breeze of republican sentiment that has been setting steadily from these shores during the last century, both to the eastward and the westward. Even a despot like Abdul Hamid II is able to read the signs that are in the air.—Baltimore American.

Turkey, as a natural, logical step in the awakening of Asia, receives its Constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid will be despotic to the end, but, an able man, he does nothing by halves. He has called the ablest, most honest man in the Empire, whom he once hunted for execution, to the work.—Philadelphia Press.

To Myrtle Laughing

When Myrtle laughs I sometimes think
That human ears could never drink
A brew so dainty as one quaffs
In one of Myrtle's rippling laughs.
(Especially I think it fine
When echoing some jest of mine.)

And yet, remarkable to say,
At times it's just the other way
And saddest of all things by half

I'm quite convinced is Myrtle's laugh.
(Especially when coupled with
Some inane jape retailed by Smith.)

Oh, for a pair of wings to soar
To some remote and Smithless shore
Where Myrtle's charming laugh would ring
At every joke I chose to spring.
(A loaf of bread, some barley bree,
Joe Miller's book and her and me!)

—Puck



MRS. WARD ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

NOTED ENGLISH AUTHORESS AND ONE OF THE FOREMOST WOMEN
OF THE TIME REGARDS THE CAUSE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE
IN UNITED STATES AS DEAD

THE most sensational contribution to the woman suffrage controversy that has been made recently is the pronouncement against the cause of Mrs. Humphry Ward, the distinguished English novelist and one of the foremost women of the time.

Mrs. Ward encourages the intelligent and sensitive British matrons and maids to believe that the seemingly inevitable success of the suffrage movement in Great Britain is delusive. In spite of the alleged majority in favor of giving the vote to women in the House of Commons, and the respectful attitude of the public toward the recent demonstrations of the suffragists, she does not think the agitators will prevail.

She grounds her argument on her recent observations in this country and a close study of the effects of sixty years of agitation for woman suffrage in the United States. Her opinion is that the cause is lost here.

Mrs. Ward's best point, and it is a relatively new one, is her contention that the activity of the suffragists here has hindered the natural progress of women in school suffrage and barred them from service on school boards, where they can do good and needed work. She believes that American women, now that the suffrage movement is, as she regards it, practically finished, will find means by which their legitimate public influence may be exerted in the matter of educational and social reforms.

Citing conditions in the United States, she says:

"School suffrage has been secured for women in twenty-five States, but the striking thing is that the suffrage agitation and the 'unwise pressure brought to bear on Legislatures and public officials' have hin-

dered the natural progress of women in this field of work so well suited to them. * * * This melancholy result—from an English point of view—seems to be mainly due to the general disapproval and opposition which the woman suffrage movement has excited, so that we have even the untoward fact that at the present moment there is no woman upon either the New York or the Boston Board of Education. The movement has not only failed; it has checked the legitimate development of women's influence in the spheres which most truly belong to them."

A striking commentary on the situation in England is the result of the poll of its



Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

—Copyright Harper and Bros.

readers by the London Express. The returns indicate that 60,047 men and 49,942 women oppose, while 13,316 men and 37,962 women support the change. Curiously, a smaller number of women, only 29,594, favor a limited suffrage. Some 8,000 must be "whole-hoggers," as they are daintily termed in England.

Concerning this expression of opinion the New York World says:

"The result of the Express poll is about what might be expected from any metropolitan community either in England or the

United States. It is probably a verdict more favorable to the change than a New York public would render. Even in Boston, are the suffragists quite certain that they would fare better at the hands of 87,000 chance-selected 'women themselves?'"

And yet, giving all due consideration to the opinion of the eminent authorities and the metropolitan editor, one can not read the news and views of the American press generally without receiving the distinct impression that the cause of woman suffrage in the United States is far from dead.

LETTER OF MRS. WARD

Movement Is Being Killed by Women Themselves—Neglect of School Suffrage the Chief Cause.

London.—Mrs. Humphry Ward has written the following letter to the London Times:

During an absence of nearly four months in the United States and Canada, I have done my best to follow from a distance the course of the woman suffrage movement in England, and I have also endeavored to acquaint myself with the position and prospects of the movement in the United States.

It is now often said, even by many of those in England who have no real sympathy with the suffrage movement, who believe, indeed, that its results, if successful, would be disastrous, that its success is none the less "inevitable." People are apt to think that when, in a democratic country, a claim of this kind has been asserted sufficiently long and with sufficient vehemence, mere clamor and insistence wear down opposition, and the claim must ultimately be granted.

The success of the movement, however, is not "inevitable" at all—in spite of the increased Parliamentary vote or the skillful organization of a Hyde Park meeting. Let me quote the example of America. After sixty years' agitation—for the movement is generally dated in America from the meeting held in New York in July, 1848—the woman suffrage demand, which during the second third of the nineteenth century was active throughout the States and succeeded in forcing a Constitutional amendment in favor of the women's vote in four of the sparsely peopled States of the West, is now in process of defeat and extinction—and that not at the hands of men, but at the hands of women themselves. Recent attempts have been made to revive it, especially by suffragists from this side of the water. But the results have been very small, and will only serve to strengthen the hands of the opposition.

Movement in United States.

Since 1896, indeed, in five States the suffrage constitutional amendments have been defeated at the polls, and in 1903 the legislatures of thirteen States rejected woman suffrage bills of one type or another. School suffrage has been secured for women in twenty-five States, but the striking thing is that the suffrage agitation and the "unwise pressure brought to bear on legislatures and public officials" has hindered the natural progress of women in this field of work so well suited to them. In two States—Connecticut and Ohio—the abolition of the school suffrage



Mrs. Hetty Green, Richest Woman in the World, Who Has Recently Moved from a Humble Home to a Palatial Hotel in New York City.

has actually been discussed. School suffrage votes have been defeated in five States in the last three years, and a bill "requiring that at least one-third of the members of Boards of Education appointed by mayors should be women" was defeated in New York in 1899." This melancholy result—from an English point of view—seems to be mainly due to the general disapproval and opposition which the woman suffrage movement has excited; so that we have even the untoward fact that at the present moment there is no woman upon either the New York or the Boston Board of Education. The movement has not only failed; it has checked the legitimate development of women's influence in the spheres which most truly belong to them.

We, however, in this country are safe, thanks to the concession of the local government vote to women, and to the act of last year enabling them to sit on local government bodies, from any similar reaction; and there can be little doubt that American women, now that the anti-suffrage movement has practically attained its end, will soon find means and channels by which their legitimate public influence in matters of educational and social reform shall be more fully brought to bear. The important thing for us to notice is that the suffrage movement has been checked, and will be ultimately defeated, by women themselves. In Oregon an amendment of the Constitution bestowing the suffrage on women has been rejected within the last two years by a 10,000 majority. The women organized. They issued an appeal to the men "not to mistake the clamor of outsiders for the sentiment of the home-loving women of Oregon," protesting that such burdens should not be "imposed upon them at the instance of women agitators from distant States, where the people are too sensible to adopt woman suffrage." The State of Washington, where woman suffrage

existed while it was still a Territory, refused to grant it when it became a State.

By quiet, resolute and slowly strengthening opposition the women of America, then, have defeated the woman suffrage movement. The same result has now to be achieved in England, and can be achieved, if only the women of this country will rouse themselves to the danger before us. We in many ways are in a better position than the women of America in organizing this counter-agitation. For, through the full admission of women to local government, the nation has given satisfaction to their legitimate demand for such a share as rightly belongs to them in the public work and life of England. Nor would it be at all difficult to devise some further machinery, arising out of local government, by which the views and claims of women on those legislative matters before Parliament which specially concern them—factory and hygienic legislation and the like—could be clearly and effectively expressed.

A permanent committee, for instance, consisting of representatives of the women sitting on local bodies, might be placed in some consultative relation with the Home Office and the Local Government Board. But what we have to do now is to see to it that the present women's agitation, interfering as it does with the power and responsibility of men in those spheres where men are alone competent to act, and must act, for the common benefit of the State, should meet with a speedy and effective opposition among women themselves. The work must be begun with energy and carried on with patience and perseverance. Proposals to that effect will, I believe, soon be laid before the public. Meanwhile the resolute and so far triumphant opposition offered to the movement in the States, by the common sense and public spirit of women, seems to me full of encouragement for us, and worthy of being brought to the notice of your readers.

The Woman of It

Coldest day and thinnest gown—
That's the woman of it;
Check indorsements upside down—
That's the woman of it;
Worshiping some stageland star;
Duds and diamonds held o'er par;
Stepping backward off the car—
That's the woman of it;

Handing out the cut unkind—
That's the woman of it;
Fitful as an April wind—
That's the woman of it;

Hearts are looked on as mere toys;
Frivolities mistook for joys,
And life a game that oft annoys—
That's the woman of it;

Childhood snug in circling arms—
That's the woman of it;
Love that bucklers 'gainst all harms—
That's the woman of it;

A glow of wordless sympathy
That lights the storm-tossed man at sea
And sends him forth, triumphantly—
That's the woman of it.

—Denver Republican.



THE COLLEGE WOMAN

EMINENT EDUCATORS GIVE VIEWS AS TO KIND OF WOMEN
COLLEGES SHOULD AND SHOULD NOT TURN OUT—
HIGHER EDUCATION OF INESTIMABLE BENEFIT

WITH the increase of colleges for women and the excellent fitting for them which every good high school gives, it is becoming more and more the usual thing for a girl of promise to go to college. There she has to stand on her merits. Students are keen critics. They soon find the real quality of their companions. It makes little difference who a girl's father is in college; she herself must be able to command the respect of her fellows if she is to take a leading place among them. Whatever qualities of mind and of heart she possesses will have free play. She will have training in those four busy years which reaches the very foundations of her life.

Thus writes Caroline Hazard, of Wellesley College, in a symposium on "The College Girl" in the Associated Sunday Magazine. Contributions by presidents of other girls' colleges are also given.

The English College Woman.

Some light may possibly be obtained on the kind of women a college should produce by considering for a moment the kind it should not produce. In England one sees examples not to be followed, in the case of occasional women who have pursued the higher education to the exclusion of the ordinary decencies of feminine life—women who are careless and almost slovenly

in dress, abrupt in manner, self-conscious and self-absorbed. In such a case the education has cost too much. Education should be a drawing out of the individual, an enlarging of all capacities, not an arbitrary putting on of any phase of learning. College education for women is still so new that the women who strove for it often lost sight of all other objects in life, and became one sided and aggressive. This is distinctly not the kind of woman the college should produce; and the danger of such results, especially in America, is growing less and less.

When she has been graduated the young college woman will have one special intellectual interest—some science will be dear to her; she will have worked in literature; or the treasures of history will have been opened to her. This will be her chief intellectual interest during her life, in all probability, an interest founded on thorough work, the culminating flower of her college life; but beyond this many doors will have been opened to her. She is in possession of a method of study; she has an orderly sense of the successive steps in any process of learning; her judgment has been developed and her powers of analysis trained. Such a woman, if she is animated by the spirit of service, becomes a great power in any community. College women, even more than college men, feel their debt to the commonwealth. They leave their college full of high enthusiasm.

As one asks the question, "What kind of woman should the college produce?" the answer springs to mind in many concrete instances. Women like that mother of a family in a Western

city who is a commissioner of public schools, who looks well to the ways of her household, and yet is a most valued and efficient public servant; or like that young head of a large boarding school, so wise and gentle with her girls, who rules by the power of the love she inspires, as well as her excellent teaching. For a third example consider that young graduate of a Western college hundreds of miles up the Nile, who has built up a great school for girls. Hardly more than a girl herself, she moves with sweetness and dignity among her dusky scholars, beloved and almost worshiped by them and their mothers. It is she who planned the building, it is her enthusiasm and ability which carry on the work.



Typical American College Girl.

—Associated Sunday Magazine.

She herself is truly a center of life and light to all who come in contact with her.

Such instances might be multiplied indefinitely; for the colleges are producing women of trained minds and generous hearts, who are leaving them to go out intent on being of service to their day and generation.—Caroline Hazard, Wellesley College.

Social Service the Ideal.

The ideal for the college woman is the ideal for all womanhood—the perfection of personal development and of racial service. The ideal of personal perfection is practically the same for women as for men—a healthy body, a richly stored mind, exact habits of thought, generous forwarding of the best interests of others, effi-

cient service in some intelligently determined direction, and above all a passionate love for truth, freedom and altruistic service. These qualities in their countless phases are requisite for the personal symmetry expressed in the symbolic words, "The length and the breadth and the height of it are equal."

The ideal of woman's racial service has been but blindly groped after, and is now only just being studied in a moderately intelligent way for the first time. The old unintelligent racial service defeated its highest ends, both by the reaction of the mother's ignorance upon the children, and by the unfavorable reaction of the woman's dwarfed intellect upon her own health and happiness. The latest enthusiasm in women's education is the introduction into our schools for girls of courses of study designed to formulate home making and family expenditure into sciences. This is all good in itself, and may in time be put on a basis worthy to give it a place among the applied sciences. At present the application seems to preponderate over the science to an extent which demands caution. The magnitude of the general problem must not be lost sight of in the novelty of any one of its minor phases.

Scientific home making as a woman's whole duty to the race will never meet the intellectual and spiritual exigencies of the problem; and it is in them that the real tragedy of the situation has existed. Our young women must be taught to form a general plan for their lives, broad enough and elastic enough to admit of the incorporation of years of most exacting home duties without revolution of ultimate aim or too great intellectual renunciation. This is in my judgment the only way that will permit the ablest and finest women to fulfil their high racial duties without great and unnecessary suffering of spirit.

A general education for the enrichment of the personal life, and a broad outlook which makes a woman meet her peculiar family and social duties with joyous understanding of their rich significance, is my ambition for every young woman who crosses my path.—Laura Drake Gill, Barnard College.

College Emancipates the Soul.

The time when a girl who went to college was eccentric is so long past that the question, "What sort of woman does the college try to produce?" may be answered by common sense. The college means to give women who love scholarship such training as they might have if they were men, and to lay the foundation of professional study for women who are to enter the learned professions. In by far the greater number of cases, however, the college is training women for the normal life. It is substituting for the weak and

vain ambitions of what is called society, ambitions worthy of intellectual and spiritual womanhood. It is bringing people to see in health and courage and mental vigor a larger charm than in coquettish timidity. It is teaching women and men alike that wives and mothers are none the worse for commanding an intellectual respect. It is doing its part in making the ablest and the best of our daughters efficient and happy.

No life is normal which is narrowly circumscribed; and no life is narrowly circumscribed if mind and soul, like the word of God, are not

bound. A good college gives glimpses of those things which, once clearly seen, emancipate the mind and the soul. It reveals the distinction between the small which is petty and the small which is noble because a necessary part of something large and high. It relieves daily duty by curing vacancy of mind, and dignifies it by teaching its significance. A college education has come to women that they may have life and that they may have it more abundantly.—LeBaron R Briggs, Radcliffe College.

BUSIEST WOMAN IN IRELAND

THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN, WIFE OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, IS ENGAGED IN ONE OF THE MOST FAR-REACHING PHILANTHROPIC WORKS OF THE TIME AMONG THE IRISH POOR

THE Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is quite as active a person as President Roosevelt and is the busiest woman in Ireland. She is engaged in all kinds of charitable movements, is president of all kinds of societies, is going from one end of the island to the other constantly, often on special trains, to deliver addresses, to open bazaars, to inspect hospitals and other benevolent institutions, to assist in organizing Young Women's Christian Associations, to promote the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union

and by her presence and advice and assistance to encourage and direct various endeavors and organizations for the improvement of the physical, mental, moral, material and religious condition of the people over whom her husband has been called to exercise authority in the name of His Majesty the King.

The following interesting account of her work and of social conditions of the lowly Irish people is by William E. Curtis writing in the Chicago Record-Herald and the Washington Star:

A PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPIST

Labors to Ameliorate the Unfortunate Conditions of Lowly Irish People.

Lady Aberdeen is a practical philanthropist. She is not satisfied to promote the cause of temperance by making speeches and passing resolutions, but has been working for several years to establish attractive teahouses and places where workmen and others can rest and gossip and smoke their pipes over temperance drinks.

Work of a Practical Sort.

Her work in behalf of other reforms and in every branch of philanthropy has been of that practical sort, and she has inspired others with her own sensible ideas. She has been active in sending nurses into the mountains and to the

moors where the cottagers are entirely without medical attendance and could not pay a doctor if they could get one. She has assisted to establish free dispensaries where people could come to be treated and obtain medicines to take home with them; she has been organizing societies to send instructors in housekeeping throughout the kingdom and to aid the department of agriculture in securing competent teachers to go among the peasants' cabins and instruct the women and young girls how to practice household economy, to teach them to sew, to cook, to mend and other household arts. She has been deeply interested in the schools for lace-making that are now established everywhere throughout Ireland to educate the young women to support themselves. Her practical mind has organized agencies for the sale

of the handiwork of the young women who are thus educated, so that they now receive prompt returns for their labor.

Lady Aberdeen has done a great deal to create a market for Irish lace, by persuading the dress-makers of London and even some of those of Paris to use it as much as possible and to make it fashionable. The best dressed women in the kingdom now wear it in almost every form, so that there is a constant and increasing demand for coats, dresses, waists, scarfs, collars and trimmings.

And she has not limited her exertions to the benefit of her own sex. You will remember the



The Hold-Up of John.

—International Syndicate.

Irish village at the Chicago exposition. That was her idea and it did so much to introduce and advertise Irish homespuns, tweeds and other fabrics that it has since been necessary to maintain permanent agencies in all of the large cities of the United States, Canada and other countries for the sale of those goods.

Irish Women's Health Association.

Perhaps the most important movement that the Countess of Aberdeen has undertaken is the organization known as the Irish Women's Health Association. As its name implies, it is intended to improve the physical conditions of the people by local organizations, which she is founding in every town and village in Ireland. These organizations are composed of public-spirited women of all classes, who are willing to devote some of their time to practical work that will improve the physical sanitary conditions of the poor homes of Ireland; provide nourishing food for the children;

teach habits of cleanliness of person, clothing and habitations; teach the necessity of proper ventilation and the advantages of fresh air and frequent bathing; to instruct housewives and young women how to prepare food so as to secure the greatest degree of nourishment; to provide for medical inspection of schools and school children and require daily physical exercise; to secure inspection of food in the markets; to prevent and punish the sale of impure or tainted fish, meat, milk and other supplies; to have all milk inspected; to have all bakeries inspected; to secure the enforcement of the sanitary laws; to establish dispensaries, hospitals, sanitariums and free medical attendance where it is needed, and to do various other things for the physical welfare of the community.

What Lady Aberdeen Says.

In explaining the movement itself Lady Aberdeen says: "The Women's National Health Association is intended to do from the inside of the country what the officials are unable to do from the outside, and to so co-operate with them in protecting and improving the health of the community and in building up a generation of men and women in Ireland who will be physically stronger than their parents. There is no doubt that the race has been deteriorating by reason of intemperance and other vices, by neglect of hygienic and sanitary laws, by insufficient nourishment, by poor cooking and by the excessive use of stimulants. We want to correct all this as far as we can, beginning with the infants, by teaching mothers how to care for them properly and give them proper food. This can be done only by household work and by women who can go into the homes and secure improvements by example as well as instruction.

"The first object of the association is to educate the public-spirited women of Ireland concerning existing conditions and their duty in regard to them. When we have convinced the mothers of the country of the danger that surrounds them, then the battle is more than half won. If we can convince them that they can improve the physical condition of their children and make them stronger, handsomer, healthier human beings by observing a few simple rules, the next generation will be better than the last. We want the working women of the country to co-operate in teaching as well as learning the benefits of fresh air, light, cleanliness of person and clothing, sweet and clean surroundings inside and outside their homes and the advantage of proper cooking. When we have done that we will have accomplished a great deal that can not be done by act of parliament."

Pasteurization of Milk.

One of the first steps taken by the new asso-

ciation is to establish a plant for the pasteurization of milk in the city of Dublin. The apparatus is a gift from Mr. Nathan Straus of New York, who has been taking the lead in such movements in that city. The dairies of Dublin as a rule are said to be free from contaminated milk, but other cities are not so well looked after, and it is proposed to make the pasteurization station in Dublin an object lesson for them to imitate. The association is organizing for the establishment of similar plants throughout the island.

The association is organizing "baby clubs," or what we call day nurseries, where the infants and little children of mothers who are compelled to work can be taken care of while they are at their tasks.

Nursing schools are being organized and an effort is being made to secure cleanliness in the homes of the poor, which is a very important matter, because the cabins of Ireland are the dirtiest human habitations that can be imagined.

Tuberculosis Exhibitions.

Just now, however, Lady Aberdeen is devoting her entire attention to tuberculosis exhibitions which are being held week by week in different cities and towns of the country under her direction. These expositions consist of several sections for the education of the public, showing the different forms of the disease, how it is acquired and communicated, the different methods of preventing and treating it and preventing it from spreading, emphasizing the absolute necessity of thorough ventilation, strict cleanliness and the use of proper food of the purest quality, such as milk and eggs. These exhibitions are accompanied by competent lecturers, including several eminent medical men, who speak twice a day on the subject of tuberculosis from a practical standpoint, and particularly the application to conditions in Ireland.

The idea is to educate the people on this subject. Thus far there have been exhibitions in sixty towns and cities and the lectures have been attended by more than 700,000 people, or one-sixth of the population. There has been little attention paid to this subject in Ireland, although twelve thousand persons, about one-sixth of the

entire deaths, are victims of the disease. The death rate from tuberculosis in England is 1.6 per thousand; in Scotland, 2.1, and in Ireland, 2.7 per thousand. It has been increasing gradually for years, although the death rate from other causes has diminished and the population has been gradually decreasing.

The effect of this educational campaign is already being felt and can be seen in the active efforts to improve the hygienic conditions of the public schools and the cabins of the poor.

Tuberculosis Hospitals.

In order to make the work still more effective, a bill has been introduced in Parliament similar to the law that was passed by our Congress with reference to the District of Columbia last winter. It provides for the establishment, at the expense of the County Councils, of special and separate hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis cases and for maintaining them on a basis similar to that on which other hospitals are now supported. County Councils are required to appoint bacteriologists to inspect milk and veterinary surgeons to inspect cows and the stables in which they are kept and dairies in which the milk is handled and exercise a general supervision over the milk trade. All physicians are required under a heavy penalty to notify the proper authorities of all cases of tuberculosis, and other measures are proposed for stamping out and preventing the disease.

The measure has the indorsement of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland, which has suggested certain amendments that will undoubtedly be accepted.

Thus you will recognize that Lady Aberdeen's crusade is likely to be of the greatest importance to the present health and physical improvement of the coming generations in Ireland.

Lady Aberdeen was Isabel Maria, daughter of Baron Tweedmouth, and the Earl of Aberdeen is John Campbell Gordon, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1886, during the Gladstone ministry, and was Governor-General of Canada from 1893 to 1898. While they were at Ottawa both Lord and Lady Aberdeen made many warm friends in the United States.

Wheels

1808.

See Grandma, sweet in linsey gown.
In the long living room she stands,
And patient, spins her daily stent;
Guides the big wheel with slim, white hands.

1888.

Lo! this is Mother's busy day.
She's stitching dainty lawn and lace.

Swift turns the wheel of her machine,
While she the treadle works apace.

1908.

Ha! Mab's gloved hand is on the wheel.
Through perils darts she in and out.
Skids, scorches, speeds and spins and whirls.
She's trying a new runabout.

—Ella A. Fanning in New York Times.

AERIAL MEN-OF-WAR

FACTS AND SPECULATION CONCERNING THE ADDITION OF AERIAL BIRDS OF PREY TO THE NAVAL ARMAMENTS OF THE WORLD.

PROGRESS in aerial navigation goes on with startling rapidity in both the dirigible balloon and the heavier-than-air or aeroplane types. Count Zeppelin, the German aeronaut, makes a flight of 300 miles, attaining a speed of forty miles an hour and carrying eleven persons, the machine being under perfect control during the entire journey. The United States Government is continuing experiments that are expected to reveal wonderful results. Aeronauts talk easily of a regular freight and passenger service between New York and Boston in eighteen months, and a firm of Hub lawyers is about to organize a corporation to put the plan into effect. The German Government is to construct an aerial fleet containing different types of airships, large and small, to be used for different purposes, just as a navy consists of battleships, cruisers, and torpedo craft, each with its own function.

Foreign Navies Interested.

The navy occupies such a distinctive field in military science that the usual treatment of aeronautics does not satisfy the condition imposed by life on board ship. Lack of space in which to house airships and the necessity for large inflating plants almost preclude the use of balloons and make the field of naval aeronautics a very narrow one.

Writers who are competent to discuss the subject from a naval standpoint are few in number, for only a man who has studied the science of aerial navigation and at the same time is familiar with a seafaring life and understands the varying moods of the ocean and its enveloping atmosphere can treat the subject properly. As a rule such of our officers as might take up the study of aerial navigation are employed far away from points on land where experimentation with airships usually goes on. Some of them, at the Jamestown Exposition last summer, how-

Out of this eventful year in the history of aeronautics has come no small amount of material for thought regarding the application of aerial navigation to the military service. In the United States, however, the idea of utilizing airships in warfare seems to have been confined to the army, due doubtless to the fact that aeronautics up to the present time has been practised almost exclusively on land. Yet that the airship has a place, and an important one, in the naval service has recently been impressed on the experts of several foreign governments and it has been found that the idea is rapidly crystallizing in the United States. The following excellent outline of the possibilities in aerial navigation is from the New York Herald:

ever, had the opportunity of witnessing and taking a part in experiments made there and in studying the possibilities of aeronautics for naval purposes. One and all they took a deep interest in the subject and were quite agreed that our navy could not too soon add the science and art of aerial navigation to its list of activities if it is to maintain its standing as a leader in naval science.

Additional impetus is given the idea by the recently disclosed fact that a number of foreign navies have gone into the subject on an elaborate scale. As little of their work has been made public up to this time we do not know what may be expected from their investigations. Brief articles have appeared recently, however, accompanied by illustrations, indicating that captive balloons have actually become a part of the war equipment of some of the Austrian ships. Furthermore, some of the secret history of the Russo-Japanese war, which is gradually coming to

light, shows that in the navy as well as in the army captive balloons have been used to good advantage in scouting.

But experimenting with balloons for the naval service seems almost fruitless, excepting as they may be valuable as schools of instruction in aerodynamics. The balloon is as unsuited for the naval conditions of today as would be the old fashioned sailing vessel which once graced the service. Almost equally unsuited would be the dirigible balloon. It is not practicable for permanent adoption for use on shipboard, being too cumbersome and unwieldy.

In its relation to present conditions this improved type of balloon may be said to resemble that recent form of naval architecture known as the auxiliary steamer, which once lent prestige to the service, but has also passed away. There is a third class of airship—the aeroplane. Can it not be utilized and adapted to the needs of the navy?

In the workshop of that indefatigable worker and enthusiastic scientist, the Prince of Monaco, a few months ago there was under construction what might be called a "mechanical bird," which was not much larger than its natural prototype the albatross. The whole mechanism of this wonderful contrivance was such as to appeal particularly to those interested in the needs of the navy, and appeared to contain the secret of the long sought "naval bird of prey." News of its flight has not yet reached us, but one fea-

ture of the machine, which cannot be mentioned here, was introduced into our naval architecture many years ago. It gave such good results that we may hope for a speedy solution of the problem of mechanical flight if its use in the construction of the Monaco model is successful.

Importance of Explosive Engine.

No one factor in the solution of the problem of aerial navigation has been so important as the introduction of the explosive engine, which is also becoming a very important consideration in the designing of the warship of the future. It is understood, of course, that the aeroplane is heavier than the air, and cannot be left to the will of the wind as the balloon and the sailing vessel are. It must plough its way through the air propelled by its own power. Yet the motor must not add so much weight to the machine as to destroy its buoyancy. A light, powerful motor is a necessity for aerial navigation and the efficiency of the aeroplane will be increased in proportion as the weight is lessened. The explosive engine is a great step toward the highest efficiency in this direction.

A similar problem has been met in steamship construction. Formerly the weight of the machinery of a vessel was much greater in proportion to the displacement than it is now; otherwise it would be impossible to procure the high rate of speed of our transoceanic liners without sacrificing too much of their carrying capacity. So in the flying machine the evolution of the en-



AN AERIAL ACCIDENT.

gine presages our success in mechanical flight. In 1894 Sir Hiram Maxim flew an aeroplane weighing five tons a distance of four hundred yards. His engine was driven by steam generated by naphtha and had a weight equivalent to ten pounds per horse power. The aeroplane of Santos-Dumont with which he is making successful flights today is motored by explosive engines weighing only two pounds per horse power. It is asserted that airship machinery weighing but little over one pound per horse power is possible of construction. So it will be seen in a few years machinery has been reduced to one-tenth its former weight by the development of the hydrocarbon engine.

The greatest obstacle to be overcome in mechanical flight is the difficulty of providing snit-

The obstacles of propelling an aeroplane and launching it having been met by the explosive engine and conditions on shipboard, it is essential that provisions be made for keeping the frail machine in good condition. The machine shop aboard every man of war is already as well equipped as most shops on land and would be a first-class aeroplane hospital, while the machinists of the crew and the engineers among the officers would constitute an unsurpassed corps of surgeons.

And now for the man to operate the airship. The mechanical advantages of the naval vessel are well supplemented by the training of its men. Aeronautics might well be a study of the seaman, because it is so closely allied to his special calling and requires development in the air along the lines on which he has conquered the water. The winning of the international trophy in 1906 by Lieutenant Lahm and Major Hersey in the balloon races at Paris was largely a "sailor's trick." I refer to their taking advantage of the laws of storm, a factor which enters into every ocean race. Almost any day that presages a coming storm you may see hundreds of vessels at anchor in Hampton Roads waiting for the clouds to disperse and until the southwest quadrant and the storm overlie the Atlantic Coast, when, taking advantage of the cyclonic character of the wind, they spread their sails and put to sea with the assurance of a quick and safe trip to their destination in the south.

This is practically what was done by Lahm and Hersey when they put their airships in the quadrant of southerly winds, low down in the atmospheric sea, instead of seeking the higher altitudes taken by their competitors. By doing this they were carried from Paris to England and reached the "farthest north," winning the cup by a margin of thirty-seven miles. This was old time navigation, and the result showed that it fitted the conditions exactly.

It is interesting to speculate upon the possibilities of naval warfare conducted with the aid of an ideally successful airship as a weapon of attack. An aeroplane that could rise to the height of two or three hundred feet would be out of range of the guns of an enemy's fleet, as large guns on shipboard cannot be trained toward the sky at any great angle without the recoil from the discharge doing incalculable damage to the vessel, and the lighter guns have not sufficient range to reach such an object. Such an airship, then, could drop explosives into the fleet of an enemy and do great harm without so much as exposing itself to danger.

The value of the airship in detecting submarine danger is not a matter of speculation. In fact, it would seem to afford a very real protection against submarine vessels and both sta-



Smuggling Will Become Safe.

able launching ways to give the airship initial movement. Langley's airship, as we all recognize, was built on the right principles (and his model, in fact, did fly), but it was ruined by a defect in the launching ways. At present mechanical flight is possible only when a movement through the air can be obtained of about a minimum of seventeen miles an hour, depending upon the area of the lifting surface of the machine. This speed can be had on almost any ship at any time. If her engines will not drive the vessel at that rate it is only necessary to steam (or, better, motor) her head into the wind, when a relative speed through the air will be gained equal to her advance plus the rate of the wind. Thus by a simple movement of the helm a ship can be made the launching platform of an aeroplane.

tionary and floating mines. It is a well known fact that, to a limited altitude, the higher an observer is lifted above the surface the more clearly and to the greater depth can he see into the water.

An instance of the facility with which submerged objects can be seen from the height attained by an airship was given by Captain T. T. Lovelace, who at the time of the earthquake at Jamaica took an airship to that vicinity for the purpose of studying the effects of the earthquake upon the bottom of the sea. He found that the whole bed of the ocean for a consider-

thirty miles off the coast of Japan, and from there they made many extremely successful scouting expeditions. Such of the Japanese ships of the smaller kind which may have been near enough to have seen the balloon in its flight took no alarm from the innocent looking black dot against the sky, since no Russian warship appeared upon the horizon to threaten their safety.

By long living with and fighting the winds the seamen know their habits and how to turn them to their own advantage. Who better equipped, then, to overcome them in a new field of endeavor? In addition to their equipment as seamen there is the desire upon the part of many of the navy officers to study aerial navigation. There is no class of men in the country better qualified by education, mechanical ability and experience allied to the subject than are the officers graduated from the Naval Academy, and the great impetus that has been given to the aeronautic science by the international balloon race which recently took place from St. Louis has brought the matter to the attention of naval authorities with greater force than ever before, and it is sincerely to be hoped that they will see that the subject is of such importance as to warrant the establishment of an aeronautic corps. This has been done in all of the principal armies



Lebandy Brothers, Builders of Successful Airships.—Collier's Weekly.

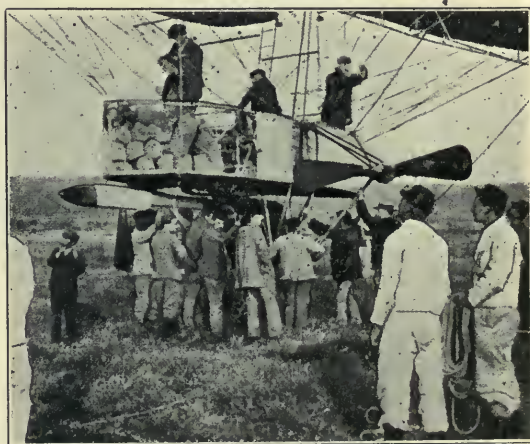
able distance from the island was perfectly visible to him and in deep water comparatively small objects were plainly seen.

Uses of the Aeroplane.

Neither the naval man nor his lay brother needs to be impressed with the advantage to a commander in time of war given by a knowledge of the whereabouts and movements of the enemy. This is not less true upon the water than upon the land. The war balloon of the army has come in response to the recognized demand for thorough scouting. In the navy the aeroplane would fill the need. Lord Nelson when chasing the vessels of his arch enemy Napoleon in the early part of the last century said that of all things what he missed most were scouting vessels, which he properly called the "eyes of the fleet."

Several of the ships of the Vladivostock squadron which wrought such havoc among Japanese transports and merchantmen during the late war between Japan and Russia, had installed on their decks captive balloons, with which the ships were able to make more than one examination of the coast of Nippon without themselves being seen.

It appears that the Russian vessels kept about



Showing Ballasting Device on the French Ship "Republique."

—Collier's Weekly.

of the world, as well as in the Austrian, Russian and perhaps other navies of Europe. When such a corps as this is established and serious and sedulous study is given to the subject there is little reason to doubt that we will not live much longer before a fleet of mechanical birds is provided as an adjunct to the battleship fleet which must form the first line of our defense against an enemy.

IN THE EDUCATIONAL WORLD

QUESTION OF THE WORK AND SCOPE OF THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BEING DISCUSSED—AMBASSADOR BRYCE GIVES SUGGESTIVE VIEWS ON EDUCATION

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

Stanford Contemplates Abandoning College Features for Purely Graduate Work.

President Jordan of Stanford University, in his last annual report, urges the abolition of the undergraduate college. Thus far Stanford has been chiefly a large college; "its university work, though not extensive, has justly commanded respect." He then asks whether Stanford is to be a college or a university, or a compound of both; and he answers that in his judgment "the last can not be a permanent condition in any of our large institutions." He thus sums up his case:

"Collegiate instruction is relatively cheap. It is given well in upwards of two hundred institutions in America, and more or less badly in as many more. University work on a large scale is expensive. If properly undertaken, it is the choice privilege of the few institutions that are generously endowed or that are the educational pride of wealthy States. Among these Stanford University must stand. Its great endowment was given for that purpose, and its freedom from outside control enables it to undertake lines of work and long-continued series of investigation, efforts of the highest intellectual type, which would not find support in public institutions with their natural tendency towards the demand for immediate results."

As a step toward the desired end, he proposes, within the next five years, to add two years to the entrance requirements—that is, to take only students who have completed the work of freshmen and sophomores and who are presumably ready for the advanced work that is proper to a university. He would then give the bachelor's degree in two years.

An Interesting Experiment.

The experiment, if tried, will be extremely interesting. University study in this country—that is, our professional and graduate schools—has in general been an outgrowth of the college. The graduate school was begun as a sort of continuation of the undergraduate course. Schools of law, medicine, engineering, and theology have sprung up beside the college, and often the requirements for entrance have been as low as those for college, or even lower. Indeed, some engi-

neering schools have taken boys who are younger and more poorly trained than the average entering freshman. Even today it is only the stronger schools of law, medicine, and theology that demand for admission a full college course or its equivalent. The two notable attempts to establish independent graduate work in this country have been Johns Hopkins and Clark; but both institutions have found it desirable to organize also an undergraduate college. One reason is that the university needs a feeder. A man who has gone through the regular course, say, at Harvard, Yale, or Columbia, is likely to stay there for graduate work. He knows the teachers; he has formed social ties; the studies he has already pursued articulate closely with those which are to follow. The independent graduate school must therefore offer extraordinarily attractive courses, it must have the ablest professors, the best of libraries and laboratories, and the largest resources if it is to compete against the graduate schools which rest on a college.

And here arises a difficult problem of administration. Graduate work, as President Jordan says, is costly. A single highly paid professor may conduct only two or three classes with a pupil or two in each. In Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Cornell, on the other hand, many of the professors devote at least part of their time to undergraduate classes—some of them largely attended. Moreover, the advanced courses are often open to qualified juniors and seniors, as well as to students who have already received degrees. Thus the basis of financial support for a course is much broadened. Indeed, it is not unfair to say that a considerable portion of the graduate instruction in the universities we have just mentioned, and in many others also, is a comparatively inexpensive by-product of undergraduate instruction. An enormous endowment, then, is necessary if an independent graduate school is to offer anything like the facilities which an undergraduate and a graduate school combined may command. On this point President Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation—whom President Jordan quotes—said in his second annual report:

Need of Strong Universities.

"Whatever may be the advantages of the combination of the college and the university into

one organization, I am convinced that it would be of immense value to the educational system of the country if a few strong universities could be established, with generous facilities for social intercourse, but without undergraduate colleges. Such institutions would, if properly endowed and supported, constitute an independent influence in the formation of university standards which could not fail to benefit all universities alike. It is to be regretted that some of the newly founded institutions did not forego the prestige of an undergraduate college for the sake of this leadership."

Neither the Johns Hopkins nor Clark has had enough money to equip thoroughly all its graduate departments and secure the most competent teachers and investigators. Each could use to advantage several million dollars more. In certain lines, then, neither of these universities can offer advantages that are indubitably superior to those elsewhere; and in other branches the Ph. D. of Johns Hopkins or Clark may mean less than a similar degree from Harvard or Columbia. The man who wants the very best, then, does not always have to go to either of the universities which profess graduate work as their specialty. But Stanford—so soon as San Francisco and the State of California have fairly recovered themselves—will have the interest on twenty-five or thirty millions. If, in spite of the handicap of a site that is by no means ideal, this sum, devoted solely to advanced work, can not build up a great graduate school, then, for at least a generation, the attempt will probably be given up as hopeless.—New York Post.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE ON EDUCATION

Noted Englishman Deplores Tendency to Neglect Theoretical for Practical.

James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States addressed members of the University of Wisconsin, recently, on the subject "University Recollections in After Life."

He pointed out the new danger which the wonderful development of industry and commerce and the material prosperity of the country has brought to the universities, deploring their tendency to emphasize practical training at the expense of pure science and the humanities. Mr. Bryce said: "The progress of science has been so rapid, the results obtained by the application of science to all forms of industry and commerce so wonderful, the eagerness of every man to get wealth and of every nation to outstrip its rivals in material progress so keen, that there is a strong temptation to favor those branches of university teaching from which direct material advantages may be expected.

"This temptation is felt everywhere, in Europe

no less than in America, and many persons while ready to spend large sums in the development of practical departments of a university, such as agriculture, mining, and engineering, disparage the study of theoretical science and deny the value of 'human subject,' such as history, economics, philosophy, or language.

All Human Effort Connected.

"This is a fatal mistake. Whatever an individual achieves, whatever a nation achieves, is the result of observation and reasoning. A university exists to train men to observe and reason.

"If it is to do this effectively it must provide training for them in all the branches of thought



Charles William Eliot, President of Harvard University.

and give them the opportunity of acquiring every kind of knowledge.

"No one can tell from what quarter new light may come, for all branches in human effort are interconnected. Any nation which should so narrow its energies as to follow purely practical lines would soon fall behind its competitors and see its intellectual life wither.

"Any university which so restricted its field would be unworthy of its high calling and would discharge even the practical part of its functions far less effectively.

"The study of the liberal arts fits men to profit by teaching they will receive in the other colleges. They will be all the better chemists, engineers, lawyers, bankers, because they have received a training in scientific theory or in language and

literature which has given them a wide outlook over the field of knowledge.

"The university will be remembered for many things it has given, but for nothing ought it to be remembered more gratefully than that it taught its students to love and follow truth."—Chicago Tribune.

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES

Remarkable Increase in Highest Educational Opportunities for Both Men and Women.

The United States has reason to be proud of the great educational advantages which are offered the young people who grow to maturity and citizenship within its limits. The United States Commissioner of Education reports that there are 622 institutions of higher education alone available for the men of the country. In 114 of these the enrollment of male undergraduates exceeds two hundred. In seventeen the number is 1000 or more, five of them having 2200 and five others following closely with 1500 each. These figures are for undergraduate male attendance only and take no account of graduate or professional enrollment. The rapidly increasing proportion of women in co-educational institutions does not necessarily indicate that the interest of men in higher education is decreasing. The figures just quoted make it a certainty that more young men are availing themselves of the easy opportunities for education than ever before in the history of the country.

Six hundred and twenty-two either exclusively men's colleges or co-educational institutions is certainly a large number, even for so great a nation as the United States. There has never been such an army of students in the world as that which throngs American colleges, supported

both by private grant and public endowment. Many of our larger universities believe that they have reached the limit of students to which effectual training and education can be given at one institution under one government and administration. These schools have ceased their efforts to increase matriculation and are now striving to grow in equipment and efficiency. The foremost college presidents are of the opinion that more can be done for the students of smaller colleges than for those with enrollments amounting to several thousand. Few institutions are wealthy enough to provide instructors and accommodations for small classes when there are four thousand students. Chicago has perhaps been the most successful of all the colleges in retaining small classes in spite of rapidly increasing attendance. The pressing throngs of students have demanded not only more instructors and room, but also more courses of study and larger, more expensive equipment.

When the large attendance at American colleges and the large number of colleges is considered, the vast sums of money spent each year on education do not seem so remarkable. Inquiry has brought out the statement that during the last twelve months more than \$23,000,000 has been given for the cause of higher education in the United States. The largest amount received was by the University of Chicago—\$4,300,000. The smallest amount reported was \$10,600. Between these two extremes generous gifts of varying sums have enriched the schools. As a rule the older and better endowed institutions have been most favored. And when it is recalled that the institutions of the collegiate type represent only part of that general education to which the United States is pledged, there is occasion for just pride on the part of the American people.—San Jose Mercury and Herald.

When I Go On

When I go on unto that otherwhere
That some day every traveler must dare,
I pray you let me leave you, an' it be
As one who quits a friendly hostelry,
A well loved guest who on his way must fare.

Let me take with me sound of honest prayer
For a fair journey. Let the last I see

Be kindly hands that wave Godspeed to me,
When I go on.

Then turn. Be sure I would not have you spare
One note of laughter for my vacant chair.

Only give thought to this: I leave for fee
All love to pay that hospitality

Of life's that made your friendliness my share,

When I go on.

—Theodosia Garrison, in Minneapolis Journal.



POOR JOHN BULL! ONLY A LITTLE PILL, BUT HOW NASTY!

—Turin Fischietto.

GRAVE CONDITIONS IN INDIA

SLENDER ENGLISH GARRISON ONLY BAR TO REVOLUTION AND AN INDIA FOR INDIANS—LETTERS FROM EDUCATED NATIVES

THE British Government of India is one of the miracles of modern times. Here is a vast peninsula as large as Europe, west of Russia, and with thirty million larger population; a community with a proud and ancient civilization which feels that it has given to the world most of the thought that is worth while; a congerie of nations in which the tide of life flows as vigorously as in the West.

And superimposed on this swarming continent of brown men is a little governing body of eleven hundred Englishmen supported by a garrison of 75,000 Europeans, giving laws and justice and peace and collecting taxes.

"Banish those eleven hundred men in black," an Indian expert has written, "defeat that slender garrison in red and the empire has ended, the structure disappears and brown India emerges, unchanged and unchangeable."

Organization England's Safety.

You may wander for days through that peninsula without seeing a European. There are white colonies in each of the capitals. But outside of

these only a few planters, traders and missionaries are scattered over the land.

In a city like Benares, the Venice of India, a man might live a year without seeing a white face.

"I shall not soon forget the observation of one of the keenest of all observers," Meredith Townsend writes. "He had just landed and had consented to drive with me to a house sixteen miles outside of Calcutta.

"On the road he noted everything, but at last turned to me with the question, 'Where, then, are the white men?'

"'Nowhere,' was the only possible reply; and it is true of the entire continent."

How, then, does the empire maintain itself?

Chiefly, no doubt, because it is well organized and the opposition is not united. Partly because it gives good government and an extreme incentive to revolt is absent. Partly because of the inbred feeling in India that power is of God and so is not lightly to be moved against.

Under such circumstances the advantages of organization are overwhelming. By a very moderate conscription India might maintain a standing army of two and a half million men. England takes care that it does not. The British garrison of 75,000 is supported by a native establishment of only 155,000 men under British officers.

The Sepoy revolt proved that the natives were not to be trusted and to this day artillery is only gingerly committed to their keeping. The royal

artillery consists of 14,000 Englishmen with a sprinkling of 3,000 natives. Only 3,000 handle batteries independent of European units.

It is the belief of some of the most competent English observers that there is not a tribe that would take up arms on the empire's behalf and not a city that would suffer siege on account of the British population.

This is natural enough. No people is satisfied with alien rule or rulers.

Justin McCarthy once remarked that John Bright could never understand that it made any difference to Ireland who gave it good government—whether a British or an Irish Parliament—so long as it received the benefits of efficient rule. But, he said, the Irish preferred a less effective government so long as it was their own.

This is precisely the feeling among many—perhaps among the majority—of cultured Hindus. One of them writes in the Nineteenth



British Bull and Russian Bear.

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Century and After: "The champion of Jehovah restricted salvation to birth in Israel; the champion of Western civilization confines it to a special color. With him it is a primary article of faith that, whatever may be the case in heaven, the kingdom of earth is for the white skin."

The Hindus can not get over the fact that government is set down on them by foreigners who illy conceal their contempt for men of another race.

Gulf Between Two Races.

Apparently there is little chance for a permanent improvement of the relations of the conquerors and conquered. The gulf between the two civilizations is too vast. As Kipling says, you can not "hustle the East." And you can not make over the ideals and methods of thought

of a population of a quarter of a billion souls—at least not in one century or two or three.

Moreover, with the introduction of railroads, telegraphs and newspapers there is bound to come an increasing national consciousness in India. The country can hardly remain indefinitely in fragments in the face of the great unifying influences of modern times.

When that unity does come the position of this little alien corporation called the empire will be untenable. Against a unified India no foreign government could long maintain its supremacy.—Kansas City Star.

LETTERS FROM INDIA

Educated Natives Give Direful Picture of Economic Conditions.

Stephen Bonsal, writing in the New York Times, says:

New York has been the center of many a revolution. Here Miranda, Kossuth, Louis Napoleon, and Céspedes conspired. Plots planned on the shores of "mast-hemmed and water-laved Manhattan" have been many times realized upon the continent to the south of us and not infrequently in Europe. Should American participation in the Indian revolutionary movement, however, pass beyond the platonic stage it will be an epoch-making event in Asiatic history.

Here in our city today are assembled not a few of the leaders who, in the eyes of the British Government at least, are largely responsible for the political unrest in many of the provinces which can no longer be denied or concealed. Here they occasionally publish a fugitive sheet entitled "Free Hindustan." Here are being written a series of letters to the Indian vernacular press which can not but be regarded as inflammatory, and their authorship might without difficulty be brought home to a distinguished lower Broadway lawyer of New England antecedents who has made the conditions in India his study and his hobby. By this gentleman and by others who equally with him believe in the righteousness of the Hindu cause the following personal letters have been received. They and hundreds of others from which they have been selected were written by lawyers, journalists, and minor officials, principally residents of Bengal and generally natives of that now openly turbulent province. One of these letters is as follows:

"The policy of the government is always to minimize the gravity of the situation. A widespread famine is called a 'scarcity,' or at most a severe scarcity. Officials are under injunctions to, preferably, allow large numbers to die unaided rather than declare famine and draw on the government's resources too early. Another of the government's policies is to try to attribute famine deaths to other causes—plague, malaria, cholera, etc., when, but for the fact that the

victims had, for months, been on the verge of starvation, with scarcely a scant meal apiece in any twenty-four hours, they would not have been subject to any of these ravages. Famine years are always, also, plague and cholera and malaria years.

"As you know, they attribute our famines chiefly to drought. 'What can we do if the heavens are unkind?' they say. But you also know that the revenue of both money and foodstuffs to England suffers no diminution in even the direst famine. You know, too, that in pre-British days we had the same weather, the same droughts, but we had huge granaries in every town and city, where grain was stored in plentiful years for use in years that were not. So we had no famines. But it is a penal offense now to save our grain, and most of us are too poor to be able to. All we have is eaten up in the innumerable and exorbitant taxes.

From Wealth to Poverty.

"Forty million pounds are drained away each year from India for which she has no economic return. Once the richest country in the world, India has now become the poorest, under English occupation, and is growing constantly poorer—every year is famine year now. Our industries have been deliberately killed in the interests of those of England, and though only a century or so ago we were the foremost among manufacturing countries, today all of our 300,000,000 have been thrown back upon the land, and the land has been well-nigh exhausted."

In another I read as follows:

"The one hundred and fifty years of British rule in India have reduced the Indian to his last stand, where it is now expected of him to unconditionally surrender himself, even at the cost of his personal self-respect. This is the status of the Indian today. With famine and plague staring him in the face, not to speak of seditions, arrests, and incarcerations, the average Indian is in a quandary. No loophole of escape is left to him. He must either surrender and bootlick the British or starve to death. He can not openly speak a few words or express his opinion but the police officer stands before him with a duly authorized warrant of arrest. He must not preach Swadeshi or Swaraj, or he will be called upon to show cause why he should not be imprisoned for disseminating sedition. He dare not sympathize with his fellow-sufferers, unless he is willing to be apprehended and locked up on the charge of being an accomplice in some unknown conspiracy, according to a by-law of the Indian Penal Code.

"The heads of various departments—the opium, the salt, the customs, trade and commerce, the various government offices and secretariats and scores of others that have a finger in the ruling of India, are overcrowded with these civilians. Why should not these places be given

to the Indians? is the burning question. Why should not a more sympathetic attitude be shown, and these centers be thrown open to the sons of the soil, whose legitimate right it is, and which has been meanly filched from them by the so-called 'cultured' Britisher? These latter, young men quite inexperienced with the life, customs, and religion of the Indian, are sent out season after season, to rule and understand people with whom they have no bond of sympathy, and whom they look down upon as morally, intellectually, and socially inferior. The average Englishman openly despises the Indian and is always ready to work him for all he is worth. 'Might is right' with the Englishman, and just



An Unpleasant Experience.

—International Syndicate.

because he has been placed in a superior position to those around him he acts as though he were a demigod—one who must be looked upon as a mighty potentate, worshiped, and bootlicked.

No Sympathy From Rulers.

"Naturally, where no sympathy exists between the rulers and the ruled, the consequence is the oppression and degeneration of the subject people. The utter indignity and disrespect with which the Indian has been and is being treated by these civilians amply justify the spirit of discontent that has arisen among them. If all India were to co-operate in the Swadeshi and boycott movements, the emancipation of the country would come sooner than through rioting. A passive resistance, kept up by all India, prepared for the worst, would bring the Britisher to his senses sooner than any amount of shooting. But the pity is that there are traitors in India's camp. These are cutting their own throats by adopting the selfish policy of promoting their

own interests at the cost of injury to the general cause—the good of the people and the country.

“The latest policy adopted by the government is the favoring of the Mohammedans as a class against the Hindus as a class. In all recent arrests, deportations, incarcerations, imprisonments, not one Mohammendan has been prosecuted or found guilty. Hindu editors of Indian papers, weeklies and dailies, have been sentenced to hard labor, ranging from two to five years, while Mohammedan editors disseminating as much, or even more, sedition, have been allowed to go scot free.

False Reports Made.

“Double reports are issued by the government, one for the general public and one for private circulation among its officials. The one for public use gives figures and statements which are sup-

posed to be acceptable to the masses, but the real report, facts hidden from the eye of the people, is kept in ‘safe custody,’ and tells a very different and contradictory tale. This is an open secret, and though long well guarded leaks out from time to time. It well illustrates the government’s policy. The present ‘liberal ministry’ has also proved a miserable failure so far as the Indian problem is concerned, and the annals of English history have not shown and will not show a single instance in which the results are more utterly unsatisfactory than those attained by Mr. Morley and his colleagues. The once well-known ‘honest’ John has altogether forgotten his conscientious sense of duty, and this philosopher, this student of Mill and Spencer, has proved himself wholly unworthy of the trust put in him by expectant India.”

Where the Flag of England Is

Winds of the world made answer: “They are
whimpering to and fro,
And what should they know of England who only
England know?

The poor little street-bred people that fume and
bluster and brag,
They are lifting their heads in darkness to yelp
at the English flag.

“The desert dust hath dimmed it, the flying wild
ass knows,
The scared white leopard winds it across the
taintless snows.
Where is the flag of England? Ye have my sun
to dare,
Ye have but my sands to travel. Go forth, for it
is there.”

The West Wind called: “In squadrons the
thoughtless galleons lie
That bear the wheat and cattle lest the street-
bred people die;
They may make their might their barter, they
make my house their path,
And I loose my neck from their service and whelm
them all in my wrath.

But whether in calm or wrack wreath, whether
by dark or day,
I heave them whole to the cougar, or rip their
plates away,

“The lean white bear hath seen it through the
long, long Arctic night,
The musk ox knows the standard that flouts the
Northern light.
Where is the flag of England? Ye have but my
bergs to dare,
Ye have but my drifts to conquer. Go forth,
for it is there.
First of the scattered legions under a shrieking
sky,
Dipping between the rollers the English flag goes
by.

“The dead, dumb fog hath wrapped it—the
frozen dew hath kissed—
The naked stars have seen it, a fellow-star in the
mist.
Where is the flag of England? Ye have but my
breath to dare,
Ye have but my waves to conquer. Go forth,
for it is there!”

—Rudyard Kipling.



METHODISTS REJECT PROHIBITION

IMPORTANT WORK OF CATHOLIC CHURCH IN NEW YORK—WORLD WIDE CONGRESS OF ENGLISH CHURCH—SIGNS OF TIMES SHOW FINAL UNION OF CHURCHES

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN NEW YORK

Great Work Performed By Historic Organization in the Metropolis.

Commenting on the centenary of the Catholic Church in New York City the New York Post says:

"Remembering the old and bitter anti-Catholic feeling, it marks a great transformation that to-day it would be true to say that the Protestant churches would look upon the extinction or withdrawal of the Catholic churches as a great calamity. This does not imply that religious or even theological conviction has broken down; but that tolerance has broadened and that eyes have been opened to see the facts. We are certain that Protestant denominations would be simply aghast and appalled if they were asked to take over the work of the Catholic Church in New York. They could not begin to do it. Even if they had the physical resources—the men and money and buildings—they would have neither the mental nor moral ability. For long years now, the Catholic Church in this great port has been receiving and controlling and assimilating one influx of foreign peoples after another. It has held them for religion, and it has held them for citizenship. No one can soberly reflect upon this vast labor of education and restraint without becoming convinced that it has been an indispensable force in our public life. The Protestant churches have been and are now more than ever unfitted, whether by temperament or methods, to attack so gigantic a problem. They lack the authority—the compelling force of supernatural fears, if one insists. Nothing but a venerable and universal institution, always the same yet always changing, could have taken her incoming children—the raw material of Americans—and done for them what the Catholic Church in this city has done.

"Even those who can not pretend to speak of Catholic dogma with entire sympathy, must confess that some of its moral results have been admirable and useful. The firm stand of the Church in the matter of marriage and divorce, for example, seems more and more a blessing as the laxness of law and of custom, in that respect, goes on increasing. Other churches have been

forced, if only out of shame at the welter of marital relations into which American society seems sometimes to be falling, to imitate and approximate the rigid standard of Catholics. We would not maintain that the Catholic position is an unmixed good; it has its incidental evils; but the testimony which it has borne to the ideal of the Christian family is something which can not be overlooked when those who are not sons of the Church are reckoning up their debt to her."

THE CHURCH AND THE SALOON

Methodists Support Local Option and Refuse Approval of Prohibition.

The Methodist church, at its General Conference, won a greater victory, perhaps, than it thought when it approved local option as the means of anti-saloon work and refused approval to prohibition. Bishop Bashford, a noted educator and one of the church's strong men, declared for local option as an application of the American principle of majority rule, and for alliance with the Anti-Saloon League as a non-partisan body that appealed to every good Protestant and to every good Catholic and to every good citizen that desires to uplift the city and the State. He said further:

"If I had the power to thrust prohibition on a community, I would not do it unless I knew the community wished it, and just so long as the Anti-Saloon League keeps local option as the goal of its ambition it can never be said that it is open to political compromise."

The conference adopted this view overwhelmingly and so did much in clarifying the situation. Local option is not prohibition. It may lead to it. But whether it does or not it is the expression of self-government by the majority, and so, is American. We ask this in every phase of our political life. We demand that there be an untrammelled expression and then that the decision of the majority be the final settlement. We can not go further than this and preserve our liberties. If the majority decides wrongly it is open to the minority to prove this by education and argument and to try again. But there is no other way that can keep us clear of tyranny, and when "the other side" exercises the tyranny we find what

it means. The Philadelphia North American discussing this episode, utters much sound opinion and says:

For the right conception of local option we choose Wisconsin for special commendation. Opponents of the saloon have made some gains there of late. But it is a "wet" State. It is populated largely by people of German descent. They see no harm in the sale and the use of drink, as they use it. But they are Americans. Therefore, Wisconsin is a local option State. The people put the question to a vote. They vote for the saloon. Wisconsin remains "wet." But Wisconsin remains American. Stamp out everywhere the fallacy that local option and prohibition are the same. The confusion of the two terms helps always the worst agencies of the liquor trade and blocks every step toward restriction or elimination of any evil. The brewer, the distiller, the dealer, the saloon keeper and all personally interested in unrestricted trafficking in drink may be excused for fostering and taking advantage of the common error. But the Methodists in Baltimore have given an example of enlightenment which should be followed by every man not affiliated with the saloon.

Drink in the South.

We should make haste slowly; but, indeed, we are making it very fast on the saloon question. The anti-saloon sentiment has grown militant in every part of the country. It has been more drastic in the South, from the impulse of a special fear caused by the great evil of drink among the negroes. As a matter of protection to society there, strenuous means have been adopted to stop the traffic. In the North the feeling has grown unhampered and from the pure conviction of free men that the saloon, as we have it now, must be ended or mended. This is to attack directly one phase of the drink traffic rather than the question of drinking. And it is to attack it American fashion by the free consent and rule of the majority. If this should spread in anti-saloonism until everywhere the saloon should be abolished one of the most momentous revolutions that any people ever experienced will have been completed. There will remain the question of drinking—whether a man shall drink at all. That is a question that will be settled when it comes up legitimately for settlement.—Indianapolis News.

CHURCH UNION COMING

Signs Are in Evidence That Wings of Many Protestant Churches Will Unite.

The constant tendency toward church union is reflected year by year in the meetings of the several Protestant denominations. An illustration is afforded by the discussions regarding a

possible coming together of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant churches. The latter became independent of the older organization eighty years ago as a result of a disagreement on the point of admitting laymen to the church councils. Its statistics for the United States show some 2,300 churches, 1,500 ministers, and 183,000 communicants. The former has nearly 28,000 churches, 18,000 ministers, and 3,000,000 members. That the latter would gain by a reunion with the former, now grown to such a position of influence and power, seems certain.

The northern Baptists recently held their annual meeting at Oklahoma City. When the statistics of this denomination are examined they show two bodies called "regular," but one carries the qualifying word "northern" and the other "southern." The former has 9,000 churches, about 8,000 ministers, and a total membership of 1,200,000. The southern division of white Baptists is larger, having 22,000 churches, 13,000 ministers, and a membership of nearly 2,000,000.

The qualifying words, northern and southern, tell of disagreements before the Civil war largely due to slavery problems. The same disturbing cause split the Methodists, the Presbyterians, and some other Protestant denominations. The emancipation proclamation was issued nearly half a century ago. But the two parts of a great denomination have worked along independently, although not far removed from each other in essential points. For several years they have been looking across the old time barrier with a common consciousness that no good reason exists for division of interest.

The holding of the meetings of the northern wing in a far southwestern State is significant. It may not result in an early reunion. But it is one of the straws which show how the wind is blowing in the present day. Similar movements are observed in other denominations. Leaders of thought are considering the possibilities of reuniting forces. The smaller divisions are seeing the advantages of union with the larger. The lines of demarkation are disappearing as more liberal views show the lack of sufficient reason for separate existence if not the absurdity of present conditions of organization. No one doubts the eventual outcome. The idea of church union is gaining strength steadily.

PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS

Adherents of the Church of England Gather From All Parts of the World.

It is no exaggeration to say that the year 1908 will be without exception the greatest ever known in the history of the Anglican communion. For the first time was witnessed the spectacle

of a mighty gathering of church people drawn from every part of the globe, clergy as well as Bishops, laymen as well as clergy, women as well as men. This great and unique event owes its inception to the Right Rev. Bishop Montgomery, secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, who, to quote his own words, is one of the kind who "dreams dreams" and sees visions.

The attendance at the congress, which met recently in London, numbered some 8,000, and included delegates from a thousand dioceses, in most cases accompanied by the respective bishops. Many American bishops were present, and every diocese in the United States sent one or more clergymen or laymen.

All the British colonies were represented, and there were missionaries to tell of work among every savage tribe. The program of the congress was so extensive that the work was divided among six sections, which sat simultaneously. They discussed the relations of the church to human society, Christian truth and other intellectual forces, the churches' ministry, missions in non-Christian lands, missions in Christendom and the Anglican communion.

The subjects discussed by the first-named section probably will claim a large amount of attention from the general public, as they include "morality in commercial life," "sweat-shops, trade tricks, capital and labor, gambling, labor organization, housing and family life, the drink traffic, companies and dividends, morality of control by legislative action, the unemployed, religion and wages, monopolies and trusts and Christianity and socialism."

One of the sections discussed the racial problems of America, South Africa, China and the West Indies.

THE CHURCH AND SOCIALISM

English Churchmen Urge Christians to Champion Cause of the Oppressed.

It is interesting to read that many speakers at the Pan-Anglican Congress now being held in the London Albert Hall are expressing a strong sympathy with the socialistic propaganda which has become such a striking and significant feature in the political life of Great Britain, and that they are calling upon the church to get into line with the new movement and to give it a sympathetic and whole-hearted support. One of the speakers at a recent session, having contrasted the necessitous condition of the workers with the extravagant luxury of the idle rich, declared that there was due from the church "a tremendous act of penitence for having failed so long and so greatly to champion the oppressed and weak," and went on to urge that penitence be

followed by reparation "ere the well merited judgment of God take all weapons of social influence out of our hands." Other delegates expressed similar sentiments and these appear to have been received with approval by the multitudinous audience present.

Social Contrasts.

This is an appeal to which every right-minded man must be more or less sensible. It relates to a subject which has engaged the attention of the thoughtful in all ages of the world's history and it involves a problem which many consider insuperable. Social conditions present contrasts which are often very great and deeply distressing, and as these contrasts are nowhere greater or more distressing than in the British metropolis, it is not surprising that a congress of Christian men in session there should have been moved to place themselves on record toward the question in the way that has been described. It has yet to be proved, however, that Socialism offers any effective remedy for a situation which all must deplore, nor is it clear in what way the church could effectively respond to the exhortations of those who urge it to take some action in the matter whose nature they fail to define.

Example of Early Christians.

Those who advocate what they would describe as Christian socialism are largely moved to do so by the consideration that the early Christians are reported to have had all things in common. But that was a state of things which did not long endure, and the reason why it did not is because it contradicts one of the strongest traits of human nature, the instinct of private ownership. If the world which calls itself Christian were so in fact, if all of us lived up to the principles which the Christian religion propounds and actually, literally practiced the doctrines we profess, a situation very different from that now existing would immediately be established, and that seems to be the end toward which, rather than toward any other, the efforts of the church should be directed.

In the meanwhile it is gratifying to know on the best of evidence that the movement in this respect is upward and that there never was a time when the "disinherited majority" exerted a wider influence or when the betterment of their condition more seriously engaged the thoughts of men.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

DISSENSION IN EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Four Clergymen Resign Because Church Declares Itself Not Catholic.

The admission of Protestant clergymen of other denominations to the pulpits of the Episcopal churches has for some time caused great uneasiness among many Episcopalians. This unrest culminated recently in Philadelphia, in the

resignation of four Episcopal clergymen from this church. The following account of the reasons given for their resignation is in the form of a letter to the church and is from the Chicago Record-Herald:

"For many years we have gone in and out among you as your friends. But obedience to the holy will of God bids us now to lay down our office and to say to you farewell.

"It is due to you that we should tell you plainly why we are leaving you and going forth to begin our lives anew. When we were ordained we were persuaded that the Catholic religion in its fullness was the faith of the Episcopal Church. Animated by this persuasion we gave ourselves freely to her ministry and would gladly have laid down our lives in her service. Misgivings, with regard to the legitimacy of our position, were first aroused when certain of the bishops a year or two ago began to invite non-Episcopal ministers into the pulpits.

"Such action was not, of course, the action of the Episcopal Church, although its proceeding from Bishops gave it a serious import. But when the whole House of Bishops, without a dissenting vote, indorsed this practice by incorporating into the discipline of the Episcopal Church explicit provision for an open pulpit, it was manifest that either the non-Episcopal ministers had already the same ministerial status as ministers of the Word with those ordained by Bishops of the Episcopal Church, or that the Episcopal Church had by her enactment of the open pulpit canon seriously compromised the doctrine of holy order which we had supposed that she held in its integrity.

"Had such a canon been enacted prior to our ordination our consciences would never for a moment have allowed us to receive ordination in

the Episcopal Church. And now that the canon was enacted it was plain that we must as honest men reconsider our whole position. We set a time for prayer and thought that we might know God's will and might do nothing hastily.

"That time has now expired, and it has been made abundantly clear to us that the Episcopal Church is making possible the admission of all sorts of Protestant ministers as teachers of her people, has rightly interpreted her own essential spirit. She now stands forth before the world in the character which belongs to her, and by which she desires to be known. She is as she calls herself, as in the last general convention she has demonstrated herself to be, and as most of her members regard her—a Protestant church.

"Knowing now the true character of the Episcopal Church and still convinced of the truth of the Catholic religion, there is but one course open to us as honest men—we must relinquish the charge of St. Elizabeth's and lay down altogether the ministry of the Episcopal Church. This we have done.

"And now to you to whom we have so long ministered and who are still dear to our hearts, we have but one last word as we bid you farewell. Set before yourselves the holy will of God as the one law to which you desire to be conformed. Lift up your hearts to Him who in creating you has given you a proof that He would have you attain to His glory and let your prayer be, 'Oh, send out Thy light and Thy truth, that they may lead me and bring me to Thy holy hill and to Thy dwelling.' That prayer, if offered in faith and in the spirit of obedience, will not go unanswered. In His light you shall see light."

That the quartet of ministers will become priests in the Roman Catholic Church is generally believed, although none of them admits it.

In the Valley of Silence

(A favorite with President McKinley.)

I walk down the valley of Silence—
Down the dim, voiceless valley alone!
And I hear not the fall of a footstep
Around me, save God's and my own!
And the hush of my heart is as holy
As hovers where angels have flown!

But far on the deep there are billows
That never shall break on the beach;
And I have heard songs in the silence
That never shall float into speech;

And I have had dreams in the valley
Too lofty for language to reach.

Do you ask me the place of the valley,
Ye hearts that are harrowed by care?
It lieth afar between mountains,
And God and his angels are there;
And one is the dark mount of Sorrow,
And one the bright mountain of Prayer!

—Father Ryan.

CARDINAL LOGUE ON AMERICA

PEN-PICTURE OF THE PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND—CONTRASTS THE PROSPERITY AND CONTENTMENT OF AMERICA WITH POVERTY AND UNREST OF HIS OWN COUNTRYMEN

CHURCHMAN DISLIKES SKYSCRAPERS

Believes in Enthusiasm and Finds No Menace in American Strenuosity.

Joseph T. Clark, writing in the New York Times, gives the following graphic and interesting pen-picture of the eminent Irishman:

"What has struck me most in America? I would say the contentment of the people. They seem a contented people."

It was Cardinal Michael Logue, Roman Catholic primate of all Ireland and archbishop of Armagh, seated quietly over a pinch of snuff in the parlor of the archiepiscopal residence attached to St. Patrick's cathedral, New York, where the cardinal was a recent guest. He fitted his surroundings, seemed in a way part of them.

From the further wall, facing the comfortable armchair in which the Irish cardinal was seated, Pope Pius X in a full-length portrait seemed about to come forward with a word of peace and blessing. The late Pope Leo XIII looked with the well known smile from a side wall. Archbishop Farley, in wonderfully well-rendered robes, hung opposite. Marble busts of departed prelates, a marble head of Christ, a bronze head in high relief of the suffering Savior made a goodly company around the room. Over the head of the Irish cardinal hung the portrait of the American cardinal, McCloskey, whose ascetic face, almost feminine in its fineness and reserve, has that aristocratic delicacy which one is apt to associate with a "prince of the church."

Not of that type is the Irish cardinal. Something stronger and more penetrating looks out of rather small but alert brown eyes from under heavy black brows, which in turn contrast so sharply with the close-cropped silvery hair of his head. A forehead white, bony, round like a mediaeval fortress, and a firm nose complete a remarkable upper face. Scholar, diplomatist, commander are all suggested at a glance. The long upper lip, the heavy jaws appear to combat the refinement of the upper face, but as he talks you soon perceive that they are useful factors of the church militant and never more useful than when one is sixty-eight years old, and the battle must go one until the last vesper bell shall ring. On

this silver-crowned head the scarlet cardinal's cap sat almost jauntily. If one adds that the figure in a black robe touched with scarlet sat with bowed shoulders—as if hard work as well as years had borne them down—while the small priestly hands, the right showing the episcopal ring, toyed with a large silver snuff box, one has an impressionistic picture of Cardinal Logue.

Contentment of Americans.

And "contentment" was what he saw most in America!

"The Irish people whom I have seen over here," he added, "seem contented, too."

That really was his surprise not to be lightly gotten over, for, alas! he had not seen content in Ireland in all his sixty-eight years. Far from it.

"Discontent with conditions hard at best, and that it would not seem a personal struggle would alter, is," as the cardinal went on, "a deep-seated thing."

"But your eminence has doubtless observed that in America also we have a feverish desire to improve our condition, and that push, that struggle does not make for content?"

"I am not blind to all that," he said simply. "I have had my attention called by Americans to their hurry and push and 'hustle,' but that is not discontent. On the contrary, solid content is its starting point. It is the happy man taking a brisk walk. I know it. It is the great fact—your underlying contentment—which certifies most strongly to the success of your nation."

"Then our 'strenuous life'?"

"It is, I take it, a habit more than anything else. I do not think it is unhealthy. When men are not held looking backward or downward by the narrow pinching things of life they can give more energy to their going forward. You have unworked resources that invite you. The Irishman falls into the swing of it as easily as anybody. I could myself, I am sure, seeing the splendid opportunities in the city and the plain and over the mountains."

A Trip Through the Tunnel.

"I was taken through the tunnel under the Hudson River yesterday by Mr. O'Rourke, one of the contractors, and I felt myself growing enthusiastic over his telling how many more rings

he could place there in a day than had ever been placed in a tunnel before. Everywhere I see the machinery of industry working to greater ends than I conceived. It interests me like a fresh, well-told story every time. Always, however, I come back to the thought of the contentment of the people."

The cardinal looked as if seeing for a moment another picture clouded with discontent.

"No doubt," he resumed, "there must be some



His Eminence, Cardinal Logue.

—Drawn by O. E. Cesare.

color of a less pleasant shade in American life; some reverse to the medal, but it is exceptional, I am sure. You know," and his brown eyes twinkled, "they have been showing me only the best of everything since they started to do their very best to make my short stay here lively and interesting.

"No, I do not admire your tall buildings down town. I have made two trips there, but I have no ambition to go up through the skyscrapers. They tell me they are built that way because there is no room to spread out, and the

land is very dear. Well, it is a pity, for they are not beautiful. When one of them is made into a tower like the Singer—isn't it—like the Singer Building, then it is not so bad. It has meaning."

"I think your eminence is in the way of coming around to them; the elevators practically put all the stories on one level of effort—"

"Yes, but they commit a sin against the sun."

The cardinal is pretty thoroughly discontented with them.

"Yes, I have been kept going," he said with his quiet smile, "but they have not tired me. I admired Washington; it is a fine city.

"I liked President Roosevelt, for he seemed so bold and straightforward to say what was on his mind."

"And how did our republican form of government impress you?"

The cardinal was thoughtful, and took a pinch of snuff.

"It seems to me," he said very deliberately, "the only republic that has succeeded in combining freedom and progress; in keeping the democratic principle intact while undertaking great enterprises.

"No matter with what belief as to ideal forms of government we start out, governments must be judged by their results. While one honors the American republic, it is well to remember that a republic may embody the greatest tyranny. No pure despotism could act more tyrannously than the French republic. Look at its spoliation of the church. Can any theory of government justify that?

Socialism an Idle Dream.

"The trend toward socialism? Yes, I have observed it. We have little of it in Ireland; we are very conservative in our beliefs there, but in England it is growing. In France it is increasing, but it is strongest and most menacing in Germany. In Italy and Spain it is much heard of, but not so formidable.

"Socialism is of course a wide term, but if you analyze it, it invariably resolves itself into communism, and, looked at from the practical side, that is an idle dream.

"A communistic modern state would not last six months. We have sufficient indications of the bounds of communism, by which I mean the living in common and working and sharing alike—which is the ultimate of socialism."

"Count Tolstoi points to the early Christians."

"They were only a handful," said the cardinal. "As the Christian belief extended and the pressure against it from the outside was relaxed, communism disappeared like a morning mist when the sun is up. We have a limited communism in the church in the monastic orders; they live, they toil, they share in common; but how each religious order must be limited as to sex

and selection in order to secure continuity! Attempt to apply it to a people at large and how quickly it will end!

"I have only heard of one instance where it is said to have been sustained. It is mentioned by your historian, Prescott, in his 'Conquest of Peru,' where he describes the state caring for the entire people, and the entire people working for the state. If that was true of the Peruvians, could it be true of any state today? Just think of individualism crushed out in that way. It only seems another term for slavery, and the effort of the centuries is to uproot that. I do not think it should be more alluring if called communism or socialism. The group of the family and the group of the tribe are steps in development, but as they proceed into the nation the simple arrangement of life at the beginning fails in the greater expansion."

"Socialism has been described as organized envy."

"In its origin, no doubt. It is an expression of old world discontent, where discontent is a sad old outgrowth of classes oppressed by classes or classes long in conflict, but it has no right, as it appears to me, to be even a dream in a free, self-governing country like America.

"The family is the caretaker of the morality of a people, and under the guidance of the church that morality will be kept inviolate. I look to the safety of institutions and their soundness in their foundation on the family morality. Laws must conform to that morality or ultimately perish of their own unsoundness.

"Divorce? The Catholic church looks upon marriage as indissoluble. It regards the sundering of the marriage tie with horror. I was much pleased to hear President Roosevelt take a stand against the flood of divorce laws, which it appears, are so varied in some of your States.

No Divorce in Ireland.

"No, we have no divorces in Ireland. The English divorce law does not extend to Ireland. The utmost that civil law in Ireland can do is to decree 'judicial separation.' If the parties want a divorce they must introduce a bill into the House of Lords and get it passed there. Among Irish Catholics divorce is unheard of. I can only recall one case in which it was attempted even, and then certain unusual conditions were alleged.

"You know," and the wisdom of the old priest spoke through his serious eyes, "even if it did not offend against the laws of God, it is a bad thing to have a divorce law at hand every time trouble arises between man and wife. It is wonderful what shift people will make to forbear and forgive when they know they are married for life. Among Irish Catholics married couples, at any rate, the number of permanent dis-

agreements, is small. Divorce, I may say, is not a live question with us.

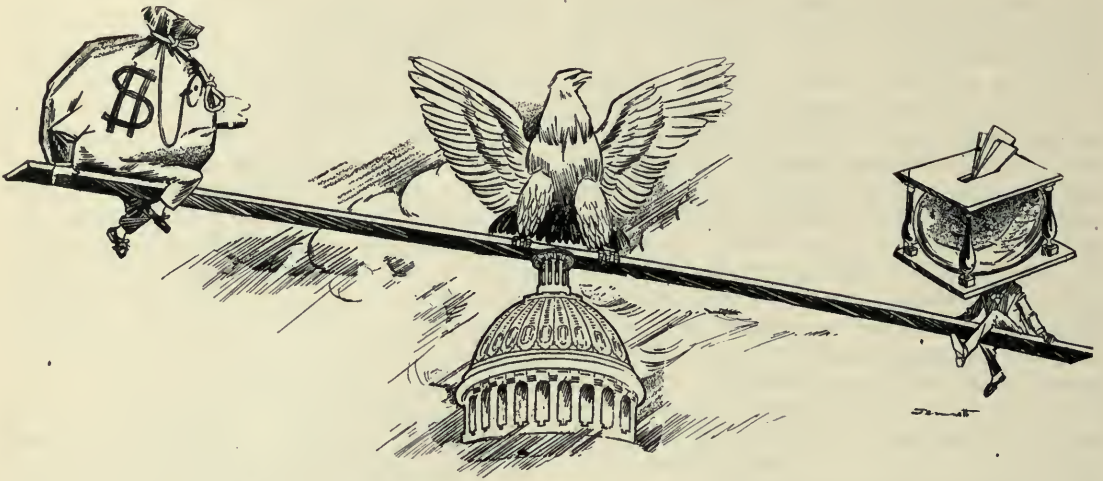
What alarms one more, much more, is the falling off of marriages in Ireland. This is not because of any falling off in morality, but because so many of our young people—young men and young women—are turning their faces toward foreign lands. It is leaving us only the aged and decrepit and the very young. The flower of our manhood and womanhood is leaving Ireland. It is a very serious situation. Of course there are marriages, but they are often between couples well into middle age or often people who marry from prudential motives as to property and the like.

The Sinn Fein Movement.

"What is best to cure this acute situation? Well, the best thing is to better conditions and widen opportunities. I do not care to talk Irish politics in America. Naturally I favor all phases of the new industrial movement. The Sinn Fein movement, which sets out to increase love of Ireland and Irish self-reliance, appears to me to go to an unpractical extreme when it preaches the withdrawal of the Irish members from the imperial parliament. We should have some reasonable medium course."

The cardinal, it might be quickly seen, is no dreamer or sentimentalist. His mind is acute, depending much on experience, capable of looking over his subject from both sides, and examining it as to its probable results. He talks freely on the progress of the Irish people in this country, and of the church to which most of them profess allegiance. Yet he is not without his misgivings that the betterment of all who leave the old land is so real after all. Like all well-read, constantly reading men, he was not unaware of most of what he has seen during his brief visit here touching the material prosperity of many emigrated Irishmen and their descendants. He doubts, however, that, all told, they count for what they should as a mass, if they come fairly equipped for struggle in a strange land in other respects as in muscle and quick, if untrained, mentality. Millions of money have been poured back into Ireland—the gift of the poor to the poor—but they have done little good, and wherever they helped a poor old father or mother, they gave a "fresh edge to the discontent of the young," until they too were up and away.

"I confess," said the cardinal, "that in respect to the Catholic church in America its progress has gone beyond all that I had been led to expect. I had a general idea of its growth, but its strength, its hearty support and its splendid organization are beyond praise. It includes, of course, many nationalities besides my own, but I presume we furnish a very large majority of the priesthood—and the congregations."



—Adapted from New York Herald.

WEALTH OF THE PRESIDENTS

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE WEALTH AND POVERTY OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF THE NATION FROM GEORGE WASHINGTON DOWN TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT is and always has been in easy circumstances.

He has a larger family than any other President had, and he is giving them all an expensive education. His income left to him by his father has been variously estimated at from \$10,000 to \$40,000 a year. His income is little if any larger at the present time than it was at the time of his father's death.

The fact that Grover Cleveland died comparatively poor has just been made known.

It is on record that he went into a real estate deal and bought a summer home called Red Top, just outside of Washington, and land values soared in that neighborhood, but the real estate promoters got most of the money. In June, 1905, Cleveland was selected as one of the four trustees to have charge of the Hyde stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. That was the last of his business activities.

It is a curious, not to say an astounding, fact that, even after we have made full allowance for the relative economic values of the early days of the Republic as compared with those of the present, the wealth of George Washington and his immediate successors should still register the high water mark of Presidential opulence. In other

words, Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe must be even to this day accounted the richest men who have ever filled the office of the Chief Executive.

When, in 1787, George Washington was elected to the Presidency of the young Republic he stood, as regards wealth, pretty much in the same relation to the people who elected him as might a Vanderbilt or an Astor or a Rockefeller today were either to attain that office.

If not the richest man of his day and generation in this country, he was at least one of them. Like Theodore Roosevelt, Washington was born to wealth, but with this exception—the wealth of Washington's father was comparatively a great deal more than the wealth of Roosevelt's father.

At twenty-six years of age young Washington's wealth may be conservatively computed at anywhere from \$200,000 to \$250,000. Then at twenty-seven he increased this very materially by his marriage with the Widow Custis, who brought him a dower of \$100,000.

Poverty of Adams.

In startling contrast to Washington's wealth was the poverty of his successor, John Adams.

Unlike the Father of His Country and unlike

his own three successors, our second President was not born with a gold spoon in his mouth.

John Adams' father was a New England farmer. He was a godly man, and he did not allow any foolish pride in the fact that he was a deacon in the church to prevent his taking on the trade of shoemaker to eke out the slender living he was able to wrest from the Massachusetts soil. Indeed, with the proceeds of his father's cobbler work young John Adams was sent to Harvard. He did not maintain any blooded horses or the dignity of a body servant, as did young Thomas Jefferson during his college days. On the contrary, he worked as hard as and lived more rigorously than any farmer's or mechanic's son of today working his way through such democratic institutions as Cornell or Ann Arbor.

They lived in a modest frame house which John Adams owned in Braintree, Mass., and that house continued to be their home throughout their lifetime. It was worth not more than \$5,000. Indeed, the Adamses were notoriously poor—so poor, in fact, that they suffered much embarrassment when, in 1784, Mrs. Adams went over to Paris and established herself in a house in Auteuil, near Paris, where her husband had spent the three years as Minister Plenipotentiary to the European countries, whither he had gone to negotiate treaties between them and the new Republic. So poor were they that there were no carpets on the Ambassadorial floors, and it required all the ingenuity of Mrs. Adams to keep up the household expenses and pay the wages of the seven servants which the dignity of the Minister Plenipotentiary's position rendered absolutely necessary, even if floors did have to go uncarpeted and windows curtainless.

Wealth of Jefferson.

To the successor of the frugal Adams, Thomas Jefferson, must be awarded the distinction of having been our richest President. Like Washington, Jefferson's parents were rich. His father, Peter Jefferson, was the proprietor of a fourteen hundred acre plantation. His mother was of opulent parentage. Shadwell, his home in Albemarle County, Va., contained a fine library and all the elegance of the time which money could buy. When he went to William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, the seat of the Colonial Court, young Jefferson made a great impression with his blooded horses, his grooms and body servants. Like Washington, he married a widow, the greatest heiress of her day, Mrs. Martha Skelton. She brought him as a dower forty thousand acres of land and 135 slaves, besides much valuable plate. This made Jefferson the greatest slaveholder in Virginia, as he already

possessed before his marriage more than one hundred slaves of his own. He had also been in possession of an income of \$5,000 a year from his ancestral plantation. Some time after his marriage the beautiful mansion of Monticello was erected, which remains to this day a model of what wealth combined with taste can accomplish in the way of a country seat.

The story of Washington and Jefferson find an almost verbatim repetition in that of James Madison. He was the son of an opulent planter, whose seat, Montpelier, was one of the show places of Virginia.

Misfortune of Monroe.

James Monroe, the fifth President, was also a Virginian of wealthy parentage. Born on a great plantation, his childhood spent in a beautiful Colonial mansion, he had all the luxuries which money and position can give a man. At the time he became President Monroe was one of the rich men of the country, but during his service as Chief Executive his time was so entirely devoted to public affairs that his fortune became much impaired—so much so, in fact, that when his term of office expired he left the White House all but penniless.

Like his father, John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States, was born, lived and died a poor man. Only in culture and the treasures of the mind could he be said to have been an aristocrat. He was born in the frame house in Braintree where his father had been born, and this house continued through his lifetime to be his real home. His long life, devoted to the last to public service in a multitude of capacities, from Congressman and Ambassador to the Presidency, shows no time devoted to private gain or emolument.

In Andrew Jackson we have a President who was likewise poor, but poor in a different way from the Adamses. He was poor in the sense of low birth and squalid surroundings. A posthumous child, his mother supported herself and three children with the work of her own hands. He was the first President America had chosen who was not a man of scholastic attainments, of culture and of experienced statesmanship, and he may with safety be declared to have been one of the most poverty stricken executives.

A Middle Class President.

Martin Van Buren presents a striking antithesis to his immediate predecessor. So far as fortune is concerned he may be described as our first bourgeois or middle class President. Of substantial Dutch lineage, he never knew the meaning of the word want. His father was a typical American as the father of none of his predecessors had been. He kept a tavern in Kinderhook and

was a man of imperturbable good nature. His son did not go to college, but to the village academy.

A lawyer by profession, Martin Van Buren had built up for himself a lucrative practice in the towns on the Hudson when he was elected to the United States Senate, whence he stepped eventually into the Governorship of New York. In both of these offices, with true Dutch thrift, he managed to save money out of his salary, as he likewise did while he was President of the United States. He was distinguished at the time as a prudent man, of frugal habits, who lived within his own income. When he retired from the Presidency he had saved enough to buy a fine estate at Lindenwald, New York, where he lived the rest of his life.

William Henry Harrison, father of Benjamin Harrison, was a rich man. He owned a fine plantation at Berkeley, on the banks of the James River, and was one of the early Governors of Virginia. His son was brought up in all the wealth and luxury which had surrounded the other Virginia Presidents, and had William Henry chosen any other course than that of Indian fighting he too might have ended his life in the ease and luxury habitual to the grandees of the Old Dominion. As it was, though, he preferred campaigning in the wild regions north of the Ohio, an empire which eventually he was to give over to civilization and in which he was to found a new home. As a general in the army and later as United States Senator, Harrison had nothing but his regulation salary, and his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia did not add anything to his slender purse. When he was recalled summarily from his post on the accession of Andrew Jackson, he retired to a little farm he had bought at North Bend, on the Ohio. Here he earned a livelihood at agriculture, and to eke out his income accepted the title of clerk of the court of Hamilton County.

James K. Polk was not born to riches, although when he died, the eleventh President of the United States, he was possessed of an ample fortune for those days. This fortune he amassed through the practice of law and by wise investments of such part of his salary as he could save while he served in the various political offices he occupied preceding his election to the Presidency.

Zachary Taylor was born poor, lived poor and died poor. The son of parents who emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, he received few social or educational advantages, and, like his two warrior predecessors, Jackson and Harrison, he was too much engrossed in the military service of his country to think or care about so paltry a thing as money.

Millard Fillmore was a farmer's son and born poor. At fourteen his father apprenticed him to the trade of a clothier in the then wilds of Livingston County. He managed to get an education and studied law, in the practice of which through the succeeding years he was able to build for himself a substantial fortune. When as Vice-President he succeeded General Zachary Taylor, who had died, Fillmore was accounted a man in excellent circumstances.

Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan were both born poor, and their wealth at death was what might be described as typical of the wealth of the average statesman of the time. Each owned a commodious home, with the modest and necessary income to maintain it, and each home and income represented the wise investment of the earnings of long years of legal practice and whatever each could save from his salary while in public office.

The Humble Lincoln.

It is almost trite to comment upon the wealth of Abraham Lincoln. He was born poor and he died poor in this world's goods. As a country lawyer Lincoln's income probably never exceeded \$5,000, and as for any thought of securing himself or his family against the future Lincoln's devotion to his country absorbed every passion to the hour of his assassination.

Andrew Johnson was born in bitter poverty and died in exceedingly modest circumstances.

Ulysses S. Grant was also born in poverty, and it might be said died in comparatively straitened circumstances, due to the Grant and Ward failure, in which he lost all save a small remnant of the fortune which he had been able to build up in the various business enterprises he engaged in after retiring from office.

Rutherford B. Hayes, after the expiration of his term, lived and died in very modest though comfortable circumstances, in his country home in Ohio.

James A. Garfield represents another of our log cabin Presidents. He was born in the humblest poverty, and when he went to the White House the house he left at Mentor, Ohio, was simple almost to frugality. Indeed, this home constituted about all the legacy he left his family when he died by the assassin's hand. Wherefore a fund of \$350,000 was raised and presented to his widow.

Chester Alan Arthur was born poor and he had the distinction of being the first and one of the only two ministers' sons who have ever become President. His father's salary was \$500 a year, and though Arthur is always spoken of as one of our wealthy Presidents, nevertheless the fortune he left at his death was estimated to be not more than \$150,000. This fortune rep-

resented the wise investment of the accumulated savings of General Arthur's extensive law practice.

McKinley Might Have Been Rich.

The name of William McKinley must be reckoned among the long line of United States Presidents who died comparatively poor men. He left an estate worth a little more than \$100,000. Of this amount \$40,000 was saved from his salary as President and \$67,000 was life insurance. McKinley was always a poor man. Up to the time he went into the White House he never had any money, and when in Congress he borrowed money to make campaigns, paying the loan as he drew his salary. When he became

President great demands were made upon his purse in a social way. He did the honors of his position generously and in the four years and a little more that he drew the salary of \$50,000 a year he saved only \$40,000. McKinley could have died a rich man had he so elected. Opportunities for investing in great money making enterprises were always being suggested to him by influential friends, and while most of these opportunities were legitimate enough, he had a horror of getting into the stock market in any way. "I can not afford to have any relations with the trusts or combinations of capital," he declared, and he was as good as his word.—New York Herald.

PRESIDENT REWARDS HEROES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT OF CONGRESS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BESTOWS NEW MEDALS UPON BRAVE MEN AND WOMEN WHO RISK THEIR LIVES FOR OTHERS.

(Copyright 1908 by John Elfreth Watkins.)

THE President already has decorated seven heroes and one heroine with the nation's new order of merit. Some time ago he reminded Congress that the Government long had been bestowing medals of honor for acts of great heroism upon the water, and recommended similar decorations for "conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice in the saving of life in private employments under the jurisdiction of the United States, and particularly in the land commerce of the nation." An act authorizing such rewards for the saving of life on railways was passed, and according to the regulations framed to carry it into effect applications for the

decoration may be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission if accompanied by affidavits of eye-witnesses to the deeds of heroism for which recognition is desired. Such applications are passed upon by a committee of five officials of the commission, and when there is a favorable action the President decorates the hero with a handsome medal of honor, stamped at the United States mint; and also with a gold and enamel button which the owner may wear upon his coat lapel. With these two emblems of a country's appreciation of bravery the President transmits to each hero a personal letter commending his bravery.

BRAVERY OF A SICK MAN

Ventures on Turbulent River on Dark Night and Rescues Wrecked Men.

One of the most heroic acts thus rewarded by the President was that of Charles Arms of Clarksville, Tenn. Some months ago the locomotive, mail and baggage cars of a Louisville and Nashville train crossing the bridge over the Cumberland River at Clarksville ran through the

open draw and plunged into the water, fifty feet below. It was a very dark night, and the river, at flood tide, was so full of driftwood that the ferry service was suspended.

Hundreds, alarmed by the crash of the fallen train, swarmed the ferry wharf and lined the river bank. Scores of able-bodied men stood agape and were so stunned that not one budged to give aid in response to the distress cries rising out of the black torrent before them.

There were many brave men in the throng, but against the bridge piers they heard the bump of the driftwood, whose black shadows they saw pass in the glare of the wharf lights.

Near the ferry landing Charles Arms, a poor man, lay in bed, ill with malarial fever. He had lain thus nearly four weeks. The doctor had just left his bedside when the wreck occurred. Arms from where he lay could not hear the crash of the falling cars, nor the cries of the victims. The first news of the catastrophe was brought to him by his little daughter.

Offered His Last Cent in Vain.

Forgetting the fever, not waiting to put on all of his clothes, the sick man left his bed, rushed to the ferry slip, jumped into a skiff and appealed to the bystanders for assistance. But not a man would volunteer in such a tide and against such a foe as the rushing drift. Arms offered ten dollars—all that he had—to anyone who would help him haul in the victims. No one offering him aid, even in return for money, he pushed off alone in the little boat.

"If the drift don't swamp you the folks on those cars will bumb in and capsize you sure!" cried a helper at the ferry. But Arms turned the nose of his craft toward the voices that cried to him out of the night, and after what seemed a superhuman struggle, rescued the wrecked men.

Rescued from Death by Train.

Somewhere in Dickens there is a "Mr. George," a big, brave trooper, a protector and lover of children. One thinks of him while perusing the affidavits of eye-witnesses to the heroism of a Mr. George of real life, who has just received another of these decorations for saving life on the rail. This Mr. George—Edgar E.—is not a trooper but a young stenographer in the offices of a big coal company at Wilkesbarre, Pa. He lives in the neighboring suburb of Parsons, where he was lately waiting to catch his morning train, when his eye met a sight which sent a shudder of horror through him and the group of his neighbors who waited with him. A Polish lad, twelve years old, who had been walking the track on his way to school with his little sister, had caught his foot in a frog and was helplessly struggling right in the path of the rapidly approaching train. Mr. George, without waiting for his neighbors, bounded along the track to where the terrified lad was tugging to release his imprisoned foot, but by the time he reached the spot the train was almost upon the little fellow. With a presence of mind which has since called forth the commendation of the many eye-witnesses, the young stenographer stepped to the side of the track and with his left hand bore the lad's body down as far as the outer rail would permit. With his right hand he at the same time

forced the imprisoned leg so that it came just under the cylinder of the locomotive and the journal boxes and steps of the front car as they swept by, scraping the bodies of the rescued and the rescuer. The engineer applied the emergency brakes, but did not succeed in stopping until the engine and one coach had run by. When the excited crew and passengers reached the spot, expecting to find both the man and the boy killed, the latter was safe in Mr. George's arms. The rescuer's right hand was cut and bruised and his coat was smeared with grease and dust from the engine. Beyond the extreme strain on his leg the lad was unhurt.

Ran Ahead of His Engine.

"No greater honor can be won in civil life than you have thus won, because no greater service can be rendered than you have thus rendered," the President lately wrote to Edward Murray of Pittsburg, when decorating him with this new order of merit. Murray is a freight conductor on the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Some months ago, while riding on the rear footboard of a locomotive backing down on the White Hill branch, he was horrified to see two children, a boy of two and a girl of four, toddling along on the track just before him. No thought of self deterred Murray. Leaping from the footboard onto the track which was whizzing under him, he bounded ahead of the engine, lifted one of the children in each arm, and was about to jump aside when the lumbering locomotive came upon him. With wonderful agility he jumped just as the engine struck him, and, still holding fast to the little ones, landed upon the footboard. Here he managed to balance himself until the engineer brought his iron steed to a full stop. Then Murray lifted the youngsters safely to the ground and went on about his business.

The same kind of courageous impulse has brought the decoration to George H. Williams of Braintree, Mass., an engineer on the New York, New Haven and Hartford road. While his train was lying at Quincy, Mass., and while a fast express was approaching on an adjacent track Williams saw a woman and a girl take their lives into their own hands by passing under the closed crossing gate, near by. Unmindful of their danger, they started to cross directly in front of the fast train. The child was soon across, but her elder hesitated directly in the path of danger. Williams jumped from his cab and pushed her until she fell back off the track, but was himself struck by the express and hurled twenty feet, sustaining injuries so serious that he was unable to report for duty for three months.

A Brave Engineer.

Engineer Charles W. Haight of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western, who lives at Utica, N.

Y., has been decorated for bravery, saving a two and one-half year old girl whom he saw directly between the rails in front of his engine while it was hauling a milk train of six cars down a very steep grade near West Winfield, N. Y. Immediately upon seeing the infant Mr. Haight reversed his engine, but the rails were slippery and the train thundered down the incline. Seeing that heroic work must now be done, he jumped out on the running board alongside the boiler, climbed down upon the cowcatcher, and leaning forward with arms outstretched, caught the little one just as the lumbering engine was about to strike it. So fast was the train still traveling that the child struck Haight's body with a force that knocked him back against the pilot beam. In this predicament it was only by a heroic effort that he could hold fast to the little one until the locomotive, after continuing for five car lengths, came to a stop. The child escaped unhurt.

Badly Hurt, but Saved Child.

For a similar deed of heroism which resulted less fortunately for himself, a plucky fireman out in Nebraska not only has been decorated by the President, but honored by the citizens of his community with election to the office of County Clerk. This medalist, George H. Poell of Grand Island, Neb., at the time of his heroic rescue, was passing near Powells, Neb., on a St. Joseph and Grand Island train. It was about dusk and the train was rounding a curve at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, on a down grade, when the engineer, applying the brakes, cried out across the cab that a child was upon the track. Poell took one look at the tot, who turned partly around and then started on a trot, still in the center of the track. Poell sprang out of the cab window, dropping upon the cowcatcher and, bracing

his heels on the bottom rail of the latter, leaned forward. He caught the little fellow and lifted him onto the locomotive, but the impact with the child caused him to slip. Luckily the child rolled to a place of safety, but his rescuer was caught beneath the engine's cylinder, his body being dragged on the ties of a bridge forty feet long. One foot was cut off and both of his arms were broken. But the child was saved.

The first woman to be honored with this new national order of merit is Miss Mary Guinan of Middletown, N. Y. The deed for which she was decorated was a display of extreme daring in risking her life to save that of a man seventy-four years old. This old man attempted to cross the Erie Railroad at Middletown in front of two trains approaching on adjoining tracks and in opposite directions. He was unmindful of his danger until he reached the central space between the two tracks. Here he became bewildered at his apparent inability to either go forward or turn back without being ground to pieces. Miss Guinan, who was waiting at the crossing, saw his predicament; and, unmindful of herself, ran to the old man's side in the place of danger. She seized him, dragged him to the center of the space and held him firmly to prevent his giving way to natural instinct of panic. It was a dizzy and breathless wait while the two trains whizzed past, one on either side. The danger over, Miss Guinan led the old man, now really unconscious from fright, to the sidewalk, where bystanders who hurried to them were surprised to find her so calm and undisturbed as though nothing had happened. A measurement of the space in which the two had stood between the swaying trains showed that it was barely a yard across.—Kansas City Star.

To Those Who Labor.

(The free employment agency of Kansas has issued a call for 21,500 men and 1,200 teams to handle the wheat harvest in that State.)

Ho, ye of bone and sinew,
Ye laborers who wait
In overcrowded cities
Around the bread-line gate.
Go trekking to the Westward
Where work is plenty, and
The golden fields are waiting
To take the workman's hand.

Ho, ye who struggle daily
To keep the wolf away,
Who feel that each tomorrow
May end your work today,
Get out of such surroundings
And go where harvests need
The labor that is looking
For better homes and feed.

Ho, ye pent up in cities,
In closets close and hot,
Get out into the open
Where tenements are not:
Go ye to smiling farm lands
Where fields of ripening grain
Bring to the cheery worker
Forgetfulness of pain.

Ho, ye who starve and smother
Beneath the high, hot walls,
Get out into the sunshine
Where health to nature calls;
There labor's crown of labor
Is golden, and the soil
Gives back to man what Nature
Intended for his toil.

—W. J. Lampton, in New York Times.

MR. DOOLEY ON FOOTBALL.

THE GENIAL PHILOSOPHER BELIEVES CLARENCE A BAD MAN
AND GIVES HIM A WIDE BERTH—HE THINKS WE
TAKE OUR GAMES TOO SERIOUSLY.

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“WELL, sir,” said Mr. Dooley, “th’ fut-ball season has begun.”

“Who is goin’ to win?” said Mr. Hennessy.

“It looks as though Yale, nestling undher th’ ellums of Noo Haven, had projoocted th’ most vicious band iv scholars,” said Mr. Dooley. “As usual, this here siminary iv meditation, as Hogan calls it, has devoloped a supeeyor group iv assassins. But I wudden’t say annything agin ayther wan or th’ other great scholastick institution. Th’ rigorous coorse iv butting in th’ stomach conducted be Pro-fissor Muggs iv Princeton (ex-heavy weight champeen iv Noo Jersey) has enabled th’ ripsrintatives iv that staid an’ solid support iv Jawn Calvin to give a new glory to th’ docthrines iv predestynation. As f’r Harvard, her colors have not been lowered as far as I can see. Her defeat iv Smith (8-0) an’ iv th’ Orthopedic Hospital (6-5) shows me that this dear old almy mather iv Thaydoor Rosenfelt an’ others who shall be nameless if he has his way, is still a power in fut-ball.

“Dear me, I’m gettin’ to be quite a college fellow through readin’ th’ newspapers in th’ fall, Hinnissy. If a man runs a saloon an’ reads all th’ newspapers fr’m end to end, nawthin human, or inhuman, as Hogan says, is forign to him. Ye take fut-ball. I niver played fut-ball since I was eight years old. Th’ next year I wint to wurruk. But I read all about it in th’ pa-apers.

“About th’ beginnin’ iv September I’m goin’ through me pa-apers an’ I cast me eye on a pitcher an’ say: ‘Well, this is sthrange. Why have they put th’ criminal news here instead iv on th’ front page. Th’ iditor that did that will be fired.’ On lookin’ closer I see that th’ photty-graft is wan iv Clarence, Doolittle, th’ demon half-back in th’ Yale fut-ball team. He’s a tur-rble lookin’ fellow. In age he appears to be about forty-five. He may be younger, but a life iv crime an’ hardships has marked him with crool lines. He was ividently pursood be th’ polis, through forest an’ swamp an’ brought to bay. He is standin’ in front iv th’ camera intint on sellin’ his life as dear as possible. ‘A desprit

charackter,’ says I. ‘If I iver meet Clarence Doolittle in a dark place I’ll give him a wide berth,’ says I.

“I watch his career, ixpictin’ ivry day to read that he has burglarized Prisdint Hadley’s hen house or attackted Pro-fissor Sumner with a coupling pin. But all I read is that Clarence Doolittle may not be able to play because he has th’ measles or that the faculty ain’t sure that they can let Clarence Doolittle go into th’ game because he fell down th’ other day in an attempt at a forward pass on spellin’ or jography. This onsettles me a good deal because I can’t make out why a vicious, middle-aged criminal shud be botherin’ his head about thim simple childish pursoots. Think iv a man with that tur-rble murdhrous face thryin’ to bound Alaska. What Pro-fissor wud dare to contrhadiet him if he said Alaska was bounded on th’ east be Beloochystan an’ on th’ south be Boolgahrya? He’d surely



“Coach Says He’ll Put a Head on th’ Pro-fissor
iv Pollytickal Economy.”

—San Francisco Examiner.



"Well, Wan Day Hogan Come in Here with a Kid of a Tall Boy."

—San Francisco Examiner.

draw a knife on him. But annyhow, Clarence gets through all right to play th' game. Maybe th' chief coach goes up an' says he'll put a head on th' pro-fissor iv pollytickal economy if Clarence isn't in th' game.

"Maybe th' pro-fissor iv pollytickal economy reflects that if a man can raymimber that eight-twenty-three-nine-siven-six means that he must wipe off his bloody nose, run three steps to th' right, knock down a man, fall on his face, pretend to have a fit, get up, slap th' empire, catch th' ball, jump back with it, pretend to lose it an' thin kick it, he has as good a head as a man that believes that th' panic iv eighteen fifty-siven was caused be havin' too much curled hair in th' currency.

"Annyhow whin I pick up me pa-aper I see that Clarence is in again, an' it seems that he's put aside all childish pursoots an' has gone back to his evil life that showed in th' first photty-graft. His tur-rble rushes through th' line, his fiendish tackles, his demonyae assaults on th' almost equally wicked-lookin' thug again him, filled me with admiration an' horror. Pitchers took iv him afther th' game, or assault with intint to kill, showed him somewhat aged but still full iv wickedness.

"Whin I heerd that this here dhreadful person was comin' to Chicago to wurruk I was afraid to go on livin' here. What was a little quiet hamlet like Chicago with its ridiccklous records iv on'y eight murders per capita to do if such a disturber iv th' peace was thrown into our midst? I thought iv sendin' a circular letter to th'

neighborhood iv Leavy's Patch to warn thim iv th' comin' iv this wicked an' tur-rble crather. I wondhered if th' polis wud be able to cope with him if he got into a rage. Ivry night I closed up arly an' wint to bed with an axe an' a revolver alongside me.

"Well, wan day Hogan come in here with a kind iv a tall boy, with curly hair, who thripped up over his feet an' smoked a cigareet. He ordhered a sherry cobbler. Bein' all out iv sherry cobbler, I give him a glass of white pop. Thin I took Hogan aside an' says I, 'What d'ye mean be disgracin' this respectable establishment?' 'What ar're ye talkin' about?' 'How dare ye bring childher into this place?' says I. 'I've been runnin' this store f'r years an' this is the first time anny infant has iver crossed me dure step. Are ye crazy that ye don't know there's a law again sellin' liquor to minors—or are ye a polis spy?' 'D'ye know who that is?' says he. 'I do not,' says I, 'but I may've gone to school with his grand-father,' says I. 'Can't ye guess?' says he. 'I don't want to,' says I. 'I niver was good at namin' infants.' 'Well,' says he, 'I knowd 'twould surprise ye. That is Clarence Doolittle, demon half-back iv th' Yale football team. His uncle got him a job at th' office at th' mills,' says he. 'Th' boys call him Flossy,' says he. 'Well,' says I. 'He'll have to roll his hoop out iv here,' says I. 'This is no crache,' says I.

"Well, sir, 'tis a funny thing, this here football. Here are a lot of childher that want to play a game iv kickin' an' runnin' with a ball. 'Tis



"Don't Talk to Me That Way, I've Never Been to Yale."

—San Francisco Examiner.

a pleasant game an' if they want to punch each other in th' eye in the coorse iv it, all right, says I. 'Tis nacheral f'r th' young to want to carry or kick or knock a ball as far as they can an' 'tis equally nacheral for thim to want to whack annybody in th' eye who gets in th' wy iv th' ball. Well and good, says I. But ivry year just as th' childher ar-re gettin' ready to play their little childish game in their little childish way there's a great disturbance in all our principal caves iv larnin'. The faculties hold long meetin's an' vin'rable gintlemen gather behind closed dures an' debate how th' kids ought to go at each other an' who will judge th' scrap. Nineteen officys are fin'ly chosen that both sides will agree won't throw th' game. Thin th' preparations begin. Old men ar're summoned fr'm far an' near to di-rect th' proceedings. Night affther night they set up in solemn conclave an' figure out how their crowd iv infants can skin th' other nursery. 'Pro-fissor, don't ye think that if we cud get thim two big Luffell boys to pick up that little light haired fellow in th' first reader class an' hit th' empire with him while someone else took th' ball an' hid it undher his sweater 'twud be a good play?' 'I'm afraid it might not wurruk,' says th' pro-fissor. 'It wud be better to have eight or nine balls thrown on th' field be th' faithful alummy. This would tind to confuse th' inimy.' 'I have devised a play here that shud wurruk,' says another of the coaches. 'At the wurruuds two-ninety-nine cube root iv eight, plus th' cosine iv twenty-two, spoken in low but imperyous voice, th' right end will—well, I f'rgit what th' play is now, but annyhow that lunk head of a quarter back can't mather it. I told

it to him yisterday an' he said this mornin' that he'd sat up all night thryin' to add it up an' it made his head ache.'

"An' whin th' game comes to be played th' little boys are out in th' field an' the vin'rble promoters are settin' on th' side tellin' thim what to do. 'Did ye slip th' hatchet to th' center rush?' 'Yes, th' foolish boy f'rgot it. He has no head f'r games. I hope you didn't omit to tell th' right guard that a couple of good punches in th' slats will do f'r th' Smith boy. He looks anemic to me.' An' so they set combin' their beards with their hands durin' th' game an' between th' halves wan iv them goes an tells th' losers what he thinks iv their parents. Hogan says he heerd th' rousty-bout on a canal boat answerin' th' captain back th' other day. 'Don't talk tc me that way,' says he indignantly, 'I've never been to Yale,' he says.

"I haven't been able to get up as much in-threst in fut-ball since I larned it wasn't played be th' murdhrous ruffians that I see th' pitchers iv in th' pa-aper, but be old gintlemen who figured out varyous forms of assault an' batthery, an' deception f'r childher to practice on each other. If I had me way I'd have all th' games preceded be a match between th' coaches. Th' old gintlemen shud put up their whiskers in nets, lay aside their wigs an' false teeth, lash their eye-glasses firmly to their noses an' go in f'r two wan-minyit halves."

"I think our young fellows take their games too seeriously," said Mr. Hennessy.

"I don't know about that, but I know us old fellows do," said Mr. Dooley.—San Francisco Examiner.

The Modern Way.

[It is said that the men of today are less passionate in their love-making than their ancestors.]

I love you, or at least I think
That very possibly I do;
In common honesty I shrink
From statements not precisely true,
But still it's safe to say I'm pretty fond of you.

I can not swear a mighty oath
To worship blindly till I die,
In fact I should be rather loath
To form so very rash a tie,
Unless I knew a most substantial reason why.

I shall not, with a valiant air,
Pour out my life-blood for your good,
Nor even boastfully declare

That if I had the chance I would
Because to tell the truth, I hardly think I should.

No knightly deeds have I to do,
And no impassioned words to say;
Still, I should like to marry you,
If you will tell me that I may,
And also kindly name the most convenient day.

I can't explain the thing, you know
(They used to tell us Love was blind),
But since it happens to be so
Forgive my weakness, and be kind,
Or, if you're not that way disposed—well, never
mind!
—Punch.

The Temples East and West.

The temples of the East arise upon her ancient shores,
But hunger, gaunt and haggard, lies beside their open doors.
The bells of even call to prayer when torrid day is done,
But paupers pray for regions where death comes not with the sun.

The temples of the Eastland gleam with gilded peak and spire
Until the polished structures seem great monuments of fire.
But they who madly stretch to Buddha their sup-
plicating hands
Leave naked footprints, done in blood, imprinted on the sands.

The artisans have builded well the temples of the East—
With sign, design and capital their mystery increased.
The arching doorways are engraved with names of gods divine,
And yet the god-forgotten slaved to rear the godly shrine.

The temples of the West look down upon the azure seas;
No sick and weary famine town looks sadly up to these.
No gilded dome reflects the sun on eyes with sunlight blind,
Or sinks from sight, when day is done, while death steals up behind.

The temples of the Westland gleam as gleam the Eastern spires
But wear the colors of a dream, the sunset's tender fires.
The gilt upon their shining towers is like the rainbow's glow;
It changes with the changing hours, while sunsets come and go.

And never in the Orient such pillars rise as these;
Such beauties never there are blent in wall and roof and frieze—
For never by the ancient shore where gilt pagodas rise
Upon emblazoned temples pour such lights of paradise.

The temples of the Westland lift their pillars to the sky
While ships of vapor slowly drift in stately splendor by.
The temples of the Westland rise from out the Westland soil,
Reared not by skill of weeping eyes or hopeless hands of toil.

O, temples of the East, your gods much tribute have required—
The birth and life and death of clods, to rear you many-spined.
The temples of the West were made by neither toil nor pelf—
The God who dwells within their shade has builded them Himself.

Ring out, you bells of temples East; you call me less than these
That spread their sweet communion feast beneath the Westward trees.
Ring forth upon the sultry air when dying day is dim;
I hear another call to prayer—the forest's mighty hymn.

I stand before an open door, a temple in the West.
I hear the music on the shore of waves that sink to rest.
Above me mount the Westland firs; their incense rises pure.
O gilded Eastward sepulchers, my soul you can not lure.

—The American Lumberman.

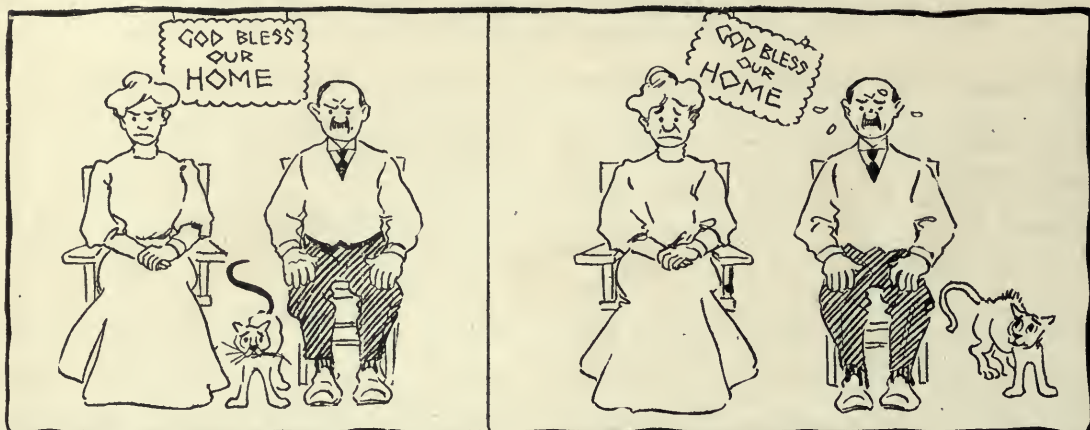
Preference.

A chap may have a touring car
Of sixty horse or so,
And scorn to hire a French chauffeur
To make the critter go;
Yet, though it be a boundless joy

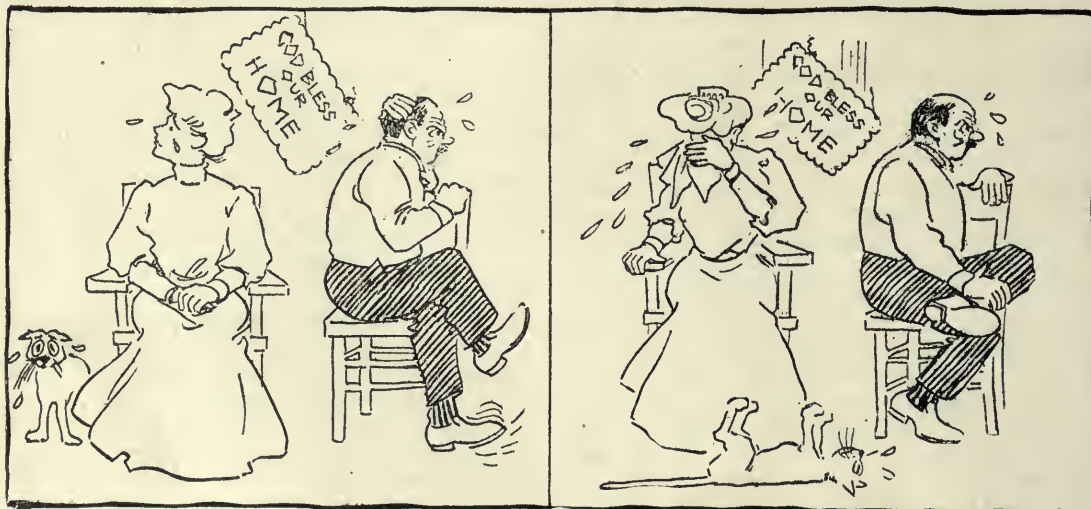
To chauff your own machine,
Me. for the quiet seat with her,
'Way back in the limousine.

—Princeton Tiger.

A Chicago Judge Has Ordered a "Grouchy" Husband to Tell Jokes to His Wife

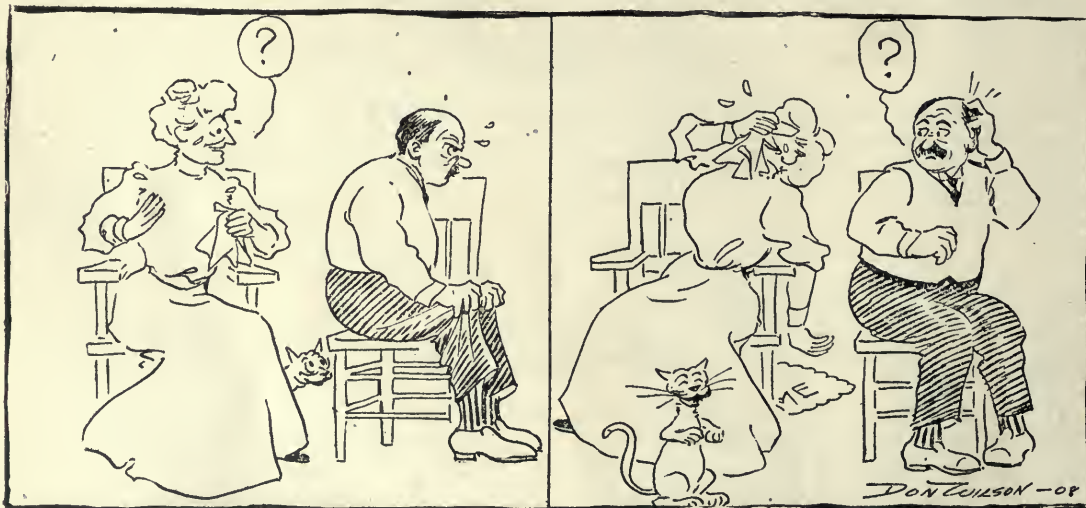


Eubby: "Why Does a Hen Cross the Road?" "Why Does a Fireman Wear Red Suspenders?"



"Why Is Which, and if so, Were it True?"

"I Know a Way to Make a Quarter Slick."



"Mrs. Blank Had on the Rummiest Lid I Ever Saw——"

! — ! — ? — !!

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Mr. Dressup Takes His Togs Along





IF THE IMPROVEMENTS KEEP UP.

Shade of Columbus (in 1492)—Great Christopher! What city is that?
 Small Boy—Dat ain't a city—it's the latest things in ships.

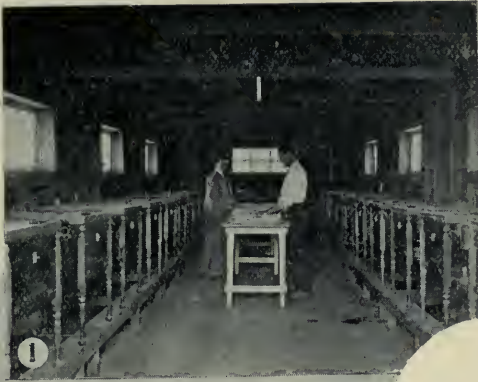
—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Evidently the competition for size in steamships will be maintained indefinitely. From Belfast comes the news that Harland & Hollingsworth, the great shipbuilding firm of that place, will build slips on which may be constructed steamers bigger by far than anything now afloat; and, as it is known that the White Star Company proposes to excel all of its rivals in the making of leviathans, the new slips will undoubtedly be used for its purposes.

The longest and heaviest ships in the world are the *Mauretania* and *Lusitania* of the Cunard Line. Each of these is nearly 800 feet over all and fully taxes the docking facilities of the longest piers on the North River front. Build steamships 200 feet longer, and no pier at pres-

ent available in New York will suffice for their accommodation. Then will come the problem of securing new docking sites where pier extension and sufficient depth of water will both be possible. The only alternative provision for the 1000-foot liner would be to anchor in the stream and discharge and take on passengers by tender.

No man can at this moment say when the limit of size will be reached in the building of ocean liners. Extremely big and swift ships can not be developed much beyond the present dimensions and speed, unless their owners are willing to run them at a loss for the sake of advertising their lines or unless they are made commercially profitable through Government subsidies.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.



CHICKEN FARMING IN CALIFORNIA

White Wyandotte Farm Near Los Angeles Is a Model for Beginners in the Business.

For the man or woman with a few hundred dollars saved there is every opportunity to win a comfortable livelihood, to enjoy outdoors the best climate the world affords and to lay aside a neat sum against old age and adversity by purchasing and operating a chicken ranch. An acre or two will support as many chickens as the best worker can care for, and the profits that may be and are derived from them are huge in the total. Poultry last year, according to Government statistics, totalled \$600,000,000; wheat only \$500,000,000.

California is the mecca of the small chicken rancher and "Poultry Colonies" are numerous. One of the best recommended and as far as can be learned one that insures to the investor the

greatest certainty of financial success, is the Inglewood Poultry Colony of Inglewood, California, a suburb of Los Angeles. It not only contains churches, grocery stores, meat markets and all the adjuncts of village life, but it has a model poultry farm in operation where the highest price is paid for poultry and poultry products and where the fullest information is given starters in the business, the White Wyandotte Farm, as it is called, being run by the Inglewood Water Company for the benefit of the colony. A letter of inquiry to this company, 345 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., will bring full particulars and terms.

THE WAY OF IT.

"Pa, tell me how you first met ma," requested Gunson Jr.

"I didn't meet her, son," replied Gunson Sr. "She overtook me."—Lippincott's.



JOHN T. M'CUTCHEON

For several years McCutcheon's wonderful pictures, drawn originally for the Chicago Tribune, have been widely reprinted in newspapers and magazines throughout the country. No other American cartoonist, not even the unique and powerful Thomas Nast, ever interested and attracted such popularity.

One reason for this is the significant quality of friendly good humor which animates everything McCutcheon draws. Acute, pointed and unexpected as all his work is, there is never a sting in the picture. In this he differs from Nast, whose best work—and very great work it was—

was done with a bludgeon; so he differs also from another cartoonist who gained great celebrity a few campaigns ago by reason of his brutal bitterness. McCutcheon is never cruel, never bitter. If the political or news topics of the hour fail to suggest to him a characteristic idea for his daily picture he turns easily to everyday life or to some eccentric fancy and pleases as well as with a more definitely timely theme. His country boys, his lop-eared dogs, his Bird Center folks, his city crowds are as welcome as his Roosevelts, his Tafts and his Bryans.

Simplicity and a sympathetic understanding of human nature are an essential part of his equipment. No study is required to see just what he is driving at.—Kansas City Star.

THE PANDEX

NOTES ABOUT PANDEX ADVERTISERS.

Send to L. Miller, 2490 West Fifteenth Street, Los Angeles, Cal., for abalone pearl jewelry.

The Chinese Medicine Company, 321½ Pike Street, Seattle, Wash., sells Chinese herb and root cures.

Do you read the Sacramento Union? It's the leading daily of the Imperial Valley. Subscribe for it. Mennen's borated talcum toilet powder does wonders for the skin and complexion. Ask your druggist for it.

Hotel Baker is the leading commercial hotel of Bellingham, Wash. It has just been remodeled and renovated throughout.

George H. Croley, San Francisco, Cal., sells the hard eastern oyster shells that make the hen lay big eggs. Give them a trial.

Hotel Pedicord, Spokane, Wash., has 400 cosy rooms for rent on the European plan. Tourist and commercial trade is solicited.

George Matthew, 709 Fifth Street, Oakland, Cal., weaves rag carpets, rugs and portieres to order. His workmanship is first-class.

Arnold's asthma and catarrh cure is a leader in its line. Ask your druggist for it or address the C. A. A. Company, 335 Arcade Building, Seattle, Wash.

Alpine Hardwall Fireproof Plaster is rated among the best interior finishes. Communicate with the head office at 525 Douglas Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Morrison & Eshelman, Seattle, Wash., are selling Seattle Local Improvement Bonds. Write for full information if you have money to invest in a safe proposition.

Take the Salt Lake Route from Los Angeles and Southern California points for the East. Only seventy-two hours to Chicago through a most beautiful country.

The straight way to the East and back again is via the Overland Route. The passenger trains are luxurious and the discomforts of traveling are reduced to the minimum.

The Majestic and Majestic Annex are leading hotels of San Francisco. They furnish all modern conveniences in the very heart of the present business center of the city.

If you are seeking a chicken ranch where all conditions are right for poultry growing, communicate with the Ingewood Water Company, 349 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Tribune-Reading-Cleveland bicycles are sold by C. F. Salomonson, 1057 Franklin Street, Oakland, Cal., who also does motor and automobile repairing and enamelling and japanning.

Attorney Charles S. McKelvey, 919-20 Central Building, Los Angeles, Cal., gives special attention to the investments of non-residents. He also makes collections and examines titles.

The Spectator is Portland's high-class weekly paper. It reaches all the people of the Oregon metropolis interested in the arts and literature and amateur sports and automobiling.

The Southern Pacific passenger traffic is increasing constantly. If you are seeking comfort and convenience in traveling the Sunset Route offers both and many additional features.

The Zellerbach Paper Company, Battery and Jackson Streets, San Francisco, is the largest house of its kind in the world. It is now permanently installed in its magnificent new home.

Read the advertisement of the Dennis Manufacturing Company, Sutter Creek, Amador County, Cal. The cure it manufactures for colds and croup in babies and children should be in every home.

The Corporation Charter and Trust Company, suite 58, 160 North Virginia Street, Reno, Nev., agent in that State for corporations, will mail a most interesting booklet to you on application.

The Colorado & Southern Railroad reaches the most picturesque scenery in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. For descriptive matter apply to T. E. Fisher, General Passenger Agent, Denver, Colo.

Medina & Griffin, patent lawyers, 812-814 Claus Spreckels Building, San Francisco, Cal., attend to all business relating to patents and are well known for the success of their practice in this specialty.

If you are seeking reliable and profitable investment put your money in Northern California lands. E. H. Roth, Willits, Cal., has some fine bargains to offer in both improved and unimproved properties.

Hotel Savoy is Seattle's newest and most modern ostelry. It is located in the most fashionable hopping district. The rates are reasonable and it makes a specialty of catering to Pacific Coast trade.

The Stolz Electrophone is a scientific and practical invention for those who are deaf or partially deaf. Write for particulars to the Stolz Electrophone Company, 1074 Stewart Building, Chicago, Ill.

If you are afflicted with barbers' itch, pimples or lack heads, try the Barbers' Wonder, an acknowledged superior antiseptic manufactured by H. D.

Mlene & Co., 1822-24 Central Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

The German Savings and Loan Society, 526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal., does a general banking and loan business. It is one of the most substantial financial institutions of the Pacific Coast.

A. P. Watta, suite 315, Mason Building, Los Angeles, Cal., is a specialist in the manufacture and fitting of trusses, abdominal supporters, elastic hosiery, etc. Special attention given to mail order customers.

If you are looking for a chicken ranch in California send a 2-cent stamp to C. R. Winfield, Petaluma, Cal., for a free copy of his "Buyers' Guide." It will post you on everything about what you are seeking.

The Redmondino Investment Company, Fletcher-Salmons Block, Sixth and D Streets, San Diego, Cal., handles real estate in all its branches and has some special bargains to offer in San Diego property.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad is the acknowledged scenic route of the world. Write to S. K. Hooker, General Passenger Agent, Denver, Colo., or apply at your local office for descriptive literature.

If you need an invalid chair communicate with the Eames Tricycle Company, 837 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairs of all descriptions are for sale, wholesale or retail, or for rent at reasonable rates.

The Woodbury Business College, 809 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal., has the prestige of long experience and thousands of graduates. "The success of the student" is its slogan. Particulars furnished on application.

Frank E. Wedekind, 2006 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal., manufactures elastic stockings, trusses, abdominal supporters, deformatory braces, etc., and all of his work is first-class. If you need anything in this line give him a trial.

Dr. Van Vroom, 1007 Market Street, San Francisco, has established an enviable reputation in dentistry. If your teeth require attention, give him a call. Branch parlors may be found at 1507 Fillmore or 25 Third Street, San Francisco.

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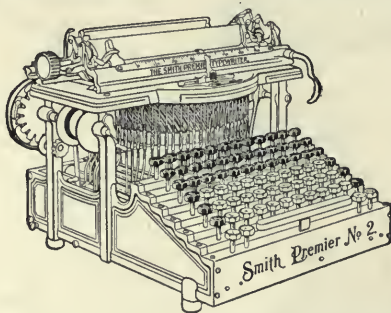
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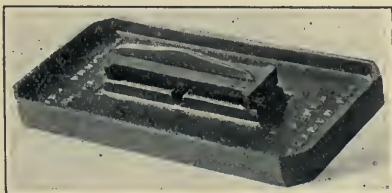
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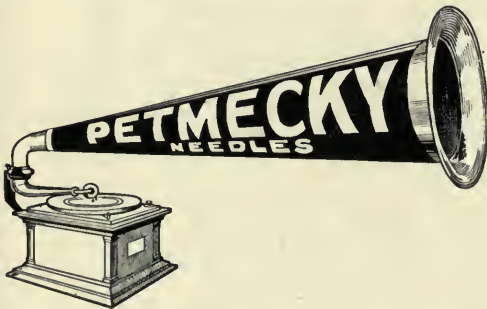
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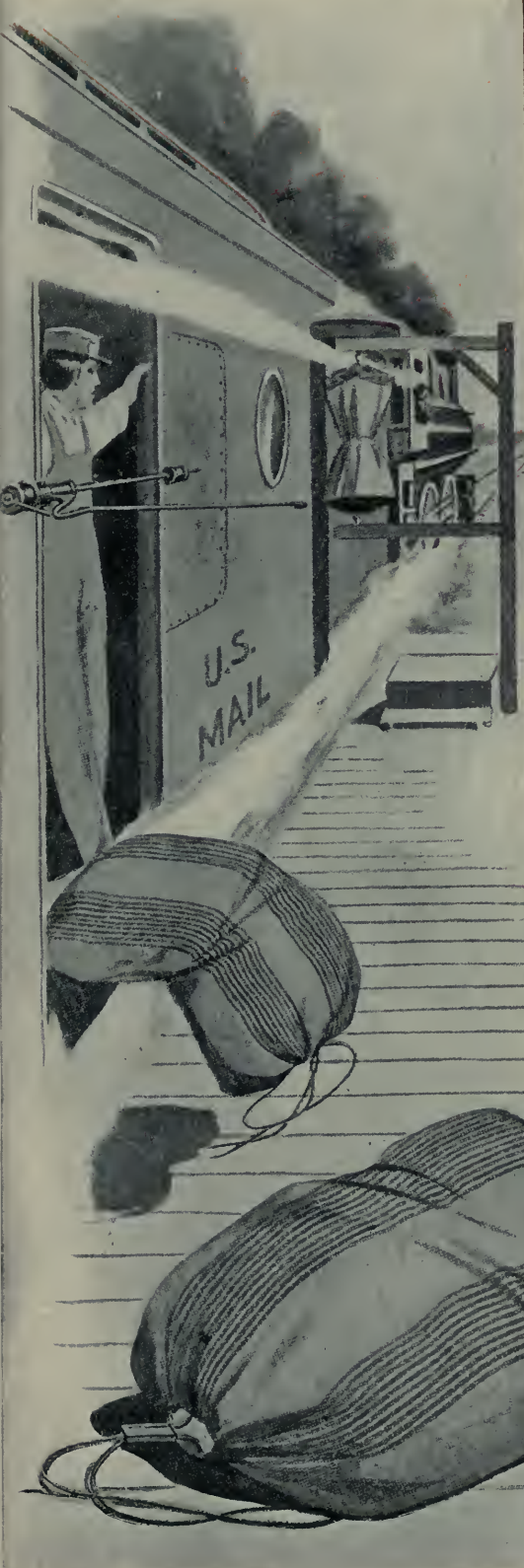
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ALL THE NEWS OF ALL THE WORLD

OCTOBER

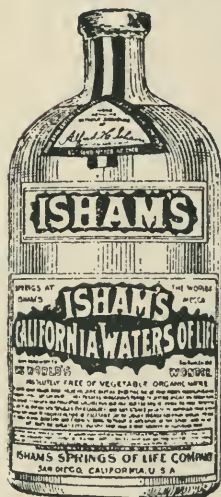
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Editor, New York World

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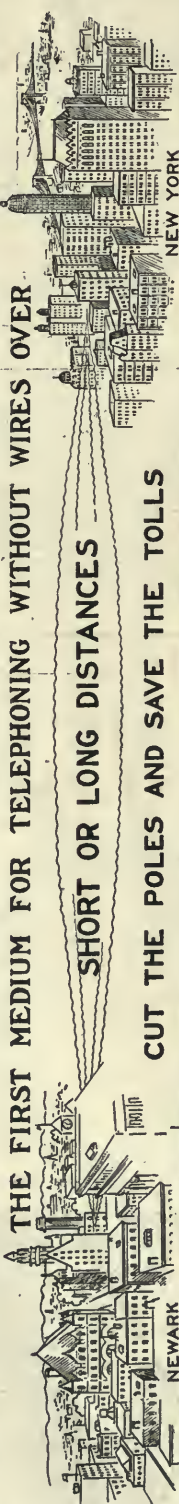
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Perfect Wireless Communication AND HOW TO SECURE IT

The future popular medium for quick, cheap communication—which shall it be, the telegraph or the telephone? That it will be a wireless medium is now generally admitted. It is such an unquestioned advance over the old time, cumbersome telegram that's wired over the earth or under the sea—an advance that will eventually develop into the popular medium for transmitting the written message.

But who wants to write a message. THAT CAN BE SPOKEN? No one, naturally, and this is why the Long Distance wire telephone, expensive and unsatisfactory as it is, receives a public patronage that used to go to the telegraph companies. The idea is, of course, the wireless telephone, a far greater advance in the means of communication over the wireless telegraph than the latter was or is over the Morse System of poles and wires.

The **wireless telegraph** dispenses with only a part of the enormous installation expense of the wired telegraph, for it requires expensive stations and high-class operators; the **wireless telephone**, on the contrary, dispenses with all of the installation expense of the wire telephone—no stations or operators are required—**just telephones**.

The story of the **first** wireless telephone, invented by A. Frederick Collins, of New York, in 1902, is a fascinating one from any standpoint, but peculiarly so to the business man who wants a plain-word description concerning a medium of long distance communication that he can not do without. We have prepared the complete story, entirely free from befogging scientific terms, and will send it anywhere, free for the asking.

We need capital to establish the wireless telephone, and our booklet tells what we will pay for it; but your reading the story of how Collins has solved wireless communication over short and long distances, need not imply that you are interested beyond the mere story itself, which is more wonderful than that of the telegraph, (Bell) telephone or electric light.

Hurling words—plain, intelligible words—through the invisible air; that is the part of the story that no wide-awake American should miss. The financial part can be readily dismissed by those whom it does not interest, as our main object is to introduce and explain Collins Wireless Telephone itself, as a new and important public utility. Send for the complete story to-day—address

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TAKING IT SERIOUSLY.

—Washington Star.

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SERIES II

OCTOBER, 1908

Vol. VIII, No. 4

THE FUTURE OF HUMAN INDUSTRY

By Leigh H. Irvine

NOTHING is more fascinating to persons of a speculative bent than the forecasting of industrial conditions, the painting of pictures that suggest in more or less detail the to-morrow of civilization.

This year there is a larger crop of prophets than we usually see, and a number of these are alarmists, men who think they see the dissolution of the present social order, the coming of wars and chaos. Others, wedded to this or that ism, believe the millennium is not far away.

Newspapers throughout the world are full of accounts of the spread of Socialism, which is a religion with some, a political shibboleth with others, and with many only a passing fad.

While the builders of plans for the regeneration of the world are thus busy in the sunny field of hope the reactionaries are still pessimistic. Warfare both National and individual comes within the scope of their provision for the future, with here and there a Malthusian congestion of population to complicate a situation for which they predict no remedy except such as may be found in the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. Fittest for what? they are often asked, and the only reply is, "fittest for the conditions of the era, the good and evil of the age."

A student of the times can not fail to observe that the law of evolution—the growth of a changing world under changeless laws—is continually shifting the scenes, bringing the races of men into more complex condi-

tions each moment, so that often problems solve themselves before the doctor arrives with his panaceas and plasters.

One of the grave errors made by ultra conservatives is the assumption that the regime now in vogue has been in existence from the beginning, and that the law of "every fellow for himself, and the devil take the hindmost" is to apply to struggling humanity until Doomsday.

Nothing is more manifest than the growth of that feeling of brotherhood which makes for the solidarity of the race. Oneness has its place in modern society, and we are one in misfortune as well as in prosperity. In other words there can not be far-reaching suffering, for example, in any part of a country—great poverty, great idleness, widespread discontent—without a reflex action on all members of society. This fact is often overlooked by those who stir up class hatred.

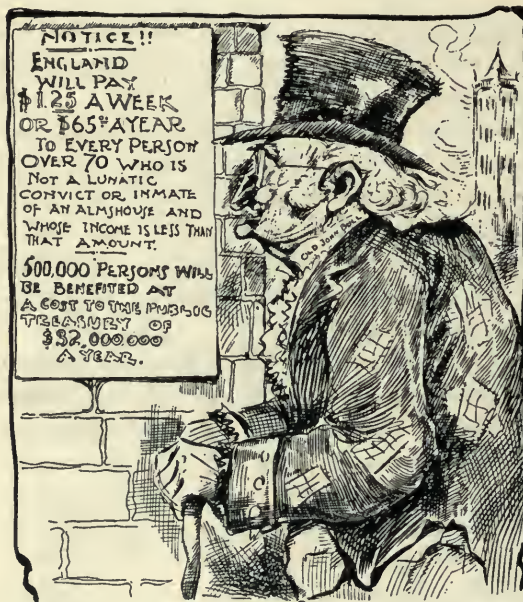
Capital is
Now
Reflective

Recently an Eastern manufacturer, a man of college education and wide experience in foreign countries, as well as at home, announced to a party of business men in San Francisco that he greatly feared that the world was about to "butt up against a stone wall" in its manufacturing career. This, according to his diagnosis, would come from the fact that the productivity of modern machinery is so much greater than it has ever been before in the world's history that

there are not enough human beings on the globe to consume all the products of the factories.

A survey of commercial reports such as are furnished to Dun's and Bradstreet's agencies and to our consular service leads to the conclusion that every important nation is to-day puzzled over the problem of disposing of its manufactured surplus. As the ability to manufacture readily outruns the increase of markets a glut of markets is likely to continue.

France, Germany, England, and the United States are not able to consume the products



England Foresees the Coming Storm and Tries to Avert It by Socialistic Expedients.

—International Syndicate.

manufactured by them, nor is any one of these countries able to take any large amount of the products of the others. If a country can not consume its own output it is not likely to buy from a foreigner.

Parts of China and Manchuria for a time appeared to be inviting fields for American and European salesmen, but American steamship companies have recently made discouraging reports to our manufacturers, based on the fact that Japan is so strongly entrenched in this field as to make futile all efforts to dislodge her, unless, perhaps, by a war.

Australia and South America are too sparsely populated and too poor of purse to exhibit a purchasing power of any particular importance. Africa is largely covered by the Germans, Dutch, Belgians, and English. So America has no hopeful outlook in the country made famous by Livingstone and Stanley.

This Eastern business man, having these facts before him, spoke somewhat as follows: "It requires no very great mathematical ability to arrive at the conclusion that a large part of our population is destined to be idle and go hungry within the next few years, unless a war should prove a temporary stimulant to trade, or unless a new system of distribution akin to Socialism should prevent population and idleness from leading to chaos."

This idea was also advanced by the late William H. Mills of San Francisco, who was a keen student of social and economic questions.

If this estimate is correct, there is more cause than heretofore suspected for grave fears among the captains of industry, fears for the safety of their investments and the continuance of their profits, as well as for the stability of the present system of industry.

Idleness Always An Evil.

Under the Swiss proverb that an idle population is a dangerous population, it is plain that the leading countries of the world are face to face with problems of more serious import than we have been led to believe by those conservative reactionaries who have preached the naked doctrines of individualism, as if the present system were to continue forever. The chief hope of the world lies in the fact that the silent forces of evolution may bring about readjustments before chaos supervenes.

Though capitalism and individual effort have been in existence ever since the passing away of the Feudal System, industry has really taken on its modern characteristics since the War of the Rebellion in the United States. The great fortunes of the United

States sprang into existence shortly after our Civil War, and the trust of to-day evolved by five stages from a crude and temporary organization of the Standard Oil monopoly in Pennsylvania about twenty years ago. Modern holding companies have demonstrated what can be done in collective production, and in many respects these trust organizations have given us cheaper products than the world has ever known—but the trust has not developed sufficient genius to cause markets to exist where there were no markets in the past, nor has it yet concerned itself with the greater problems that pertain to co-operation and distribution that affect the total population. It is true that the world is large and fertile enough to maintain many more human beings than exist to-day, but it is also probably true that, though the population of the earth may here and there ebb and flow, the number of persons on the globe has seldom varied greatly from that now dwelling on this earth. In the past wars and pestilence depopulated vast sections. To-day "race suicide" is not only common in the great centers of congestion, but the native tribes that formerly exhibited great fecundity have been passing away for many generations. There are scarcely a handful of Indians in the United States, the South Sea Islanders will soon be as rare as the bison of the American plains, and the Maoris and other Polynesian tribes do not exhibit that hardness which thrives under the hot pace of modern civilization. Henry George and other writers have given much evidence in support of these conclusions.

**Production
Outruns
Markets.**

It is a problem, therefore, of modifying our manner of living, of readjusting our ideals, and getting to a more serious business than the piling up of manufactured products to the extent of a surplus that would provide for another planet and population the size of the earth.

Now comes the Socialist, appearing under many names and heralding various panaceas. The Christian Socialist is invading the pulpit,

as his pedagogic brother is invading the great universities. He draws the picture of a world filled with happy human beings; he banishes the army of the overworked; he shortens the hours of toil; and at his heavily laden table there is an abundance of food and drink for all. Under his reign there are to be enough good things to supply every son and daughter of Eve. Loaves and fishes are to abound, even in the desert places of the earth. Bellamy, Sinclair, London, Debs, and hundreds like them are recruiting the Collectivist Army and the United States is filled with their newspapers and propaganda.



**New Trade of the East, Giving Temporary Relief,
Is Controlled by Japan.**

International Syndicate.

Will the world give the Socialist an opportunity to try his experiment as the Good Samaritan of modern times? The conservative business man exclaims "perish the thought!" But Herbert Spencer, though stoutly opposing the doctrines of Marx and Lassalle, has given us a thoughtful essay which he calls *The Coming Slavery* wherein he predicts the coming of the very conditions for which Debs and his followers work and pray. Schaeffel and Rae think Socialism is coming, and they try to show that it is much maligned.

Keen observers that know commercial conditions corroborate the Socialist's prediction that there are to be grave crises before the economic problems of the world are adjusted on a basis that will bring industrial peace.

On March 1, 1907, Honorable Leslie M.



The Rising Prices of Food as Viewed by Uncle Sam and the Cartoonist.

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Shaw, then secretary of the United States Treasury, addressed the students of Chicago University on the very subject under discussion. He said in part:

"When our manufactories grow bigger than the United States, there will be war, the bloodiest war in the history of mankind.

* * * The time is coming when the manufacturing factories will outgrow the country, and men by the hundreds of thousands will be turned out of the factories. The factories are multiplying faster than our trade, and we will shortly have a surplus with no one abroad to buy, and with no one at home to absorb, because the laborer has not been paid enough to buy back what he created."

Continuing his analysis the Secretary pictured the country as filled with millions of idle men, hungry and desperate, adding "Then will come the great danger to the country, for these men will be hard to deal with."

From a banker, a former governor of Iowa, a man who was at the moment of his speech secretary of the Treasury, these are ominous words. No Socialist has ever drawn a stronger indictment against the system of industry now dominating the world, the leaders of which pause in helplessness when asked "what shall we do with the man out of a job?"

When asked this identical question a few months ago Secretary Taft, shunning demagoguery and disdaining quack panaceas, frankly answered, "God only knows."

Political economists define the condition that confront us as *over-production*. More accurately the inability to buy is *under-consumption*. Here is where the Socialist applies his remedy. "Give the world's workers the product they produce," he says, "and there will be enough money or credit for each to enable him to live the real life of a man."

In the absence of funds the masses of population can not buy the products, whereupon nations go to battle for markets, kill and maim in order that surplus manufactures may be sold. Russia and Japan fought for markets; England subjugated the Boers for markets; and if Japan and the United States go to war the final cause will be for the supremacy of the Pacific, for the markets of Manchuria and China.

In this view of the conditions that confront us the times are fraught with grave problems. Questions that promise to make

the age epochal are crowding for solution. Shall that solution be temporary, by war, or permanent by the passing away of the present form of industry?

Doctor William T. Harris, formerly United States commissioner of education, gives a slightly more hopeful view of the future than that pictured by reactionaries on the one hand and Socialists on the other, though he agrees with Rae, who wrote a history of Socialism, that "free institutions run continual risk of shipwreck when power is the possession of the many and property the enjoyment of 'the few.'" He sees an escape from this catastrophe, however, in the readjustment of industry and ideals. He believes that enough new vocations are to come into being to provide for many of the world's workers who would otherwise become idle and desperate. This line of thought is of absorbing interest.

It is true that the race of man is growing or evolving from lower to higher intellectual conditions. History shows that man has been steadily conquering nature from a very remote period. Primarily his vocations were few, and his knowledge was limited; but man has been learning how to harness the giant forces of nature—steam, electricity, the tides and rivers—how to make the rude forces of nature and the wheels of machinery do his work. Day by day genius is hitching the world's wagons to the stars, as Emerson saw, and the very gods are doing our chores.

Man's Needs

Grow

Fast.

Man's first and essential needs are food and the ruder creature-comforts, such as shelter and clothing. For

many generations we have been increasing our capacity as producers of articles catalogued as creature-comforts, and to-day we are making more of the various devices which supply man's many needs than at any time in the history of the race.

The art of production may be reaching its limit, and the time may be closer at hand than some of us believe for the cessation of violent activity in the manufacturing industries. It may be that only a few persons,

relatively, are to be required hereafter in those handicrafts which create the manufactured products of everyday life. In other words the production of commodities is not the chief end of man.

The history of human vocations goes back to a time when most of the men and women



The Present Reign of Lawlessness Is Indicative of the Changing Bases of Civilization.

were slaves to their stomachs and ruder needs. The total energies of men, for example, were required to wrest their subsistence from nature. There was an era in the childhood of the race when more than ninety per cent of the male population was compelled to struggle for food, which consisted largely of fish and game, or to engage in war, or to manufacture the rudest imaginable kind of clothing and other primary creature-com-

forts for themselves and families. Primitive man was only a few steps in advance of the animals that were his contemporaries. The gifts of civilization would have been no more to him than to the wild cattle that browsed on the hills.

When the first house was built man bade farewell to the nomadic past and began to advance toward his present state. As the Sage of Concord has shown, the building of houses protected man from the teeth of wild animals and from the storms of winter. With the building of houses came the storing of food—grain, salt fish, jerked beef. With the coming of leisure, reflection, thought, and invention were born, and these determined the destiny of the race, the growth and complexity of industry.

To-day a large part of the world's workers are engaged in adding the element of beauty to that which is primarily merely useful. Hundreds of new trades have been called into existence by the demands of the human mind in an age of education. We have teachers, inventors, authors, physicians, astronomers, musicians, and operatives for wireless telegraphy and other delicate instruments of the new time. Under the theory of Doctor Harris, men may yet be emancipated from the slavery of harsh industrial conditions. This will be when the world is rich enough to call for countless workers in the higher or more spiritual vocations.

When human invention and the power of combination shall reach the point where machinery can produce the necessities of life at a low cost there will be less slavery to manual trades, less intense devotion to pursuits that make men and women mere machines. In the shorter hours and higher ideals of the new time mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" will be almost unknown.

Under this analysis the future race, the type of man now in process of growth, is evolving into a more perfect being, a creature of complex wants. He is to need the assistance of his fellow men in esthetic pursuits, rather than in those that produce material things.

Under a proper distribution of wealth at

this time there will be adequate remuneration for the devotees of the new and multiplying vocations. The future race is to demand more artists, more scientists, and workers in unforeseen pursuits wherein the ends of culture are to be served. All the available nooks and crannies of nature are to be explored by the new man, and those who are now mere grooms or attendants of machines, or of their more greedy and successful fellow men, are to be emancipated from toil because only a small part of the population will be needed in the arts of production. Doctor Harris sees in these arts the opening of the gates that lead to a bright future, that lead to the freedom of man. Over what rough roads the race is to travel before this readjustment, none can foresee.

The ruder pursuits minister directly to the creation of food and the coarser forms of clothing and shelter. The higher vocations pertain to man's spiritual wants and the supply of the means for luxury and amusement.

Emancipation Man's Destiny.

The trend of social history becomes apparent in this view of man's destiny. Man is to be gradually emancipated from servitude to nature, and the adequate supply of his material wants is to be followed by intellectual activity in the work of the spiritual perfection of man. There is to be a higher average of general education and a greater demand for service in fields of honorable achievement. We are to live deeper, saner lives, more for the brain and less for the stomach, more for our brethren and less for ourselves, and things sensual are to give way to things spiritual. All who have any means consume food, clothing, and other necessary articles; all want articles of luxury, means of protection and the ministry of culture in proportion to their degree of civilization. New demands are to call for the services of skilful men and women along these higher lines. As machinery does more of the work of production fewer laborers will be needed in those departments of industry where a narrow or special education suffices, and the more the

laborers will be required to have a general and humane culture. To be able to do by hand only what a machine can do, is to be a pauper, is to work at a continually increasing disadvantage. Invention makes obsolete the skill of previous generations, and those who are too ignorant, too poor, or too lazy to readjust their employments and learn new trades will not be able to earn a living.

Some of the critics of Doctor Harris call his picture Utopian, and say that the race is more likely to starve while making the readjustment he provides than to evolve into spiritualized beings, serving sublimated masters. There is no doubt that the very path Doctor Harris has provided for the race to travel is to-day the path it is traveling, but unless there is a rapid multiplication of these new and complex trades there are likely to be millions of idle men in the principal civilized countries of the world, and these men will continue to live as they now live, under a civilization differing only slightly from that which now obtains.

The last two decades have brought into existence a number of trades, such as that of typewriting, telephone operating, the hand-

ling of various systems of telegraphy, the making and operating of phonographs, and so on. Any modern list of trades shows that new vocations arise almost daily. There is no doubt that many callings will spring into being within the next ten years, but there is also no doubt that for every position there will be scores of applications that must be rejected. Survey the question as we may, we come to the old problem that seeks to make an equitable distribution of the wealth of the world, that seeks, furthermore, to give all men an opportunity to live the life of man, and prevent that drudgery which transforms a human being into a mere machine.

Thus it will be seen that the great problems now knocking at the door of the world for answer are philosophical, and that they take root in the deep soil of world conditions. The demagogy of politicians and pretenders seems trivial and a mere waste of time when one considers that the solution of many questions that affect the lives of millions of human beings will tax the highest faculties of the human mind and draw upon the deepest resources of philosophy that have yet been given to man.

To the Invincible Republic

In peace today

Thou sit'st between thy oceans; but when fate
Was at thy making, and endowed thy soul
With many gifts and costly, she forgot
To mix with these a genius for repose.
Wherefore a sting is ever in thy blood,
And in thy marrow a sublime unrest.
And thus thou keepest hot the forge of life
Where man is still reshaped and remade
With fire and clangor.

And as thou art vast,

So are the perils vast that evermore
In thy own house are bred; nor least of these
That fair and fell Delilah, Luxury,
That shears the hero's strength away, and brings
Palsy on nations. Flee her loveliness,
For in the end her kisses are a sword.
Strong sons hast thou begotten, natures rich
In scorn of riches, greatly simple minds.

But who are we, to counsel thee or warn,
In this old England whence thy fathers sailed?
Here, too, hath Mammon many thrones, and here
Are palaces of sloth and towers of pride.
Best to forget them! Round me is the wealth,
The untainted wealth, of English fields, and all
The passion and sweet trouble of the spring
Is in the air; and the remembrance comes
That not alone for stem and blade, for flower
And leaf, but for man also, there are times
Of mighty vernal movement, seasons when
Life casts away the body of this death,
And a great surge of youth breaks on the world.
Then are the primal fountains clamorously
Unsealed; and then, perchance, are dead things
born

Not unforecast by deep parturient pangs.
But the light minds that heed no auguries,
Untaught by all that heretofore hath been,
Taking their ease on the blind verge of fate,
See nothing, and hear nothing, till the hour
Of the vast advent that makes all things new.

—William Watson in New York World.

A VIEW OF THE TIME

By Ralph W. Crosman

Out of the East.

Out of the East come many dispatches that, singly considered, are of small import, but aggregated and observed in the light of a larger significance, may portend much of good or ill for the world's welfare. The industrial, commercial and social awakening of the East, with its accompanying closer inter-relation with the West, has created a situation that is peculiarly fruitful of astonishing statements of alleged facts and startling rumors and prophecies. But after making due allowance for the natural exaggeration of correspondents, after taking into consideration the campaigns of large commercial interests that seek to gain territorial or commercial advantage by molding national or world opinion, and not forgetting the devious ways of diplomatic intrigue, there remains from month to month an increasing residuum of fact that more and more stirs and holds the imagination and concern of all whose interest in life extends beyond the confines of personal existence.

For several weeks reports of rebellion in French Cochin China have been recorded and as frequently have come presumably authoritative assertions of uprisings suppressed. Now that ten thousand European troops are on their way to that place or are about to embark thence, called thither by news of fresh outbreaks, the world may be justified in concluding that some movement of primal origin and power is under way in this vast and populous section of the Asiatic world. It is probable that here, as in China, India, and other parts of the Orient, is being decided that question of utmost significance to the world, whether the West shall be allowed to dominate the East.

For forty years the sturdy Hollanders have been actively subduing the Dutch East Indies, and although, according to their own accounts, they have many times succeeded in wiping out all vestige of revolt, late cable dispatches say that the natives are getting

"entirely out of hand." In North Sumatra and Nias islands the brown men have gained control of all save the chief centers of European population, and warships have been dispatched to the scene. The Portuguese island of Timor is also affected, it having been recently declared an independent government.

It is also reported that the Japanese are losing ground in Formosa, over half the island remaining unsubdued. While this latter instance does not involve a conflict between the East and West, it may be an indication of an awakening spirit of independence and self-reliance.

Turkey and Its Lesson.

News from Turkey since the granting of a constitution by the Sultan has been, on the whole, most cheering. Pessimistic prophecies as to the quick death of self-government among this heterogeneous and apparently benighted people, based on the broad generalization of historical experience, were natural, but thus far they have been shown to be unjustified. It may be taken for granted that Abdul Hamid is insincere in his concessions, and that he is probably plotting for a reaction that shall give excuse for a reassertion of the old absolutism, perhaps in an even more aggravated form, as is suggested in many quarters, and yet the outlook may be viewed with satisfaction. For the key to the situation is the army, and the army seems securely in the hands of the reform party known as the Young Turks.

A most interesting and significant phase of the Turkish experiment in self-government is the attitude of European governments toward it, and its influence on the spirit of democracy in Russia, Asia, and Egypt. England, Russia, Germany and Austria have long been interested in the affairs of the Ottoman Empire, and had extensive plans of their own for reforms in

Macedonia and other parts of the Empire. Although self-government in England and Germany has reached a comparatively high degree of development and is progressing steadily year by year, it is a deplorable fact that these two governments do not usually look with satisfaction upon the social and national regeneration of backward states. Consequently it was somewhat to be feared that the new Turkey in her hour of trial might have to meet not alone the cold disdain of the European chancelleries but armed intervention on the slightest pretext. It is, therefore, a matter of significant and far-reaching import that the new day in Turkey has been allowed to dawn unmarred by the intervention of European jealousies and intrigues.

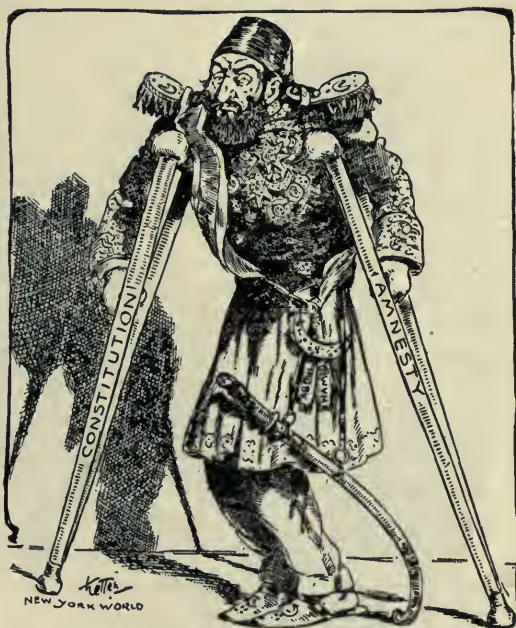
The effect of the new regime in Turkey upon the social revolution in other parts of the world has been marked—especially in Egypt and Persia. Ever since the days of Lord Cromer's Egyptian administration a well-organized propaganda for an "Egypt for Egyptians" has been doing its effective work, ably assisted by a subtle Arabian press. Specific facts are not at hand but London dispatches indicate that since the affair in Turkey, England will have even greater difficulty in withholding self-government from the denizens of the vast and rich valley of the Nile.

In Persia the success of constitutional government in Turkey had an immediate and beneficial effect. The Shah had determined to revoke the constitution and defer the assembling of Parliament indefinitely, but news from Constantinople telling of the action of the arch autocrat, Abdul Hamid, was sufficient to cause the Persian ruler to abandon his radical plans.

European and American comment on the probability of the ultimate success of the Turkish experiment becomes more favorable day by day. A pessimistic but humorous Frenchman, remarking upon Abdul Hamid's surprising desire to hasten the building of a House of Parliament out of his own funds, suggests that the wily ruler is anxious to get his beloved subjects talking, in order

that he may more easily separate the sheep from the goats, and then dispose of the goats in his own peculiar way.

The seriousness of the crisis, the far-reaching effects for good or ill, of events in the next few weeks and months, are recognized by all. Salih Munir Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at Paris, after remarking that the finances of his country were in disorder, the officials incompetent, the laws not applied, the army badly equipped, and the Government weakly and intriguingly con-



Abdul Hamid Braces Himself for a New Lease of Life..

ducted, made the following portentous statement:

"Turkey reformed will prosper more and be happier, taking a high place in the European concert, which she has never held. But reform failing, Turkey is certain to fall into a hideous nightmare of anarchy, foreign intervention will be inevitable, and the power and prestige of Islam will be lost forever."

**War and
Socialism
in England.**

Disregarding the many absurd statements regarding imminence of war between England and Germany in the English, German and American press, the fact remains that England and Germany are

face to face with one of the most serious problems that has ever confronted the human race. The many alliances of England, involving, the studied exclusion of Germany, had irritated the usually stolid and phlegmatic German to a very palpable degree, when the Turkish crisis suddenly increased the latter's exasperation by almost completely extinguishing German plans and influence in the Ottoman Empire, at the same time increasing the advantage and prestige of England. To be sure, the closely related

each other, and that a powerful ambition on the part of both Briton and German for naval and world supremacy has created a situation of such delicacy that only the highest statesmanship can avert a conflict.

One fruitful cause for increasing uneasiness as to the relations of the two powers, has been the rapid approximation of the strength of the German navy to that of England, thus threatening the long-continued naval dominance of the latter power. Accordingly, in order to set at rest all question of her naval overlordship, England makes the astounding proposal to raise on a long time loan the sum of \$550,000,000 for naval construction. Should this vast scheme for more Dreadnaughts become a fact, Germany would indeed be hopelessly outdistanced in naval strength. And many believe that this course, though startling, considering the country's present financial condition, is the part of wisdom and will ultimately work for the peace of the world. But this solution of an international problem is inextricably bound up with a domestic problem of far-reaching import. Strange as it may seem, it is in England that the most extensive experiments in pure democracy are being made. Quietly and naturally, without political upheaval or popular clamor, the English Government has put in force an employers' liability law, an income tax, municipalization of utilities, the postal telegraph, postal savings banks, old-age pensions, and now calmly proposes to establish the principle of the minimum wage. But these semi-socialistic enterprises absorb financial resources and leave less money available for naval and military preparation, the old-age pension especially drawing heavily on the treasury. Consequently, whether the Government will take this financial plunge into the uncertain sea of militarism and abandon some of its paternal plans, or whether it will attempt to carry out both policies, is a question commanding the world's attention.

And in this connection it is profitable to consider for a moment the extent to which England has progressed—or, as some will think, retrogressed—along the path that



The United States Government Has Filed a Claim for Thirty-five Cents Against Two Railroads.

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

English and German peoples have no good cause for quarrel, King Edward has recently for a second time met and embraced his nephew, Emperor William, and no immediate prospect of hostilities is anywhere discernible; and yet it is true that, inexplicable as it may seem, the passions of these two peoples are easily aroused to antagonism by militant leaders, that, though related, the King and Emperor have no great love for

leads from the competitive to the socialistic system. In speaking on the old-age pensions bill Lord Rosebery said he would have liked to make the question the subject of a referendum. Just think of it! An English lord actually and nonchalantly proposed a referendum—a means of ascertaining what the people themselves think of a political measure that vitally affects them! And the *London Spectator*, an old and much respected publication, goes further, expressing regret that Lord Rosebery did not make a definite attempt to have the question of a referendum added to the bill.

Considering the horror with which Americans receive proposals of this character it is evident that self-government in the United States and in England is proceeding along widely divergent paths. Which course bodes more good or ill to the people themselves is likely to be made plain at no distant time.

Airships and Warfare.

One feature of the present strained relations between England and Germany is absolutely unique in human history. The rapid perfection of the airship in the last few months threatens to revolutionize international relations. England prepares to build the mightiest navy ever before contemplated in order to maintain her own commercial supremacy and incidentally the status quo of half the world. At the same time her own public men predict that the airship will render useless the strongest fleet. General Baden-Powell, calling upon Great Britain to prepare for the impending change in methods of national defense, ominously remarks: "In a very few years we shall see these powerful machines in the air under perfect control and in practical operation. Then every government will obtain them and the navies will be virtually useless as a first line of defense." And the military correspondent of the *London Times*, noting the progress in Germany, writes in alarm these words:

"The old cry that England, being an island, is only secure from attack by the upkeep of a powerful navy, is fully recognized by all grades of society and all denomi-

nations of politicians; but it is not yet realized that England's safety as an island will vanish if not insured against aerial attack, and the sooner this fact is obvious to all the better for England. If England is to be prepared against all emergencies, money, and plenty of it, must be promptly devoted to the building of airships, to experimental work, to training officers and men in this somewhat



King Alfonso, of Spain, and His Youngest Heir to the Throne.

—Kansas City Star.

new science, to building of sheds or docks in various parts of the country and along our coasts to shelter these airships when constructed, and, if necessary, to provide state aid to the private or civilian inventor or builder of any reasonably good aerial craft."

A striking and intensely human phase of the situation was the popular passion recently shown in Germany at the time of the marvelous success and the destruction by



Football Versus Politics.
—International Syndicate.

fire of Count Zeppelin's airship. It was of course natural for the people to behold the practical conquering of the air by man, with passionate wonder, but mingled with this expression of feeling was a very distinct note of triumph in the thought that this aerial weapon might be used effectively against what the German people regard as the arrogant supremacy of Great Britain. In this connection the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* pertinently remarks:

"The feverish desire of the Europeans to make the most of whatever military advantages there may be in the perfection of aerial transportation is almost tragic, and the stories of Germans in all parts of the empire bursting into tears when the Zeppelin airship was reported to be destroyed the other day are more than melancholy, they are sinister in their significance. They seem to reveal a state of mind that regards the frantic pursuit of new and novel engines of war as the highest function of a nation. The hope of humanity, on the other hand, must be that the development of aerial navigation by man will create conditions tending to make wars more than ever a folly and a crime."

The Presidential Situation.

Six weeks before the quadrennial presidential election in one of the great political divisions of earth, at a time of deep unrest and boding change within the nation and throughout the world, the remarkable spectacle presents itself of a nation almost unmoved, seeming scarcely to know that a great election is approaching, or to care much as to the outcome. The candidates are touring the country, big meetings are held, and courteous and appropriate enthusiasm is shown, but over it all hangs the pall of deep disinterest. The situation thus presented is capable of many interpretations and gives rise to some suggestive inquiries. Are the American people losing their alleged genius for, and interest in, self-government? Or has this quality of mind developed to such an extent that confidence and power are shown in a deep political reserve? Do the people believe that the candidates of both great political parties are in all ways sound, and the country therefore safe beyond all possibility of harm? Or do they distrust both leaders and languidly resign themselves to whatever fate chance may lead them? To answer any of these questions accurately would be to throw a flood of light upon the perplexing question



A Man of Distinction and Rarity in the Present Campaign.

as to whither the ship-of-state is drifting. It is probable, however, that one cause of the present prevailing political apathy is the widespread conviction that the contest has already been decided in favor of the Republican candidate. In the 1904 presidential election the Democratic party was buried so deeply beneath the avalanche of Republicanism that only a political upheaval of epochal magnitude can resurrect it. Of course such a political upheaval may occur

at any time, but it will scarcely do so without abundant attending signs. And the absence of such signs forces the conclusion that the present disparity of strength between the two great political parties will reproduce itself in the coming election.

Outlines of the present status of the campaigns of the various parties, with predictions as to results, will be found in the political sections of this number of the PANDEX OF THE PRESS.

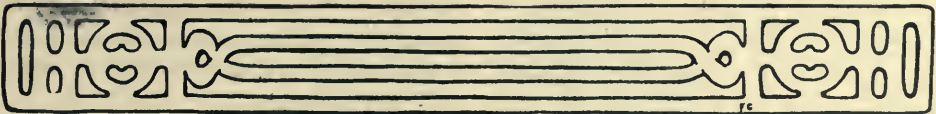
Sending a Check to Bill

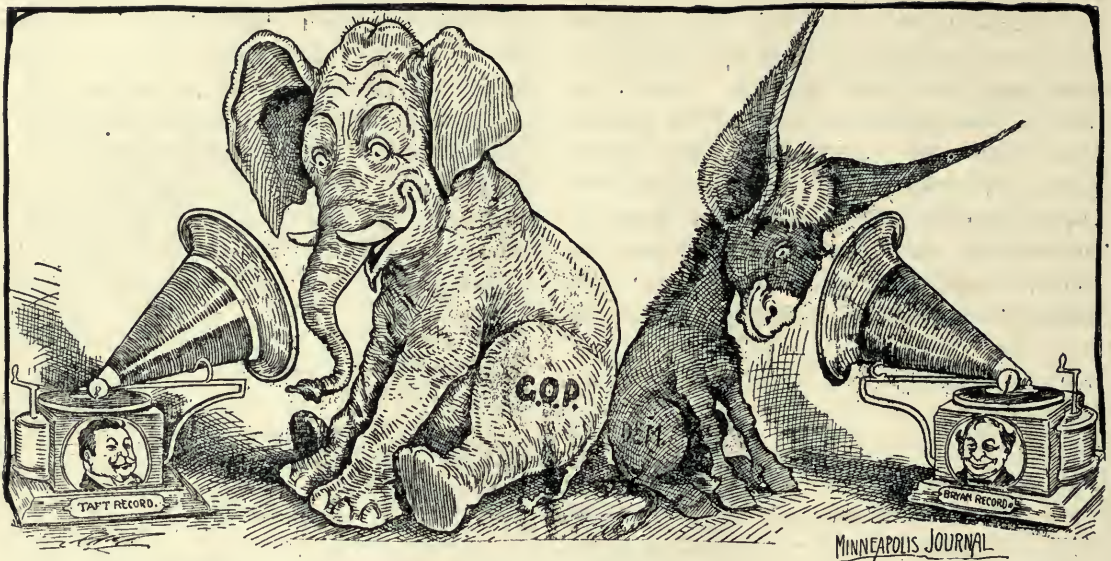
(Mr. Bryan urges the farmers to subscribe and combat predatory wealth.)

Crank up the auto, Jonathan; put in more gasoline;
We'll take a spin about the fields, where things look fresh and green;
Call up the town by telephone and order those repairs;
Go bring me in my Daily Times—I'll just see how my shares
Are selling now; tell Ben to get right out there in the corn—
That cultivator makes it jump, as sure as you are born.
And bring my checkbook, Jonathan; the times are growing ill,
Since predatory wealth's afoot—I'll send a check to Bill.
Just had a line from Clementine—she's in the mountains now;
She's visiting with Vassar friends. It seems to me somehow,
Their youthful days are pleasanter than our days used to be,
And Fred is on the way from school—a graduate M. D.

I guess Jack likes the old home place—I deeded him today.
As fine a tract of fertile land as ever grew to hay;
And I've left some to Clementine and Fred, both, in my will;
But don't forget the checkbook, John; I'll send a check to Bill!
Oh, I've had some hard times, I know; some short crops and some long;
But I saved some when things went right to use when things went wrong;
Tell Ben to start that engine up, we'd better grind some feed;
And put that gang plow in the field to fallow, it for seed;
It's lonesome without mother here, but she's a right to go
Up in the mountains when it's hot as anyone I know;
We've got the money for it, too, and times are not so ill;
On second thought I'll send the check down to the other Bill!

—J. W. Foley, in New York Times.





HIS MASTER'S VOICE.

BOTH SIDES OF THE CAMPAIGN

PRESENT STATUS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST VIEWED FROM
BOTH SIDES—CAUSE FOR GENERAL APATHY DUE TO DESIRE
TO ESTABLISH BUSINESS PROSPERITY

A BROAD view of both sides of the presidential campaign reveals many interesting facts. The Republicans, secure in the long lead given them at the 1904 election, are confident of victory, and the Democrats, hopeful that the state of political flux that exists at present may turn the tide in their favor, endeavor to maintain a hopeful outlook. One cause of cheer among the Democrats is the factional strife among the Republicans in New York and the Middle West. But the Republican leaders confidently assert that these state disputes will not affect the national ticket; that Taft is safe in New York even if Governor Hughes is defeated for re-election; that Ohio will support her "favorite son" regardless of the practical defection of Senator Foraker; that Iowa will go Republican regardless of the friction caused by the Senatorial aspirations of Gov-

ernor Cummins; that West Virginia is safe for Taft even though there are two Republican state tickets in the field. This is of course mere assertion on the part of the Republicans, but the Democrats can support their own claims to these states only by a similar method.

Discussing this phase of the situation the *Washington Star*, a very able and independent paper, says: "The Democrats in this respect are in better position and are showing better generalship. They are strengthening their national ticket by the strongest possible local nominations. Men are showing personal sacrifices to make campaigns in Mr. Bryan's behalf."

Judge Harmon is doing this in Ohio, having been drafted from a lucrative law practice to the nomination for Governor, because it was thought that he would strengthen the

Bryan ticket. Governor Johnson of Minnesota was renominated much against his will and it is widely believed that he will thus add much strength to the Democratic ticket not only in his own state but throughout the Northwest.

In Illinois several Democratic aspirants for nomination for the governorship were set aside for former Vice-President Adlai Stevenson, who, it was believed, united all factions of the party.

In the matter of personal support, somewhat anomalous situations are revealed in both parties. Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, who has a not-to-be-despised following as a radical Republican, is supporting that party's ticket but not its platform. The efficacy of support of this kind, however, may well be questioned.

The Democratic candidate is afflicted with the same kind of following. There are many Eastern men who opposed him in 1896 and 1900 on account of his silver views, who give him nominal support this year, but who openly disapprove of his ideas on a license

system for trusts and his scheme for guaranteeing bank deposits.

Commenting further along those lines the *Washington Star* says:

"It is apparent that the next administration, whether it be Republican or Democratic, will experience strenuous times. Judge Taft as President should hew to the line as the Chicago platform directs, but without the aid of Mr. La Follette and his friends, who hold in abomination the spirit that prevailed at Chicago. Mr. Bryan as President should pay equal heed to the Denver platform. He accepts it as binding in every plank. But many Democrats do not. Mr. Watterson, for one, has said that it is not worth the paper on which it is printed.

"The next four years, therefore, are likely to witness some important realignments politically. Old party names will remain, but new men will train under them. Some men today who are supporting Judge Taft are nearer in spirit to Mr. Bryan and vice versa. The next campaign may show them in possession of the full courage of their convictions."

A QUIET CAMPAIGN

While Democrats and Republicans Seem Disinterested Labor Begins to Take Notice

New York.—From reports which come to national political headquarters from every section of the country it is painfully evident to the managers that the people at large are not giving that deep and burning concern to politics which, in the opinion of the managers, is desirable at this stage of the game. In fact, there is said to be a deplorable disposition on the part of the dear public and the plain people to let the politicians and politics go plumb to thunder—for the present, at least.

This feeling prevails without respect to political creeds. It is found among Democrats as well as Republicans. One exception to the prevailing condition is in the case of the labor men, who are said to be sitting up and taking notice.

Shy on Enthusiasm.

The managers realize this state of apathy as being partially the result of the way in which the campaign has been framed. Many Democrats feel that their candidate has been forced

upon them by circumstances and are without enthusiasm. There is a similar lack of emotional insanity on the part of many Republicans, who complain that their candidate was handed to them by one higher up, and that while he is in every way acceptable as a man and citizen, his



Flying Machine News Takes Uncle's Time.

—Denver Post.

candidacy becomes rather a cut and dried affair, calculated to abate enthusiasm.

Another explanation of the apathetic attitude of one class—the business and commercial people—is said to be found in the fact that throughout the country these folk are more intent upon reviving business than anything else. Crops are moving, buyers are coming out, and men are devoting their attention to trying to recover from the effects of the political agitation of the past two or three years, to which a great many, whether justly or not, attach the blame for the late industrial depression.

Back to Simple Diet.

Some of the Republican scouts of the low-browed, close-to-the-people variety report that in these circles there is not that greedy, avid desire for pledges of continuance of the Roosevelt policies which the heads of the party might expect. On the contrary, a notable degree of satiety is found regarding that character of pabulum, with a craving for a change of diet. The classes ungrateful enough to feel this way are looking forward to some promises of conservative action for the future.

Of course, this is rather a cold-blooded way to discuss the situation, but in point of fact this is the cold-blooded stage of conditions.

It therefore becomes the duty of the managers to put some ginger into the campaign and to try to fan the slumbering embers of political feeling into a flame of ardor. It is noted that Mr. Bryan apparently has taken cognizance of the state of the country and has gone afield, to use his familiar arts of oratory on the masses.

"He has beaten the Republican to it," is the

way one Democrat expressed it. "While Mr. Taft is enveloping himself in a mantle of dignity and front-porch exclusiveness Mr. Bryan is going to visit the plain people on their own front porch, figuratively speaking, and jog them into taking notice of the fact that a presidential campaign is on."

Taft May Have to Talk.

Murmurs of dissatisfaction are coming in from Republicans in the West against the Taft impersonal political policy, and it is prophesied that there will soon be a change in the Taft program and that not only the candidate himself, but perhaps his foster father, the President, will have to get out into the field.

Some discouraging reports are coming into the Republicans from the West. It is about time for a Bryan scare, however, the Republicans say, and one or two cold chills may be expected before election day.

"Bryan always carries the country—in August," they say. But just the same, they are perking up right smartly at Republican headquarters, and as their organization is at least three weeks ahead of the opposition, they expect to begin to get practical results pretty soon.

The congressional campaign appears to be lagging in both camps. The Democrats seem to be depending more upon the national ticket to pull them through. As for the Republicans, there is closer affiliation this year between the national and congressional organizations, with the result that the congressional fight is being made secondary. That condition will be changed before long, however.—Washington Star.

The Recessional of the Summer Boarder

The tumult and the chatter cease,
The spoony lovers all depart;
In dance hall reigns a heavenly peace,
Sweet stillness lulls both head and heart;
The landlord charges down doth set,
Lest he forget—lest he forget!

The shrieks and giggles of the sands
Upon the winds have passed away;
The goo-gooing and holding hands
Are over, with the bath, today.
O'er whispered nothings we'll not fret—
We'll just forget—ah, just forget!

Another morn will open soon;
Again vain errands we will run,
Suit eases tote at humid noon,
Play drear croquet and call it fun—

For desert island yearn. And yet
Seem to forget—seem to forget!

To teach a fat girl how to swim,
To row with merry widow gay,
To fish till hopes of catch grow slim,
Then dance, play skat till break of day;
Of some smart woman pose as pet,
Yet know (in town) she'll soon forget!

For rest and health how vain to yearn!
To work ten months with zeal and zest.
That ebony waiter gets your change
And glib hotel clerk claims the rest!
Why muse on "Pirates I Have Met"?
As well forget—as well forget!
—Ella A. Fanning in New York Times.



FORAKER AND TAFT MAKE UP.

—Chicago Tribune.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

SUMMARY OF PAST ELECTIONS, PRESENT SITUATION, AND PROSPECTS—EAST, MIDDLE WEST, AND FAR WEST CLAIMED FOR TAFT—CANDIDATE MAKES EFFECTIVE SPEECHES

AS HAS been stated before, the chief battleground of the campaign is the Middle West. While the Republicans uniformly claim that their success in this section is assured, reports of Democratic prospects by the organs of that party are varied and contradictory. Many believe that the vigorous campaign of President Gompers of the Federation of Labor for the defeat of the Congressional and Presidential ticket may endanger Republican prospects in Illinois. It is also suggested that the widespread agitation of the Prohibition question in this section will draw from the Republican vote. Many Democrats rely on the enmity between the Taft and Foraker forces to give them Ohio, although the hatchet is supposed to have been buried and Foraker is apparently working for the Republican ticket.

And yet the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a Democratic paper of wide influence that has been mildly supporting Bryan, makes this remarkable statement concerning the situation in the Middle West:

"News from the West, from all the country west of the Ohio River, gives ample evidence that in every state of that vast region the Republican party has divorced itself from the element in its ranks that opposed or failed to heartily approve of the policies of President Roosevelt.

"What has been termed radicalism is now the orthodox faith in each of the states of that section, and the national convention indorsement of the administration and its policies is rapidly being ratified by the party in county, district and state primaries. The anti-Roosevelt forces of the country today in no state of the Union have any political

standing or hold upon the voters of the party.

"The bold utterances, the loud criticisms, the abuse and revilings by politicians and representatives of business interests have suddenly ceased as against those policies, backed as they now are by the party's candidate, the party indorsement, popular approval, magnificent crops and a renewal of prosperity."

This Western Democratic newspaper declares that "it is difficult for the onlooker to see how the Democrats can gain Republican votes under these conditions." It says that "not an important radical Republican leader has bolted his party," and it adds that "not an important conservative Republican can leave, for all other doors are closed to him."

Its conclusion is this:

"It does not look so favorable to the Democrats in the West as it did one month ago, a fortnight ago or a week ago. The past few days the Western Republicans seem to have corralled their voters."

The rather sudden determination of the Republican managers to put Mr. Taft on the stump was interpreted by many Democratic papers as indicating a Republican "scare," and was conceded by Republican organs to be a move to counteract an over-confidence. The candidate has surprised both friends and enemies by his vigor and adaptability to campaigning methods.

The following are some of the striking sen-

tences left by Taft in his trail of speeches across Ohio, the first in reply to Bryan's campaign cry, "Shall the people rule?"

"The people have ruled through the Republican party, and the will of the people has been expressed in the Roosevelt policies.

"Of all possible agencies of reform, the Democratic party, under its present leadership, is the one least entitled to credit.

"A great many Democrats are opposed to the Democratic party under present leadership, and none of them will be disappointed if the Democratic party is defeated.

"Every one having the interests of the country at heart would rejoice in the breaking up of the Solid South.

"If Jefferson were to return to life he would not recognize his reputed political descendants.

"Many independent Democrats in the South agree with the Republican party in all its main economic doctrines."

In accordance with the prophecies of many writers and politicians and contrary to the predictions of others, President Roosevelt has injected himself into the campaign by coming out with a strong letter for Taft, in which he praises the candidate for his many sterling virtues and defends with special vehemence Taft's labor record and his general attitude on that subject. While the Democrats seem to think this act of the President indicates desperation on the part of the Republican leaders, there is a widespread impression that the letter will aid the Republican cause.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS

Wellman Shows Intrenched Opposition Which Bryan Must Overcome to be Successful.

Walter Wellman, writing in the Chicago Record-Herald, makes the following excellent summary of the Republican prospects:

Confidence in the election of Judge Taft is very strong among the Republican leaders. Some of the best informed men in the country, like President Roosevelt, Postmaster General Meyer and National Chairman Hitchcock, tell me they believe the only danger lies in overconfidence and in the apathy which usually accompanies it. If the Republican voters throughout

the North can be roused by a fear that Bryan is likely to win they believe a great majority of the so-called doubtful states will give their electoral votes to Judge Taft.

For this reason the most astute of the Republican leaders, from the President down, are not averse to the coming of what we generally call "a Republican scare" over Bryan's prospects. Indeed, they look upon an alarm and an awakening as a necessary prelude to Republican triumph in November. President Roosevelt and his advisers do not frown upon the publication of facts concerning minor factors of the campaign which make for Bryan. They do not look upon such publications as improper or hurtful—rather the contrary.

Second—Certain factors are at work which tend toward diminution, and possibly in some states toward the disappearance, of Republican majorities.

In other words, there are more Republicans than Democrats in the country, and this is particularly true of the northern states, in which



"Maryland, My Maryland!"



News Note—MR. TAFT CONTINUES TO LEAD THE GERMAN AT VIRGINIA RESORTS



Men who make it their business, either as political leaders or observers, to study conditions in the nation as a whole know that the present campaign presents two dominant, salient aspects:

Two Aspects of Campaign.

First—The country as shown by all elections of recent years, is normally overwhelmingly Republican.

the presidential battle must be fought out. This normal Republican preponderance is a great, central, important fact. It may easily be a controlling fact. But it is a negative fact. It is an existing condition. Every one knows it. There is no news of particular interest in citing the figures which show it.

The news of the campaign, the matters of vital, real interest to every leader and every observer, are found in the other equation of the problem—in the factors which make toward change, toward weakening of the known Republican preponderance. This is why so much of the news and gossip of the campaign consists of information concerning those factors which hint of possible Democratic gains. Every one must

Where Lies Republican Strength.

Republican confidence, of course, is based largely upon the magnificent physical strength of their fortress, upon their great normal preponderance in most of the states which the enemy must conquer if victory is to perch upon his banners. Lest some observers should overlook the importance of this strength, of this existing condition, it is well to refresh the memory, for as the campaign goes on this static fact is one which must necessarily be often taken into consideration. In a total of 14,000,000 votes in 1900 McKinley had over Bryan 850,000. In a total vote of 13,500,000 in 1904 Roosevelt had over Parker 2,500,000. In the northern states alone, omitting the so-called "solid South" but including Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, Roosevelt's plurality over Parker was 3,050,000. In 1900 Bryan carried only four northern states—Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Nevada—and in 1904 Parker carried no northern state. In 1906, 237 representatives in Congress were elected in the northern states, and only forty-seven of these were Democrats.

Since the presidential election of 1904 elections for governor or other officials have been held in twenty-nine northern states, the Republicans carrying twenty-five states, with aggregate pluralities of 856,000, while the Democrats carried four states, with aggregate pluralities of 87,000.

Democrats' Gigantic Task.

The foregoing rapid survey of recent election results presents in vivid fashion the basis of Republican confidence in the success of their national ticket this year. It gives an idea of the magnitude of the task which lies before the Democrats in their efforts to bring about a revolution—of the great strength of the fortress which they are assailing. Looking over the figures, every fair-minded man will be forced to admit the task is a difficult one, though no one can say it is impossible. It seems more difficult, when we take into consideration another static factor, which is the party habit of a great majority of men. Just now it is in the fashion to speak and write much of the independence of voters. It is just now a favorite notion with many observers that party ties rest more lightly than ever before on many citizens. This may be true as to a small proportion of them. It is true of a larger proportion in state or local election. In national elections nine out of ten voters the country through adhere almost invariably to the party of their habitual choice. Revolutions are always possible, but the causes therefore must be strong ones.

We have heard much talk of an impending revolution in the West, but so far as the East



Wishing for a Good, Stiff Breeze.

—Minneapolis Journal.

recognize this fact and understand that such minor factors may be pointed out and discussed without at all conceding that they mean revolution. That which every one wants to know, Republican as well as Democrat, is how far these minor factors promise to go in breaking down the stone walls of Republican majorities. If there are no such factors, there is no campaign. If a great fortress is besieged, the news of the campaign consists not of statistics as to the strength of the defense, for these are known in advance, but as to the progress, if any, which the attacking columns are making. And the reports of the war correspondent must necessarily deal much more with the latter than with the former.

is concerned they feel no anxiety. They say they will hold New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware without any trouble. The confidence in the national result is based upon their knowledge of the great losses they could suffer in the West and still win. Holding the East without a break, the Republicans figure that the absolutely sure electoral votes for Taft are as follows:

Connecticut.....	7	Oregon.....	4
Delaware.....	3	Pennsylvania.....	34
Maine.....	6	Rhode Island.....	4
Massachusetts.....	16	Utah.....	4
Michigan.....	14	Vermont.....	4
New Hampshire.....	4	West Virginia.....	7
New Jersey.....	12	Wyoming.....	3
New York.....	39		
North Dakota.....	4	Total.....	164

With this assured basis, Taft would need only seventy-eight more votes. The Republican leaders will not admit that there is more than a faint shadow of doubt about the following states:

Ohio.....	23	Maryland.....	8
Illinois.....	27	Minnesota.....	11
Iowa.....	13	South Dakota.....	4
Wisconsin.....	13	Washington.....	5
Kansas.....	10	Total.....	114

And they believe Taft's chances are better than Bryan's in most of the following:

Indiana.....	15	Idaho.....	3
California.....	10	Montana.....	3
Colorado.....	5		
Nebraska.....	8	Total.....	44

The conclusion which Eastern Republicans draw from this consideration of the situation is that nothing but a country-wide revolution or stupid overconfidence on the part of the Republican masses can lead to Taft's defeat.

While it is admitted there is much to commend the foregoing estimates, careful and neutral observers will withhold their judgment till the campaign has further developed and they shall have had opportunity to make painstaking investigation over a wide area.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION

Summary of Results in Recent Elections Cheers Republican Prophets.

The following summary of the Republican situation and prospects, is from the Los Angeles Times:

As the race lies today, Taft is the winner by a large majority. Such will be the verdict of the people November 3, barring unforeseen events; and events which could change the situation are almost unimaginable.

Look at the way the States voted last year. Twelve out of forty-six States were Democratic in sentiment. There may be a change in a few States this year, but they will be unimportant. To shake the Republican column would take a political earthquake, and what could produce that? Concede, if you please, that Kentucky, Missouri and Nevada may go Democratic, there would be less than one-third of the States for

Mr. Bryan, and in these would be none of the important ones with a large electoral vote. To win, the Nebraska man must swing a dozen States away from where they stood last year, and among these must be New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. There is absolutely no indication of any radical change of convictions in any of these States.

In 1904 Mr. Roosevelt carried thirty-four out of forty-six States. (This includes Oklahoma, where the election was merely local, it being then a Territory.) In 1900 President McKinley carried twenty-nine of the States, Oklahoma being again included. In 1896 Mr. McKinley carried twenty-three States, including all the important ones, with large votes. Since 1892 there has been no indication of disaffection among the Re-



News Sounds Good to Him.

—St. Louis Republic.

publican voters of any of the States, while there has been much among Democratic voters.

New England Always Republican.

Taking the country by sections, in three Presidential elections all the New England States have been safely Republican. All the Middle States have gone the same way excepting Virginia, always Democratic. The only break in the Middle West is Missouri, which swung out of the Democratic line into the Republican in 1904, and Kansas, which, from Populism in 1892, went Democratic in 1896, to come back to its almost steady allegiance to Republicanism in 1900, with Nebraska, which gave Bryan its vote in 1896, but not again. In the South the only breaks have been from Democracy to Republicanism, Kentucky going for McKinley in 1896, and Oklahoma voting Republican in 1892, 1900 and 1904.

This Territory is followed because it has since become a State and will take part in this election.

The mountain States show an unstable political condition. Taking them separately, we find that in six elections Montana has gone three times to each party. Idaho has been twice Republican, once Populist, and three times Democratic. Wyoming voted Republican five times to once Democratic; Colorado three times Republican, twice Democratic, once Populist; Utah split even between the two great parties, and Nevada went three times Republican, twice Democratic, once Populist.

In the last election, all these States gave their electoral votes to Mr. Roosevelt. In 1900, two



All Claim to Be Heirs of Roosevelt.

of them were in the McKinley column, four in the Bryan. In 1896 they were all for Bryan. Their combined vote in the electoral college is twenty-one. The vote of Missouri almost offsets them all.

Last we have the three Pacific Coast States, which all went Republican in the last Presidential election, and so in 1900. In 1896 they were all Republican excepting Washington, which had given its vote for Cleveland in 1884, but swung back to the Republican ranks in 1888 and remained steadfast in the great upheaval of 1892. Oregon went Populist in 1892, and was, with this exception, always Republican. California in the six national elections went Republican, excepting in 1892.

The Coast States this year will all go Republican, and reasonable expectations point to the mountain States going the same way.

The sentiment of the country has been steadily growing more deeply rooted in Republican-

ism. It is conceded by all broad-minded students of politics that were it not for the negro question, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Missouri would become steadfastly Republicans in all other issues of the day.

TAFT AND THE WEST

Secretary Garfield, After a Tour of Many States, Sees Republican Success.

After an extensive trip through the West, including the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, Secretary Garfield gave the following interview on the political situation, to the New York Times:

"Mr. Taft will carry the entire West. Bryan is losing strength in Nebraska, and will be defeated there as he was in 1900.

"Before the National Convention was held in Chicago there were acute differences among strong Republican influences in California. Since the convention, however, and since the framing of the issues, the Republicans have got together in well-organized forces. The trouble in California, so far as the Republican ticket was concerned, came from those strong influences which were hostile to Roosevelt and also to Taft. They opposed the nomination of Mr. Taft strenuously, but were defeated in their own State, and in the National Convention. To them the question was presented whether Mr. Bryan or Mr. Taft should be the next President, and their hostility to the Republican nominee forthwith ceased. I was informed by the best political leaders of all factions that California would give a safe majority for Mr. Taft, and the indications were that he would grow stronger in the States as the campaign progressed.

Taft Strong on Coast.

"In Oregon and Washington there is general satisfaction with the ticket and no doubt as to the outcome. So it is in Montana. In Idaho the criticism of the reclamation and forestry services and of the administration of the land laws, which had produced some hostility to the Administration last year, has practically all disappeared. They understand matters better now, and there is much better feeling. The troubles in that State are in the Democratic party, which is split wide open over the Mormon issue. There is no question as to Idaho giving Taft a substantial majority."

South Dakota was one of the States where Republican leaders had grave fears of losses because of the bitter local controversies. The fight between Governor Coe Crawford and Sen-

ator Kittredge was bitter and intense. Speaking of this State Secretary Garfield said:

“Both are for Taft, and after his nomination it was not difficult for them to come to an understanding in State matters. Crawford will go to the Senate and have as his colleague, Gamble,



nominees they asked on the State ticket, and the Republicans are now united in an aggressive fight for progressive Republicanism. The senatorial fight in North Dakota is not yet decided, but it was assured that whatever the result, it would have no bad effect on the National ticket,

and North Dakota is normally a Republican State."

Mr. Garfield confirms the reports that Taft will carry both Kansas and Colorado. In Nebraska he had a large meeting in the northwestern part of the State, the principal business of which was to enable him to become acquainted with the men of the section to be reached by the new irrigation project there.

Bryan Losing in Nebraska.

"I found them all contented and happy," he said, "and there was no Bryan sentiment among them. From all I heard Bryan is losing rather than gaining in his own State. I had reports from excellent sources in the eastern part of the State, although I did not go there myself, and they were of the same character as those I got in the western end. I think there is no doubt that Nebraska will go for Taft.

"In general," said Mr. Garfield, "I found that the opposition to the Administration, which had been somewhat extended a year ago, had disappeared. It was due almost entirely to a misapprehension and misunderstanding as to the great policies with regard to the reclamation and forestry services and the land laws. Part of this feeling was due to the failure of the people to understand us in the department, and part of it was due to our failure to understand the people fully. Now we have come together."

TAFT'S FIRST GREAT SPEECH

Candidate Defends Tariff, Labor Record and Policy, and Position on Trusts.

The following is the account of the Athens (Ohio) speech of William H. Taft, as reported in the Chicago Tribune:

Under the Dingley bill of 1897 we went ahead to a prosperity never before known in this country, and, indeed, never before known in the world. The investments of capital and the expansion of invested funds, the expansion of business, went on to a great extent. Wages were increased and the standard of living of the wage earner, of the business man, and of the farmer was improved beyond precedent.

But we found in the business world that we had expanded ourselves a little too far; that capital had become fixed in enterprises that did not make the return sufficient to induce further investment. Capital became frightened and now we have had a halt in that prosperity.

Capital is necessary if we are going on and not embrace socialism, and anything that is done to frighten invested capital, anything which leads invested capital to doubt the question whether a fair return will be paid, affects injuriously both

the wage earner and the capitalist and the farmer.

Now, what I say is that the introduction into power of the Democratic party under its present leadership will create doubt of the future in the minds of the people, in the minds of those who will invest capital. These are not all millionaires. The capitalists of this country largely are the men who contribute to the savings banks, who contribute to make up in many small amounts the great funds that are subsequently invested in plants.

Must Assure Capital Return.

Unless you assure the capital a return, unless you can bring about that confidence in what is to be done, you may be certain that the return to prosperity which is now gradually assuming a definite form will halt again.

In this great development of wealth, this magnificent stride onward and expansion of material prosperity, there crept in abuses—abuses growing out of the greed and unscrupulous character of some of the prominent men engaged in business. They violated the anti-trust law and they violated the rebate law, and the railroads extended to the larger shippers, the so-called trusts, a means by which they could drive their competitors out of business by secret rebates.

All this was revealed early in this administration, and Mr. Roosevelt and the Republican party took hold with a determination to stamp it out. I ask you, gentlemen, heart to heart, whether the action Mr. Roosevelt took, whether the rate bill the Republican party passed, whether the pure food bill and the meat inspection bill, and all those great measures of a Republican Congress, were not an indication and a following of the moral awakening among the people in order to make the corporations understand that they must obey the law?

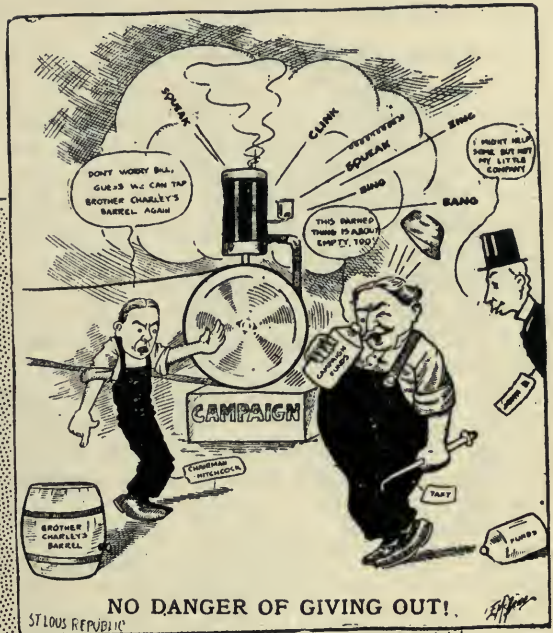
To Regulate, Not Destroy.

We don't wish to destroy these great organizations that have a large wage fund when they are prosperous and that add greatly to the prosperity of the country, but what we wish to do is to keep them within the law. That is what the Republican party stands for, and that is what the Republican party intends to do, if you give it an opportunity by your mandate to take the power.

I am asked what is the relation of the Republican party to labor. I want to make one statement first, that never in the history of this country has there been an administration that has passed more measures directly in the interests of the laboring classes than the present administration.

Take the employers' liability act. Congress has passed a law by which railroad men employed on

interstate railroads shall be put on a level with the corporation in dealing with it in respect to the damages they sustain growing out of their employment. This measure for a technicality was thrown out by the Supreme court, but has been repressed in lawful form by the present Congress.



Then, there are also all of these safety appliance acts, while I hope will tend to reduce the awful sacrifice of life among the employees of the railroad companies. There are other measures—the government employers' compensation for injuries act, which requires interstate commerce

employees to serve only a certain number of hours and forbids their service longer.

Warm Defense of Writ Action.

So I think if you will review the statutes you will find that no Congress and no administration has done as much to put the laboring men on a level in dealing with the company with reference to his employment as has the Republican administration, which will end on March 4, 1909.

Now I come to the question of injunction. In the first place I understand that my own personal attitude toward labor has been represented as a man who thinks and says that a dollar a day is enough for any man. I never said so, and I don't think that it argues intelligence in any man who believes the statement, for what under heaven would induce me or any one else to say so?

In the second place they say I am "the father of injunction in labor cases." I have issued injunctions in labor cases. There is no doubt about that, and I have done it because the rights of the plaintiff entitled him to an injunction, and when I am on the bench and enforcing the law I enforce it, and I don't make any apologies for it. It has been my lot to sit in labor cases, to sit in anti-trust cases. When I am a judge of the bench, in so far as I can, I decide cases according to the law and the facts, no matter whom it hurts, because I believe that to be my sworn duty.

It has been my lot to lay down the rules with respect to the rights of labor in two or three cases, and I refer to those cases as full statement of what I believe the rights of labor to be with reference to its employment. Labor has the right to unite in organizations for the purpose of looking after the united interest of labor in its controversy with capital, because if it did not unite and was not permitted to unite, then it would lie helpless. Laborers have the right not only to unite but to contribute funds which in times when they wish to leave the employ of their employers, when they do not like his terms, may support their fellow members.

What Labor Has Right to Do.

They have the right to appoint officers who shall control their action if they choose. They have the right to invite all other laborers to unite with them in their controversy and to withdraw if they choose from association with their employer.

But they have not the right to injure their employer's property. They have not the right by what is called a "secondary boycott," to invite a third person into the controversy who wishes to keep out by threatening a boycott with

him unless he assists them in the fight. In this fight between the employer and the employee or the united employees they must fight it out between themselves, and they must not involve the rest of the community in it by a system of duress. This law I believe is a fair law, and being a fair law, when I was on the bench I attempted to enforce it.

Now gentlemen, this theory that if you weaken the courts by taking away the power of injunction in certain cases you are going to help the working man is utterly unfounded. The person who is going to take advantage of the weakened power of the courts is the man who has wealth enough to enable him to employ acute lawyers to know what the technicalities are that he can take advantage of and to know the weaknesses in the armor of the court that he can pierce, to know when he can escape the object of the law in the punishment of the really guilty person. It is expedition that helps the poor man, because he cannot afford to have his case delayed.

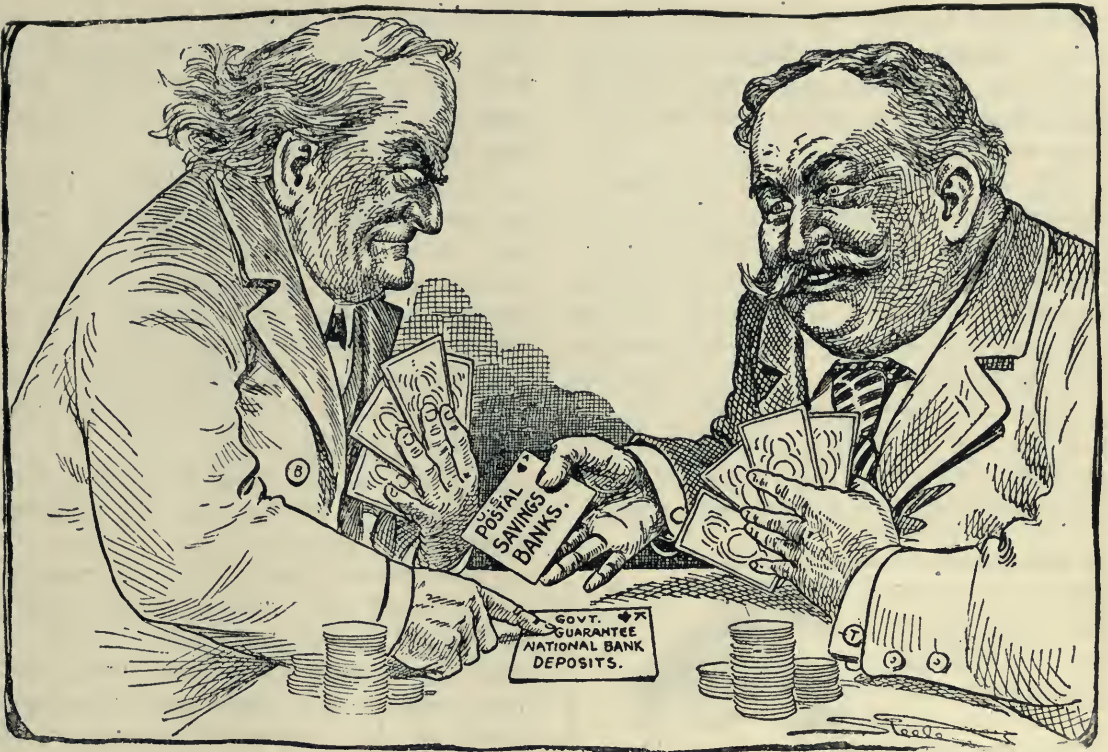
No Jury Trial in Contempt Cases.

The final question is whether we shall have a jury trial in contempt proceedings. I say no, and I say no because we never have had a jury trial in such proceedings since the foundation of English and American jurisprudence, because if you introduced a jury trial between the enforcement of a court's order, and the turning over to the man of what he is entitled to under that order, you only make another step in the delay of the court that denies justice.

You know what the jury trial is. We have to have and ought to have jury trials in the cases fixed by the Constitution, but not in the enforcement of a court's order. This rule in the Democratic platform applies not only to preliminary injunction, not only to perpetual injunction, but to all other judgments of the court in which the defendant is required to do anything or not to do anything. Before that judgment of the court can be enforced, if the defendant chooses to hold himself aloof and ignore it, there must be a jury trial.

Why, there must be trial if a witness is subpoenaed and the witness does not come into court to determine whether the witness received the subpoena. If you summon a jurymen and he does not come into court you must have a jury to determine whether he got the summons.

That is the effect of the provisions in the Democratic platform, and I say with great respect, that such a provision strikes at the power of the courts.



—Denver Post.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN

BRYAN MAKES FIRST GREAT SPEECH ON TRUSTS—THE PRESS PRAISES AND CRITICISES THE CANDIDATE'S PLANS—VIEW OF DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF COUNTRY

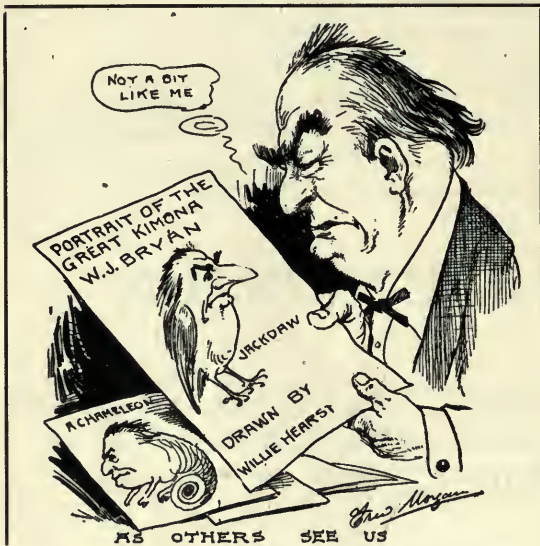
THE most notable impetus that has thus far been given to the Democratic cause has been the conversion of the *New York World*, the foremost Democratic paper in the country. After months of endeavor to defeat the nomination of Bryan, with exhaustive explanations as to why he could not be elected, this influential publication has come to see "that within the limits of true Democracy the Democratic ticket is entitled to the full Democratic support." Still repudiating certain planks in the Denver platform and certain articles in the Bryan political creed, the *World* is in accord with them "in the essentials of opposition to Rooseveltism." On this it says:

"The Democratic platform and nominee are sound in their opposition to jingoism and Roosevelt's war-conjuring spirit, in their demand for publicity for campaign contributions, in their repudiation of centralization through 'constructive jurisprudence,' in their hostility to our wretched, bloody and costly experiment in imperialism in the Philippines, in their insistence upon genuine tariff reform and in their call for retrenchment of reckless and ruinous national expenditures. On all of these things the Republican platform and candidate are either hopelessly wrong or silent and evasive."

The *World* finds itself confronted, it says, "on one side by Rooseveltism and Roose-

velt's proxy and on the other by Democracy and Mr. Bryan," and it chooses Mr. Bryan. And these are the reasons, in the beginning and ending of an altogether remarkable editorial utterance:

"We are nearing the end of one stage of Rooseveltism. Its fruits are before us. In the name of false patriotism they are jingoism, imperialism, extravagance, plutocracy, centralization. They are violence, usurpation, panic, depression. They are contempt for law, contempt for courts, contempt for Congress, contempt for the Constitution. All these have been crystallized in the machine-made and corporation-financed candidacy of a personally amiable and excellent proxy.



—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"It is imperative that there shall be opposition to this sordid and menacing regime."

Another New York paper of wide circulation and influence that is of late rather friendly to Bryan, is the *Herald*. Independent in politics, chary of its favor, and canny in its predictions, this publication makes the following rather remarkable statement:

"Bryan's speech of acceptance has strengthened rather than shaken public confidence. He has evidently mellowed in retirement. While Roosevelt has been growing steadily more radical in his attitude toward economic questions, the Nebraskan has been steadily growing more conservative

and prudent. It is plain that he has completely recovered from his violent attack of free silveritis and no longer prescribes state ownership of everything as a remedy for all economic ailments.

"Moreover, he is indisputably the idol of an imposing section of the American electorate. Even those Democrats who repudiated emphatically Mr. Bryan's most extravagant theories have been forced to admit that his influence with the rank and file of the party is unrivaled and undiminished and have recognized that truth by again enrolling for service under his banner.

"The personal fitness of Mr. Taft, in fact, is very evenly balanced by the personal magnetism of Mr. Bryan.

"The question who will win is rendered still more difficult to answer by the fact that there is no 'paramount issue' in the present presidential campaign. If the party platforms were to be surreptitiously transposed nobody on either side would ever find it out. It is a case of 'six of one and half a dozen of the other.' Mr. Taft could stand on Mr. Bryan's platform and Mr. Bryan could stand on Mr. Taft's platform without either one or other feeling that he was on strange territory. It is for this reason that the *Herald* as a perfectly independent and unbiased newspaper agrees with Colonel Waterson's assertion that Mr. Bryan has a good fighting chance. Of course he has."

A rather remarkable and unexpected incident of the campaign was the publication of an article written by former President Cleveland shortly before his death, in which the ex-President declared himself in favor of Taft. The publication of the article at this time was without doubt intended to strike terror to the heart of Democracy and it did stir up considerable wrath, if nothing else. Explaining that the article, if written by Cleveland, was composed before the nomination of Taft and before the vital phases of the campaign shaped themselves, John H. Atwood, member of the Democratic National Committee from Kansas, made this tart retort:

"Never since Dr. Rufus Griswold betrayed the trust that was his as literary executor of

Edgar Allan Poe and mutilated the memory of him whose literary representative he was, has there been such a flagrant betrayal of trust by one sustaining a fiduciary relation toward illustrious dead as when Mr. Frederick S. Hastings sold for money the fair fame of one who in his lifetime had been a great man. * * *

"To misconstrue the dead who have known naught but private life is a shameful thing; to misconstrue the dead whose life is a part of his country's history, and to exploit that misrepresentation as a political asset, is both a shameful and a wicked thing."

A wholly unique departure in the history of American politics is the concerted effort to turn the negro vote from the Republican party to the Democratic. It is probably scarcely hoped by anybody that a majority of the colored vote can be diverted from the party that is regarded as its savior to the one that is associated with its enslavement, but since party lines are loosely drawn and new principles are emerging from old conditions political observers are watchful. Bishop Walters, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church is a leader in the movement.

Two remarks of Mr. Bryan that have been seized upon with avidity by political writers and cartoonists, have been, "Shall the people rule?" and his assertion that he, not Taft, is the heir of Roosevelt and his policies. The first Mr. Taft answered by saying that "the people have ruled" in electing Republican candidates, and the cartoonists have ably attended to the latter by providing the desired togs for the Democratic candidate.

Probably the most clearly drawn issue of the campaign, except the tariff, which is not creating much comment, is that of guaranteeing bank deposits as illustrated by the Oklahoma law. Bryan is making a vigorous campaign in favor of this innovation and Taft as directly opposes it. The situation is complicated somewhat by the fact that many Republicans in the West favor the guaranty of bank deposits, and in Kansas the party organization has declared for it.

Some spice has been added to the Democratic campaign by the sharp newspaper tilts

between Bryan and Hearst. The latter charged the Democratic candidate with offering to support him (Hearst) for the presidency in 1912 if Hearst would support him (Bryan) in this campaign. This Mr. Bryan indignantly and forcefully denies, and the matter resolves itself into a simple question of veracity between the two leaders. Although Mr. Hearst is about the only person of prominence to question the sincerity of Mr. Bryan, definite charges of this kind, even though unsupported by corroborative evidence, have frequently worked havoc to the accused in political campaigns. Some discussion has also been aroused in labor circles by Hearst's charges that Bryan, while in Congress, called labor union men "public beggars" and by the production of alleged documentary evidence that Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, one of the Democratic campaign managers, is an enemy of organized labor.

ONE of the unique features of the campaign, and one that has furnished much food for the newspaper "funny" men, has been the matter of campaign contributions. One day the managers of both parties publish broadcast the information that the war chest is empty, apparently with the purpose of showing that they are not in league with the "plutocrats;" and the next day the public is told that "funds are ample," perhaps to dissipate any impression that the leaders are worried as to results. Just what is the financial condition of the party treasuries, the public seems not to know. In this connection the San Francisco *Globe* makes the surprising discovery that "there are about twenty millionaires on a finance committee of twenty-five men." This array of talent ought to keep the wolf a little way from the door.

BRYAN ON TRUSTS

Democratic Candidate Reviews Republican Record and Outlines Remedy for Evils.

Indianapolis.—At the ceremonies in connection with the notification of John W. Kern of Indiana, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, William Jennings Bryan made an ex-

tended speech on "Trusts," speaking in part as follows:

Nowhere does the Republican party show its indifference to real reform more than in its treatment of the trust question. The Sherman anti-trust law was passed eighteen years ago; it has a criminal clause which provides a penitentiary punishment for those who conspire together in restraint of trade.

Instead of Democratic dereliction, the Democratic party has been urging, year after year, the strict enforcement of that law, and the Republican party has been explaining year after year why it was impossible to enforce it. Instead of being a "wholesome instrument for good," it has been almost useless, so far as the protection of the public is concerned, for the trusts have grown in number, in strength and in arrogance at the very time when the Republican party was boasting of its enforcement of the law.

No Remedies; Just Promises.

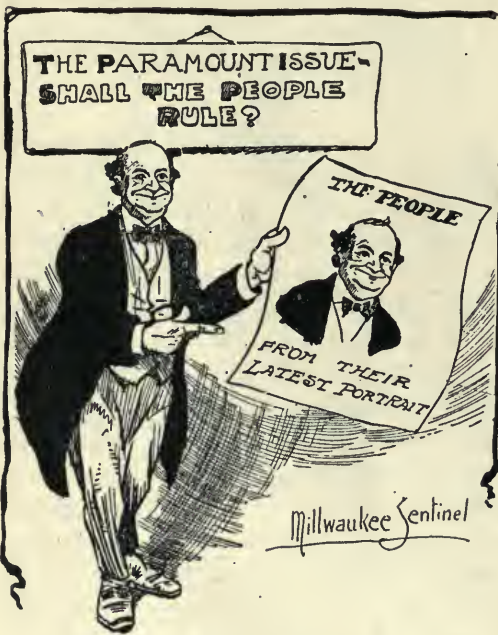
The Republican platform says that experience has shown that the effectiveness of the anti-trust law could be strengthened by amendments which will give the federal government greater supervision and control over and greater publicity as to the management of those interstate commerce corporations which have the power and opportunity to affect monopolies. That is all. No pointing out of remedies; no outlining of a plan for more effective legislation—simply a general statement that promises nothing in particular. And Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance is even weaker than the platform. He gives no evidence of having studied the question or of comprehending the iniquities of monopoly. You look in vain in his notification speech for any sign of indignation at what the trusts have been doing or for evidence of zeal in their prosecution. He has for several years been the intimate official companion of the President, but he has caught none of the fire which the President manifested in his message of last January.

If in the presence of an aroused people and in the heat of a campaign the Republican party contents itself with a colorless platform on this subject, what can we expect in the way of activity when the exigencies of the campaign are passed? If when Mr. Taft is appealing to the Roosevelt Republicans his discussion of the subject is so lifeless and his manner so apologetic and apathetic, what reason have we to expect either vigor in the enforcement of the law or earnestness in the search for additional remedies?

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. It is bad—bad in principle and bad in practice. No apology can be offered for it, and no people should endure it. Our party's position is entirely in harmony with the position of Jefferson. With a knowledge of human nature which few men have equaled and none surpassed, and with extraordinary foresight, he expressed unalterable opposition to every form of private monopoly. The student of history will find that upon this subject, as upon other subjects of government, the great founder of the Democratic party took his position upon the side of the whole people and against those who seek to make a private use of government or strive to secure special privileges at the expense of the public.

Monopoly Is Indefensible.

Because the private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable the Democratic party favors its extermination. It pledges itself to the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against trust magnates and officials. It is impossible for the Republican party to enforce the present criminal law against trust officials; these officials

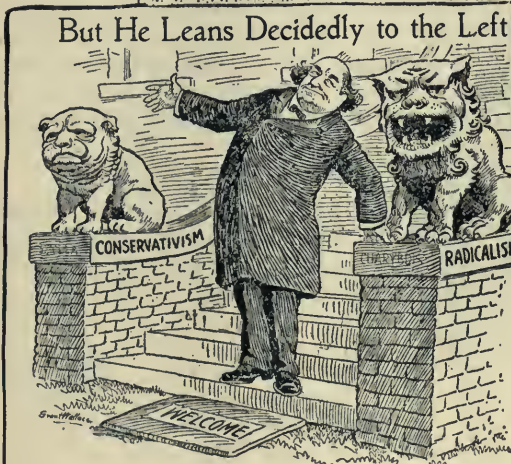
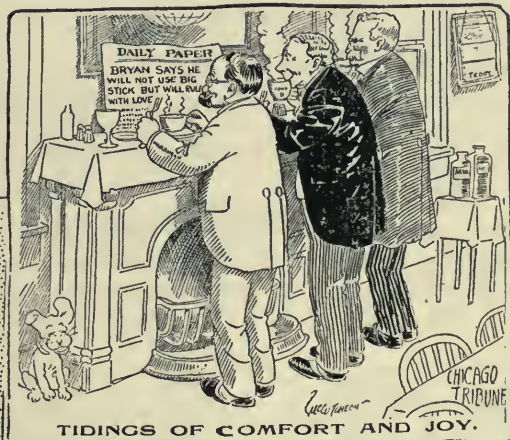


Who Are the People?

Most of the trusts have never been disturbed, and those that have been prosecuted have not had their business seriously interrupted. The President has done something toward the enforcement of the law, but not nearly enough, and the Republican leaders have thwarted him at every point. The very convention that spoke in its platform of the administration as "a wise and fearless one," was composed largely of the Senators and members of Congress who boldly opposed every effort to free the people from the clutches of the favor-seeking corporations.

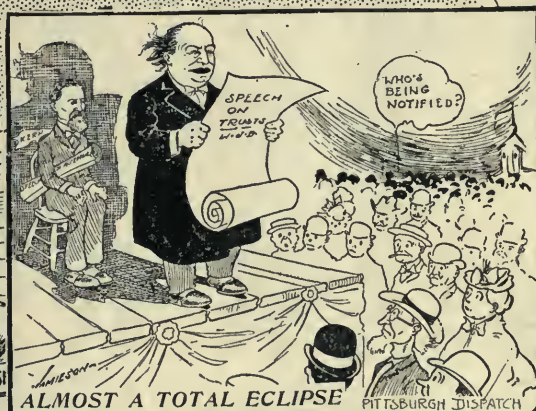


trust law. Why should he be put on the executive committee and then be given control of the speaking part of the campaign? If you talk to a Republican leader about penitentiary punishment for offenders he favors fining the corporation on the ground that it is impossible to



"In making his speeches from his front porch Mr. Bryan stands between two monstrous bronze figures. One has a grim, stand-pat expression; the other has a fierce, wide-open mouth. Visitors have named the one on the right 'Conservatism' and the one on the left 'Radicalism.'"—Press Dispatch.

S.F. CHRONICLE



William Bryan—"Oh, Miss Democracy, this is SO SUDDEN. MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

convict individuals, but when you urge fines you are told that fines are unjust to innocent stockholders. We favor both fine and imprisonment, but we think it is better to prevent monopolies than to first authorize them to prey upon the public and then try to punish them for doing so. Mr. Taft favors control of trusts instead of extermination, but after years of experience the people have learned that the trusts control the government.

Our platform does not stop with the enforcement of the law; it demands the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States.

Some Trust Evils.

From an economic standpoint a monopoly is objectionable. The moment a corporation secures a practical monopoly in the production or sale of any article certain evils appear which



A Sleepy Campaign.

—International Syndicate.

outweigh any good that can come from large production or control. Wherever private monopolies exist certain irresistible tendencies manifest themselves. First, it raises prices—this is the first thing thought of for the increasing profits. Then, in proportion as it becomes the only purchaser of the raw material it reduces the price of the raw material, and the producer of that raw material, having no other market, must accept the price offered. In this way, too, the profits of the corporation are increased. Third, a reduction in the quality of the product affords an opportunity for increasing profits. Fourth, reduction in wages follows wherever conditions will permit.

The business men of the country have felt the pressure of the trusts. The retailer has been compelled to enter into contracts which restrict his management of his own affairs. He has found the terms of sale and payment changed to his disadvantage and he has been forced to carry more and more of the risks of trade. He is convinced that there are no good trusts and that his only safety is in the Democratic plan which lays the ax at the root of the tree.

The Democratic party is the defender of competition and the only great party which is seeking to restore competition. Mr. Taft has in the discussion of this question, employed harsh words instead of argument. The word "socialistic" is hurled at the Democratic party and the Democratic platform. Now, as a matter of fact, it is Mr. Taft's party and not the Democratic party which has given encouragement to Socialism. While professing to abhor Socialism, the Republican party has gone half way toward Socialism in indorsing its fundamental principle. The Socialist bases his contention on the theory that competition is bad and that an economic advance is to be found in monopoly. The Socialist, however, wants the public to have the benefit of the monopoly, and, therefore, favors government ownership and operation of all the means of production and distribution.

The Republican party has gone almost as far as the Socialist party in the economic defense of the monopoly, but it permits the benefits of monopoly to be enjoyed by a comparatively few men who have secured a dominant influence in the government.

They Sneer at Socialism.

The Republican leaders have been in the habit of sneering at the Socialists, while blindly indifferent to the causes that have contributed to the growth of Socialism. The Democrats recognize that Socialists are honestly seeking a remedy for the "known abuses" admitted by Secretary Taft. Democrats dissent from the remedy proposed by the Socialists, believing that Socialists are mistaken and that the Democratic remedy is better, but it is time for thoughtful people to recognize that individualism can only be retained and defended by remedial legislation which will remove the abuses which have been allowed to fasten themselves upon the country. The Democratic party, believing in individualism, addresses itself earnestly to these abuses, and instead of ridiculing and maligning the Socialists, invites them, as it does Republicans, to examine the Democratic platform and the remedies proposed therein. It submits its plans to the honest citizenship of the country without regard to section or party.

Industrial independence is necessary to political independence. The free exercise of the rights of citizenship is impossible when a few men control

the industries in which millions are employed. God forbid that we should compel the wage-earners of the nation to address their petitions to trust magnates and ask for their daily bread. Already we have seen how prone the monopolist is to make employment depend upon the willingness of the employee to prostitute his ballot to the service of his corporate master.



Settle It Now!

This question should be settled now; we can not afford to bequeath it as a legacy of woe to a succeeding generation. The conscience of the people is already awakened, and the conscience is the most potent force of which man has knowledge.

Where law makes one righteous, conscience controls a hundred; where one is kept from wrongdoing by fear of prison doors a thousand are restrained by those invisible walls which conscience rears about us—barriers which are stronger than walls of granite. It is upon the conscience that human institutions rest, and without a stirring of the conscience no great reform is possible. To a national conscience already aroused we appeal, with the pledge that a Democratic victory will mean the ringing out of industrial despotism and the ringing in of a new era in which business will be built upon its merits, and in which men will succeed, not in proportion to the coercion they may be able to practice, but in proportion to their industry, their ability and their fidelity.—Washington Star.

PRESS ON BRYAN'S TRUST SPEECH

One Editor Thinks It Out of Focus and Another Believes Its Remedies Adequate.

If a man from Mars should land on this planet and permit Mr. Bryan to explain to him the meaning of trusts, the Martian visitor might think all human ills sprang from American trusts.



Dream of a Labor Leader.

—International Syndicate.

In a recent speech William Jennings Bryan demanded that trusts be broken up, that competition be restored, and that the door of opportunity be opened to the toilers of the land.

With some folk the word trust produces a fear similar to the exclamation "mouse!" uttered in the presence of nervous women, or like the cry of "mad dog!" on a hot summer's day.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are abuses by the so-called plutocracy of the country, we should not overlook the fact that there is a great

deal of humbug and pretense in Mr. Bryan's analysis. It should be remembered that the trust is one stage of the evolution of industry, and that it was preceded by at least six or seven other stages that made themselves manifest in American history. The fifth step in the evolution of industry was consummated in 1882 by the formation of the Standard Oil Trust. This did not last long under the original plans, but evolved into the present holding corporation system known as the American trust. This is considered the most effective form of preserving a community of interest that has as yet been devised.

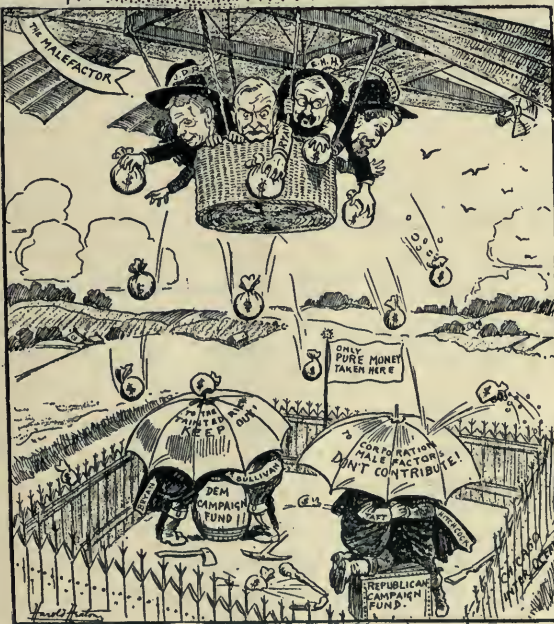
According to political economists the unhampered competition for which Mr. Bryan insistently clamors is a mere dream. Under unlimited competition, the motto of which is "every fellow for himself and the devil take the hindmost," there would be the inevitable destruction of a majority of all persons engaged in business. It would be the survival of the fittest under the harshest possible conditions.

To our way of thinking the great owners of natural opportunities who have acquired their wealth under economic conditions over which they had no control have devised a form of co-operation that might be capable of the greatest good with the least possible evil. It is not the trust as such that should be fought or destroyed as Bryan would have it, but the evils that now and then cause oppression.—San Francisco Globe.

Democratic Remedies.

Over against this indefinite program of the Republican party, as announced at Chicago, this apathy and indifference of the Republican candidate, for whom the trust interests are all enlisted, Mr. Bryan places the proposed positive reforms which the Democratic platform announces and to which he is pledged. First, the Democrats would insist on the removal of the tariff from imports which compete with trust-made goods. Mr. Taft specifically declared against this, for fear some small competitors of the trusts could not live without "protection"—at the expense of the consumer. Second, the Democrats would favor a law preventing a duplication of directors among competing corporations, so checking the evil of community of interest manipulation. Third, they would create a license system for all corporations controlling more than twenty-five per cent of the production of any article which should also "protect the public from watered stock and prohibit the control by such corporation of more than fifty per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States," and should demand that cut-throat prices to kill competition be prohibited. All these provisions, Mr. Bryan argues with much and convincing force, would not extirpate or destroy industry, as Mr. Taft has insisted, but would restore business to the healthy competitive basis.

Whether all the remedies suggested are practicable, whether they could be elaborated into a working system is matter of speculation. The license plan in particular would need most careful consideration with its arbitrary fixing of the limit of production. But whatever criticism and quali-



fication may be made the Democrats do propose a definite program of reform; they not only recognize, as the Republicans do, that present conditions need amendment, but they submit a plan for amendment, of which many of the features at any rate strike the average citizen as wise and

sensible—that is as calculated to accomplish results.

Mr. Bryan's speech should be useful in the campaign as being a clear and calm exposition of the Democratic trust program. It is argumentative and expository throughout, unimpassioned in its analysis, earnest and straightforward in its discussion, and elevated in its conclusion. It presents the Democratic case in a way "to be understood by the people."—Indianapolis News.

Bryan's Plan Unconstitutional.

The measures which Mr. Bryan wishes adopted would have to run the gauntlet of the Supreme Court. His platform would "make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a Federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as twenty-five per cent of the product in which it deals." There are no exceptions. The corporation which manufactures goods under a patent to which it has the exclusive right is included. So is every corporation that makes some specialty, though the value of its annual output may not exceed \$100,000. The twenty-five per cent limit, says Mr. Bryan, is "an arbitrary one," dividing corporations which must take out licenses or be punished and those that need not take them out. What will be the opinion of the Supreme Court of that arbitrariness?

If one of those trusts which in one breath Mr. Bryan proposes to extirpate and in another to regulate were to control more than fifty per cent of the total product he would reduce its productivity. He would force it to sell off enough of its plants to reduce its production below what he sets down as the danger line. It looks like

a simple matter to him to force a corporation to sell a certain percentage of its property, but how would the Supreme Court view it? That is a matter Mr. Bryan does not venture to go into.

Mr. Taft has as keen a perception of the evils of trusts as Mr. Bryan has. But being a clever thinker, a better lawyer, and a closer student of national industry, he is aware of the futility of Mr. Bryan's batch of alleged remedies. He does not hesitate to say so. Mr. Bryan responds cleverly, but not convincingly. He says his own policy would work wonders, but he does not show how it could accomplish anything except confusion.—Chicago Tribune.

A Second Class Trust Buster.

Mr. Bryan's speech on trusts scarcely attained the high level of statesmanlike, calm and oratorical suavity which it was our pleasure to note in the case of his address on the tariff. We observe the following particulars of marked deterioration:

The candidate's tone about trusts is nervous and his arguments are somewhat vague, as if Mr. Bryan felt himself uncomfortably pushed and worried by Mr. Roosevelt's splendid examples of demagogic denunciation. Mr. Bryan seems to have considered it necessary, while showing that Mr. Taft is lukewarm and ineffectual as compared with Mr. Roosevelt on the general subject of private monopoly and predatory wealth, to exhibit himself, Mr. Bryan, as easily Mr. Taft's superior and probably Mr. Roosevelt's equal in fervor in all the latter's specialties of trust busting, while much more logical and intellectually respectable in his "policies." The result is a tangle of cross purposes and a blur of ideas which is calculated to confuse the intelligent. The speech is out of focus.—New York Sun.

The Crop's for Taft

Though Bryan hurls his thunderbolts
With most convincing sound,
And though his arguments may be
With oratory crowned,
He might as well just spare himself,
The worry of each shaft,
For, bent on filling up the barns,
The wheat crop is for Taft.

Though Roosevelt in his study sits
And ponders deep, the while,
To give his friend the benefit
Of all his tricks and guile,

He might as well just save himself
The trouble of his craft,
For, overflowing in the bins,
The corn crop is for Taft.

Though orators on either side
Appeal to head and heart,
To tender nerves of pocketbooks
And passion's fiery dart,
They might as well just save their breath
From speeches fore and aft,
For, whitening throughout the South,
The cotton crop's for Taft.
—McLandburgh Wilson in New York Sun.



—Denver Post.

THE INDEPENDENCE CAMPAIGN

THOMAS L. HISGEN, CANDIDATE OF THE NEW NATIONAL PARTY
FOR PRESIDENT, STATES PARTY PRINCIPLES AND SPEAKS IN
EVERY STATE OF THE UNION

ONE of the chief elements of interest in the present campaign is speculation as to the size of the vote that four of the "forlorn hope" parties are likely to cast on November third. With the exception of the Prohibition vote, which many believe will draw largely from the Republicans, there is practical unanimity of opinion that Hearst's Independence party, Debs' Socialist party, and Watson's Populist party will heavily detract from the Democratic vote.

Walter Wellman, writing in the *Chicago Record-Herald*, sees the Bryan-Hearst situation in this way: "Hearst's knife is reaching for Bryan's vitals. The war which this

ambitious editor is making, and is going to make, upon the Democratic candidates, promises to provide one of the most picturesque if not important features of the presidential campaign. It may be important, too, for in the event of a close contest in such states as New York and Illinois Hearst's opposition might easily prove to be the determining factor."

What adds to the uncertainty of the situation is the fact that it is impossible to foretell where the greater part of the vote of organized labor, aggregating about two millions, will be cast, whether it will go to Bryan or Hearst, or be divided among the three parties. Indications in this connection

are contradictory. On Labor Day Bryan was enthusiastically received by labor in Chicago and on the same day Hearst was as wildly cheered by large labor audiences in

Iowa. The Independence party candidate for President, Thomas L. Hisgen, of Massachusetts, is making a speaking tour of the country that is to include every state.

HISGEN EXPOUNDS VIEWS

Candidate of New Party Tells What It Stands for and Asks Support of Nation.

I believe that a new party is necessary to accomplish the reforms our platform calls for, because the leaders of old parties are either insincere in their advocacy of reforms or unsound in their proposed plans of reform.

The rank and file of each of the old parties are sharply divided over the support of reform measures and policies.

There are reform Democrats and reform Republicans, and there are stand-pat Democrats and stand-pat Republicans.

The only way to unite the reform elements of both the old parties is in a new party, and the only way to defeat the reactionary elements of both the old parties is with a new party.

Thanks to present senseless division of reform or progressive elements, the control of government has slipped away from the people into the hands of machine politicians and party bosses.

I believe that the first essential of all reform is to take the conduct of public affairs out of the hands of special interests and their tools, the corrupt bosses, and to restore it to the hands of the people.

The Direct Primary.

To accomplish this I heartily advocate, as do our platform, direct nominations, the initiative, the referendum and the recall.

The direct primary is spreading rapidly throughout the states of the South and the West. Wherever the direct primary goes the party bosses disappear. The party convention and its dummy delegates are the boss' tools. Destroy them, and the boss is powerless.

The right to initiate legislation, and, on occasion arises, to pass upon and reject legislation, is the purest popular government, and is condemned by those who have lost faith in the right and the ability of people to govern.

Specially valuable is the referendum, where franchises and other public property are sought to be disposed of.

Hand in hand with these measures of popular government goes the right of recall. When an official elected for a term of years demonstrates his unfitness or betrays the public trust early in his term, there should be a speedy and simple way of recalling or getting rid of him, instead of leaving him in office working public mischief and at the same time strengthening his hands by the use of patronage.

Strict Publicity Plank.

Upon this great issue of genuine popular government the Republican platform is silent, and the Democratic platform, gravely submitting the question, "Shall the people rule?" ignores the very existence of either the direct primary, the referendum or the recall. Moreover, Mr. Bryan declares that he regards the omissions of a platform as binding as its declarations.

I believe, furthermore, that to obtain genuine popular government the corruption of money must be eliminated, and I indorse our platform declaration, which not only calls for full publicity of campaign contributions, as do the platforms (but not the legislation) of the Republican and Democratic parties, but which prohibits, as they do not, the use of any money in elections except



Gompers' Opinion of Cannon.

—Pittsburg Dispatch.



Is This a Nature Fake? United They Stand.



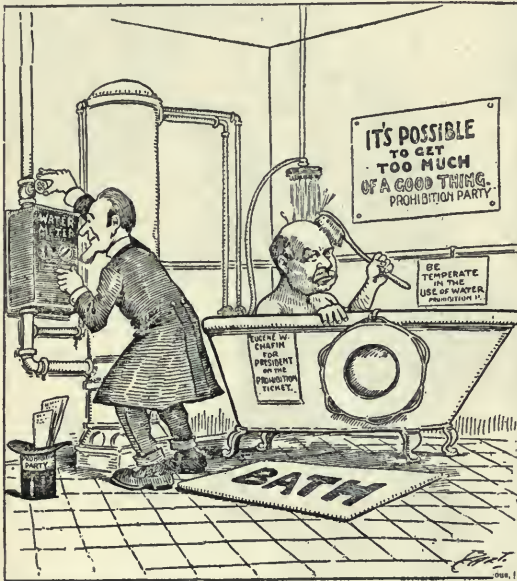
He Looks Like a Healthy Youngster.
Hearst But Not to Bryan.

for meetings, literature and the necessary traveling expenses of candidates.

Given a genuine popular government the question at once arises: What constructive measures and reforms do you propose to put into effect with it? Here we are emerging painfully and slowly from panic and unnatural and unnecessary business depression. Impoverished investors, exasperated business men and idle workingmen will no longer be baited with shifty evasions, crafty straddles and empty promises. They want to know this time.

Plain Talk Is Needed.

With the cost of living constantly increasing, with competition stifled, individual opportunity in business steadily lessened, and a ban placed



Since Prohibition Candidate Was Nearly Drowned He's Shy of Water, Too.

—Minneapolis Journal.

at the same time upon the right of laborers and farmers to organize for their own protection, the business man, the workingman and the farmer want plain speaking. This they get pre-eminently in the Independence party platform, and I confidently submit its clean-cut declarations to my fellow citizens.

As a business man it seems to me to be a first essential to national prosperity that there should be economical and businesslike conduct of public affairs. Extravagant appropriations, due largely to a horde of unnecessary officials and log-rolling legislation for purely political purposes, mean higher taxes; and all taxes, whether direct or indirect, as our platform declares, come out of the pockets of the people and necessarily add to the ever-increasing cost of living.

Economical and prudent administration is a matter that was necessarily avoided in the Republican platform, and barely considered worth mentioning by the Democrats.

Handling of Trusts.

No business man has more reasons than I to insist on strict enforcement of the law against oppressive trusts and criminal monopolies. but I would substitute conviction of criminals for reckless and disturbing threats and denunciation.

Furthermore, I believe, as our platform declares, in jail for the responsible offender, instead of fines that are in reality imposed on stockholders or collected from the consuming public.

Our platform condemns the evil of overcapitalization and demands as a primary necessity for sounder business conditions the enactment of laws, both state and national, to prevent watering of stocks, dishonest issues of bonds and other forms of corporation frauds. I believe that stock watering and dishonest financiering have been potent factors in bringing on the country's business troubles. I believe, furthermore, that stock watering has been both the means and the motive for the launching of nine-tenths of the great trusts.

The way to curb the formation of trusts is to root out the great motive for their organization, and this is accomplished when you prevent the issuing of fictitious and inflated securities.

Protection of Labor.

The trusts have grown and fattened upon Republican rule, and the Democratic platform has nothing to offer on the subject but a fanciful scheme of federation license and meddlesome and ineffectual regulation and inspection.

To another anxious body of the country's producing classes, the nation's workingmen, the Independence party's platform proposes definite, plain and concrete measures, where the old parties deal in attempts to delude and mislead. In one breath, as an appeal to certain financial interests, they vie with one another in reverence for the courts, while in another breath they covertly assail judicial decisions and procedure as a supposed sop to organized labor.

Regulation of court rules and practice, however desirable, falls far short of being the goal for which labor has been waging its long struggle. Fair wages, reasonable hours, sanitary conditions, safe appliances, protection from convict, pauper and Asiatic labor; abolition of child labor, trial by jury and prohibition of "black-lists" are the objects for which workingmen have combined, and their protest is against being branded as outlaws because of having so combined.

Writ of Injunction.

I believe, as the Independence party does, in

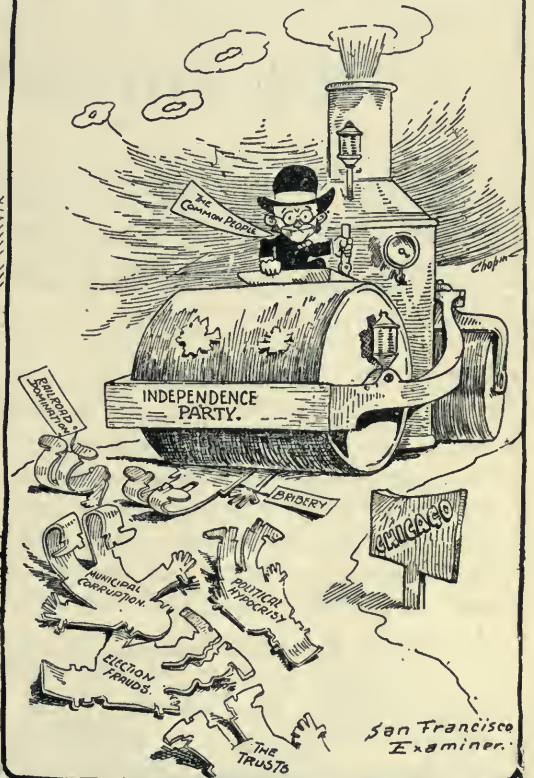
NOW FOR THE PEOPLE!



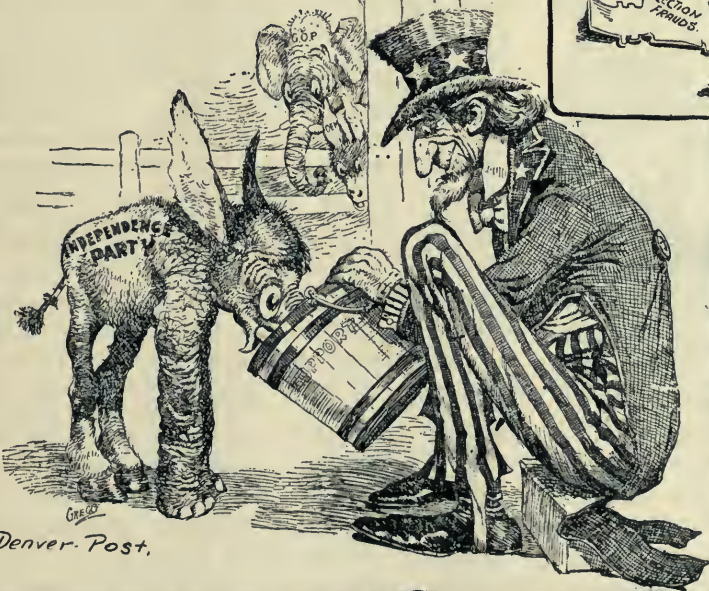
N.Y. American

Does It Sound Like Vox Populi, Uncle?

Another Steam Roller



San Francisco Examiner



Denver Post

New Candidate for Admission to the Steam Rollers' Union.

Will He Live to Grow Up?

organizations among workingmen designed to increase the effectiveness of human effort and improve the conditions of human life and labor, and that such organizations should not be classified as in criminal restraint of trade.

I stand firmly on the Independence party plank that gives the American workingman the American right of trial by jury before he shall be deprived of his liberty, and that forbids the use of the writ of injunction in labor disputes until after a jury trial upon the merits.

The criminal courts are competent to deal with

criminal acts whenever occasion arises, and the civil courts should no longer be permitted to be used, even unconsciously, as instruments of intimidation, by writs procured upon one-sided affidavits whose statements of facts would never stand the light of a jury trial.

When the Independence party's labor planks are compared with the Republican plank, which all agree is a fraud, or with the Democratic plank, which requires a Constitutional lawyer to expound, I do not believe that any living man can deliver the workingmen's vote either to Bryan or Taft.—New York American.

NEW THEORY IN BANKING

ADVOCACY OF FEDERAL GUARANTY OF BANK DEPOSITS BY MR. BRYAN HAS AROUSED A NATION-WIDE DISCUSSION OF THE PLAN
—THE EAST HOSTILE TO THE IDEA—THE OKLAHOMA LAW

A MATTER that has created great interest in banking, financial, and political circles, as well as widespread popular interest, is the working of the Oklahoma law for the guaranty of bank deposits and the declaration of Mr. Bryan for a Federal law of this kind. The idea is almost universally condemned in the East, even the *New York World*, which is trying hard to support Bryan, failing to approve the plan. Mr. Taft repudiates the idea in these words:

"Fundamental objection to the proposed plan to guarantee deposits in national banks is found in the fact that it puts a premium on and is an inducement to reckless banking.

"The tendency would be to induce exploitation, manipulation and the use of assets of banks in a speculative way. It would promote speculation at the expense of fellow bankers, and that ultimately means at the expense of the depositors. Any proposition as to the amount of the tax that should be assessed, as based on the present rate of loss, is on an erroneous basis, as the danger of loss of deposits is increased vastly by the proposed system, so that the percentage of the tax would have to be vastly increased."

The plan finds much favor in the Middle West, particularly in Kansas. A vigorous upholder of the idea is the *Indianapolis News*, which replies to Mr. Taft's objection in this way:

"We are told that bank guaranty would cause bankers to become reckless and scoundrelly because they would know that their losses would be made good out of the guaranty fund. But how would it produce rascality? Would not the rascal lose his business? Bankers in every community know what is doing in the banks. Would they, under a guaranty law, sit quietly and see recklessness go the pace? They would be bound together like brothers in a lodge to restrain the weak and erring. But more than this, the only bank guaranty law that we have—the Oklahoma law—prescribes regulations as to character and capital by which the State Banking Board sees that both are sufficient before a bank is authorized. We could as easily make additions to the national law, demanding a higher standard, if necessary."

In justice to Mr. Bryan it should be pointed out that there seems to be a widespread misapprehension as to the nature of

the Government guaranty that he advocates. Many seem to think that he argues for direct guaranty by the Government, whereas it is a governmental requirement that there shall be a guaranty by the banks themselves from a mutually raised fund.

BRYAN ON BANK GUARANTY

Candidate Points Out Desirable Features of the Oklahoma Law.

In a speech at Topeka, Kansas, Mr. Bryan made the following statements regarding bank guaranty:

A bank asks deposits on the theory that the depositor is sure of the return of his money, and the law sought to make the facts conform to the theory. The depositor, the community and the banker himself will be benefited by legislation which will give to every depositor the assurance that that which is committed to the keeping of the bank will be available to meet his needs at any time.

A bank recently failed in Oklahoma; within forty-eight minutes after the notice of suspension, the officer in charge had authority to pay all depositors, and then the banking board proceeded to collect the assets of the bank and to prosecute the officials criminally. When the business was closed up, the stockholders passed a resolution thanking the State Board for its prompt action, the action of the board being a protection to the stockholders, as well as to the depositors and to the public generally.

An objection is sometimes made to the guaranty law that a "new bank would start up across the street," and, being able to promise its depositors absolute security through the guaranty law, could draw the deposits away from conservatively managed banks, by offering a higher rate of interest than the latter could pay. This objection is urged as if it were an unanswerable one. But let us see how easily it can be met. Since the law makes all of the banks liable for the obligations of each bank, the law should prohibit any abuse of this security by any bank, and in Oklahoma the Banking Board has already fixed the rate of interest that can be paid to depositors. According to the rules of the Banking Board, no bank is permitted to pay more than three per cent on short time deposits or more than four per cent on time deposits running for six months or more.

It has also been urged as an objection that under the guaranty system a big bank would have no advantage over a little bank. Even if this argument were sound, it could not weigh

The Oklahoma law of course applies to state banks only, and the situation has been somewhat complicated by the fact that Attorney-General Bonaparte has decided that the national banks have no right to participate in the guarantee plan.

against the advantages of the system, for banks are made for the people, not the people for the banks. While there are advantages in having big banks, the advantages are not sufficient to justify the jeopardizing of the depositor or of the business interests of a community.

But, as a matter of fact, the big bank would still have several advantages over the small one. In the first place, it could make larger loans than the small bank. For instance, a bank with \$1,000,000 capital and surplus could, as at present, loan \$100,000 to one person, while a bank with \$100,000 capital and surplus could only loan \$10,000 to one person. This advantage would in itself draw to the large bank the large deposits and the men doing business upon a large scale, for deposits follow accommodations.—San Francisco Examiner.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS

Except in the Middle West Most Editors Object to the Innovation.

The deposit guaranty idea seems to be making its way in the face of the frowns of the financiers of New York and the objurgations of the



Ball Game Versus Banking.

elect who do not want it because they do not—and if you want it you do not know anything! It never has been and it shall not be. But are not we going a little fast? Never has been? When the National Government deposits money in banks any and everywhere, does not it insist on having its deposit guaranteed? Yea, verily, it does. When public funds of any kind are deposited in banks, do the custodians thereof have a guaranty? They do. What was the last law that we passed in Indiana concerning the custody of public funds, but that they should be deposited according to bids received guaranteed,

any fund would be a burden on the banks and at the same time forestalls objection to the plea thus: If unsecured, the losses have been so small, what is the objection to having all depositors made secure? The effects of this security, Mr. Bryan shows, would be felt in every financial relation, while as to stimulating speculation and reckless banking he makes it clear that not a law for security that we have now, such as examinations, etc., would be withdrawn. There would be the same amount of capital required and every inducement to safe banking that exists now.—Indianapolis News.

Government Not a Banker.

The United States may go into the banking business, but probably will not. Should it do so, however, it would monopolize the business by driving all others out of it. If the United States is to guarantee bank deposits it will, of necessity, absorb the entire business; because it must also control the loans and direct the entire management of the banks. Responsibility of the Government to depositors will compel the Government to hold the entire business in its hands. From this conclusion there will be no possible escape.

Mr. Bryan asks: "Why should not the Government make the depositors in the National banks secure?" Because the Government has not absolute control of the National banks. It has supervision, but not ownership. If it is to guarantee deposits it must put itself directly and completely in the place of the banker. Then we should have a government of centralized power indeed.

It is argued, however, that panics would be avoided by guaranty of deposits by Government; since depositors, knowing their money was safe, would not demand it. Doubtless there is something in this statement; yet it does not answer the objection that losses suffered through reckless banking would have to be made good at the expense of prudent banking—that is, in the final analysis at the expense of those persons who use the banks legitimately—whether as depositors or borrowers—and should not be taxed, even indirectly, to make up losses caused by others. There can be no insurance of bank deposits that is not paid for; and they who get the benefit of the insurance must pay it.—Portland Oregonian.

Would Encourage Speculative Spirit.

The guaranteeing of deposits would encourage the speculative spirit among the less conservative bankers. They are held in restraint now by the knowledge that they are imperiling the money of depositors when they become venturesome. Remove that restraint by guaranteeing deposits and bankers who are inclined to be reckless would take mad chances and make haz-



New York Has Not Closed the Wall Street Races.

and interest accounted for? Indemnity bonds are an accompaniment of all such deposits. It is only the private depositor who is told that his deposit shall have no guaranty and who is told that the idea is simply a crazy populist doctrine.

Under six months' operation of the law in Oklahoma the secured banks gained more than four and a quarter millions in deposits, while the unsecured banks lost more than a million, which in the proportion of numbers made the difference of about fifty per cent in favor of the secured banks. The Oklahoma law raises a fund for protecting the depositor by a tax of one per cent on the deposits of the banks, and so far not a cent has been lost to the fund. Generally the loss to depositors in national banks has been but one-tenth of one per cent a year in forty years, which answers the criticism that the guar-

ardous investments they would not think of now.

Undoubtedly Mr. Bryan is as sincere in his advocacy of the guarantee plan as he was in his advocacy of free silver. He thinks the one will be the salvation of depositors, as he thought the other would cure all the monetary ills that humanity is subject to. But when he was preaching free silver the business men of the country were arrayed against him. So are they

As Bryan has swallowed the entire Democratic platform, which he doubtless created, he is noisily advocating that the Federal Government should guarantee all national bank deposits. The simplest tyro in financial science can see that the moment the Government compels a guaranty for national bank deposits, all state banks must become national banks or go out of business—for what citizen would deposit his money in a state



INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

THE EAST: "THOSE PESKY WESTERN CYCLONES!"

with few exceptions in this matter of guaranteeing deposits. That is because they know something about banking and he knows singularly little. Mr. Bryan must be given credit for an earnest desire to add to the happiness of his fellow men, but, unfortunately, about all the schemes to that end which he originates would do more harm than good if put in operation.—Chicago Tribune.

bank that gives no guaranty, when at no additional expense he might put his deposit in a national bank whose funds are guaranteed by the Government itself?

How can Mr. Bryan reconcile this ultra Hamilton doctrine of centralization with his previous pretenses of unabating devotion to the rights of states under the theory of John C. Calhoun, Jefferson Davis, and other predecessors in the fold of Democracy?—Sacramento Union.



TRAILING THE OCTOPUS.

—New York World.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY.

FINANCIAL WRITERS AND INDUSTRIAL EXPERTS UNITE IN PREDICTING A QUICK REVIVAL IN ALL LINES OF BUSINESS—FAILURE IN WALL STREET STIRS ANTI-GAMBLING SENTIMENT

IT can not be denied that signs accumulate that business is not only reviving, but is soon to be in a much better condition. Mills are reopening, mines are increasing their output, railway commerce is increasing and banking indications are favorable. Doubtless it is difficult to collate all such information and give it its exact value, but we think it is incontestable that there is progress and that the hope of better things is universal. And that intelligent hope is a large factor in the situation, since confidence is at the basis of all business. Thus is the situation summed up by the *Philadelphia Enquirer*. Discussing the matter from the Governmental standpoint, which, in many ways,

is a good vantage ground from which to view the financial and industrial situation of the country, Assistant Secretary Coolidge of the Treasury Department recently gave the following interview in the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*:

"That busier times are at hand is indicated by a gradual improvement in conditions shown through the ordinary operations of the treasury. Our customs receipts are looking up. They have shown considerable improvement during the last few weeks, and while they are not yet restored to the figures of a year ago, we have every reason to look for a continued advance. Our internal revenue collections are also higher than they

were. For the current month they have run almost even with the receipts for the corresponding period last year. These are obvious causes for gratification.

"Our subtreasuries report an increase in demand for subsidiary and fractional coins. The demand for small coins is always a pretty good thermometer of business activity, and during the past year it has been very small indeed, but there has been a noticeable change in the past few weeks. It is also significant that fewer national bank notes are received for current redemption than was the case a few weeks ago. Ever since the first of January the increasing tide of bank notes for redemption has been unprecedented in volume. It is only within the last few weeks that we have noticed a turn in the tide, indicating, for one thing, that the bank currency is being gradually absorbed in business. These are some of the things which encourage us to look for better times."

And the business outlook is summed up as follows by the San Francisco *Chronicle*: "Data are so abundant with regard to recovery from former financial depressions and the difference in conditions between those periods and the present are so well understood that business men and economists have predicted the course of events at this time with great confidence and virtual unanimity. For months it has been generally agreed among all conversant with the situation that the year 1909 would be a prosperous year

with steadily rising markets, and that the beginning of the upward movement would be clearly seen when the autumn crop movement got under way.

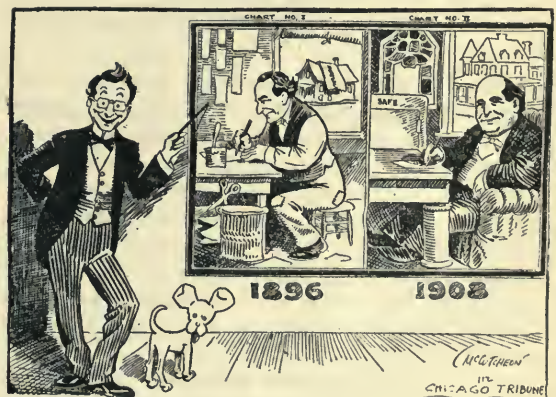
"Everything points to the correctness of these predictions. One after another the idle steel mills are starting up, which is evidence of increased orders for railroad supplies and structural material. The number of idle cars is being reduced week by week and the weekly decrease in the number of cars out of order shows that many railroads, at any rate, have found means to improve their rolling stock during the period of idleness. The mercantile agencies report about normal orders for the fall trade from most parts of the country. Money is superabundant in Eastern financial centers, and it is not only evident that cash will be abundant for moving the crops, but that the crops will be moved without seriously affecting the security market."

The failure of a prominent Wall Street banking house following alleged "rigging" of the market, has lighted again the volatile anti-Wall Street sentiment, which is always so easily ignited, and investigations are promised by the New York Legislature and the New York Stock Exchange itself. The misconduct charged is that of "wash" sales or "matched" orders, that is, prearranged buying and selling for the purpose of influencing the price of stocks.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS

Editors Almost Universally Predict Abundant Prosperity for the Country.

The Commercial National Bank of Chicago, of which former Director of the Mint Roberts is president, has been making a painstaking effort to discover exactly what conditions exist throughout the country and especially in the West. Its report is highly satisfactory—indeed, is so enthusiastic that it may be somewhat discounted and still give much satisfaction. Attention is called to the fact that the crops are being moved, that there is a great demand for money at crop centers, and that as soon as the farmers get the millions into their hands the demand for all



Professor Shows Advance in Prosperity.

sorts of commodities will be unusually large because in the last year no man has bought more than the mere necessities.

The country's stock of manufactured goods is unusually low and any increased demand means reviving business at manufacturing centers. In 1893 the panic came on and found an immense stock of goods on hand, which was sacrificed. Now the warehouses are almost empty. The increased demand for cars is an unfailing sign that things are beginning to move in a more normal manner. The report also calls attention to the fact that although we have passed through nine months of depression, never before has such a siege been borne so well. Few railways have

obliterated and men in all lines of business are working with their faces toward the light.

Interviews with leaders in all lines of business show that trade is booming. Steel mills, ear shops and manufactories of all kinds are reopening with full forces.

Interviews with heads of twenty great railway systems may be summarized in the statement that all expect a tremendous crop movement. This they say, will stimulate all lines of business. With crop funds circulating over the entire country, there will follow a permanent heavy traffic in merchandise, for stocks have been permitted to run to the lowest notch and must be built up rapidly.

Expect Deluge of Business.

The chief concern of railroad men now is to get their equipment in order to handle a big business, although all say they have foreseen the turn in affairs and are prepared to meet the deluge of business.

One of the best indications of returning prosperity is the activity in steel. Mills are booking large orders for structural iron. Bankers say there is plenty of money at very easy rates. Textile mills in the East say their orders are increasing. Manufacturers of automobiles say their output is bought two years ahead of the capacity of their manufactories, which is another striking evidence that money is plentiful.

The election bugaboo is held out still in many places as a deterrent to business awakening. A prominent official of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway expressed the sentiment of many business men with the declaration: "It is a case of business forcing itself forward in spite of politics."

The lessons of the business depression, however, have been well learned. Caution and conservatism have superseded blind confidence in continuous prosperity. In every branch of business the new season inaugurates not a boom, but a return to normal, healthful conditions.—Portland Oregonian.

Controller's Favorable Report.

Banking reports from financial centers indicate a marvelous rebound toward old-time prosperity.

It is admitted by all who know finance that nothing more quickly indicates confidence, or the lack of it, than do bank deposits. These are summarized in authentic reports.

The American Banker sees hope in a recent report of the Controller of the Currency. Conditions were then less hopeful when that was issued than today, yet that report has been like unto glad tidings.

The Controller shows that national bank deposits have increased \$61,894,418.74 in the last two months. Loans and discounts increased \$87,328,655.84. Total resources increased \$119,



A Wave of Prosperity.

—St. Louis Republic.

defaulted. Few manufacturing concerns have gone to the wall. Indeed, conditions as at present a few years ago would have been considered very good.

But the chief contention is that the farmer is the man with money and that he is going to spend it liberally. Surely there can be no discontent on the part of the farmers. For twelve years their prosperity has been unabated and no agrarian platform would be of any attraction to them.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Railroad Situation.

Prosperity, slowly perhaps, but none the less surely, is again spreading over the entire country. Traces of the recent depression are being

441,702.04, and there was an increase of capital stock amounting to \$6,738,930.41.

It is a comforting thing to again be able to contemplate increases rather than decreases and to comment upon up-building rather than down-pulling. It is marvelous to regard the recuperative power of the country—to discover how quickly it is able to throw off depression and recover its buoyancy as soon as the causes are cured or removed.

Other nations with different resources, different people and so vast a shutting off of its industries, so great a drop in confidence, so sudden a shock to its advancement would have taken years to recover lost ground. It is a wonderful and a most encouraging thing when one considers our recuperative powers and ability to be restored to times of prosperity.

There is an encouraging increase in loans and discounts, and mills throughout the country are beginning again. Work is to be furnished, therefore, to the multitude in centers of population. Truly, these are encouraging signs.—Fresno Herald.

Other Brief Opinions.

There is no place now for the pessimist; it is the day of the man who is looking and building for a better and a bigger prosperity than the country has yet known.—Atlanta Constitution.

There is all the more significance to the evidence of revival in the fact that this is a Presidential year, for in those years business men are prone to await the decision of the contest before embarking upon ventures which might be affected by a change in the national administration.—Denver Republican.

Take the tip, and get ready now to do business. Don't let the fact that this is a Presidential election year scare you even a little bit. Folks will eat and drink and wear clothes and build homes regardless of the political complexion of the next lodger in the White House.—Boston Globe.

There never was a better time than the present for making good investments or developing solid enterprises. The trend is all toward prosperity.—Washington Post.

It is clear now that the restoration of normal activity and prosperity in industry and commerce will come much sooner than it did in the years following the latest preceding crisis which in any respect corresponded with the business cataclysm of last October.—Cleveland Leader.

Thirteen banks and trust companies, with twice as many branches, closed their doors last fall, locking up \$89,000,000. All are now reopened or merged, and every dollar of the money is safe. If this fact could be as widely read as was the panic news seven months ago it might be well.—New York World.

The Cowboy's Lament

(The automobile is supplanting the cow pony in the Texas roundup. They have been successfully introduced upon a number of ranches.—News.)

The ol' cow pony had his faults—he'll never wear no wings—

An' he wouldn't high school none nor waltz in sawdust circus rings;

He only made twelve miles an hour, he sometimes tuckered out,

An' he wasn't but a one-hawse pow'r or sumpin' thereabout;

But all the same the bronk was game—

He went, an' that's a fac',

An' ye never clum down under 'um

An' tinkered on yer back.

He wasn't painted red or green—he wasn't trimmed in brass—

An' he didn't wear no plate-glass screen, nor honk when he 'ud pass;

He didn't have no searchlight on for lighti'n up the trail,

An' he didn't look good, bein' scrawn an' few wisps in his tail;

But then, by gum, you never come

To layin' in the dust

An' fixin' cogs till the prairie dogs

Was laughin' fit to bust.

He wasn't good fer all-day runs—he wasn't shiny black—

An' he couldn't take a dozen tons from here to hell an' back;

He wasn't swell like no machine with a nigger at the wheel,

An' you couldn't feed him gasoline an' call the same a meal;

But albeit he never quit,

An' he never drove ye daft

In under 'um till the kiyotes come

An' set aroun' an' laughed.

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

GREATEST INVENTORY EVER MADE

UNITED STATES PREPARES TO CATALOGUE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE NATION—WORK OF COMMISSIONS OUTLINED—DEPLETION OF AMERICAN SOIL—THAT WONDERFUL ALASKA WHEAT

THE Commission for the Conservation of the Natural Resources of the Nation has at last been formed and has begun one of the most important and far-reaching works ever undertaken by organized society. The task involves nothing less than the cataloging, with full description and scientific analysis, of the entire natural assets and resources of the nation. The first item is an actual inventory of all the natural resources of the country, "which we will venture to predict," says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, "will be the hugest inventory ever made up for any purpose."

The Commission is subdivided into four sections: Waters, Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, chairman; forests, Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, chairman; lands, Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, chairman, and minerals, Representative John Daltzell of Pennsylvania, chairman. The executive committee, of which Forester Gifford Pinchot is chairman, is composed of the four chairmen of the sections and one other member from each section. These latter members of the executive committee are all officials of scientific bureaus of the Government and, with Chairman Pinchot, are doubtless expected to do the actual work, with the aid of the clerks and stenographers who will be detailed for that purpose from the departments.

THE PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Composition of, and Work Outlined for, this Important Executive Body.

The work outlined by the executive committee of the National Commission for the Preservation of Natural Resources at its first meeting will be of the utmost value. The first item is an

There are twelve members in each section and the Commission includes many of the most distinguished men of the country.

An agricultural topic that had all the world agog for a few days recently, a topic more in line with the increasing than the preservation of the nation's resources, was the matter of that wonderful Alaska wheat. An Idaho man, prospecting for gold in Alaska, and finding none, espied a stalk of wheat of unusual size. Experimenting with the wheat he found that it would grow in Idaho as well as in Alaska, and he figured that it would yield 222 bushels to the acre. Newspaper mathematicians at once began to readjust civilization to the conditions caused by the new discovery for, inasmuch as the average yield of wheat is 12.5 bushels to the acre, it became at once manifest that wheat yielding 222 bushels would be worth more to the human race than all the gold of earth.

But no sooner had the public begun to inquire how best it could take advantage of this new road to wealth than the ubiquitous knocker began to intimate that the kernel of the thing might not be what it was cracked up to be. At last accounts people were able to read, without great acceleration of the heart, dispatches to the effect that the discoverer expected to realize \$1,000,000 from his 700 acres by selling the wheat for seed at twenty dollars a bushel.

actual inventory of all the natural resources of the country, which we will venture to predict will be the hugest inventory ever made up for any purpose. Another item is a codification of all the laws, state and national, which concern our dealings with our natural resources. When that work has been done the country will know the extent and nature of the resources from which I



UNCLE JOE CANNON LOOKS INTERESTED IN NATURAL RESOURCES EVEN IF HE DOESN'T ACT SO IN CONGRESS.

wealth can be produced and our methods of dealing with these resources at the present time. Then will come suggestions for betterment in our management. Several suggestions were made at a recent meeting, which was a sort of open meeting in which discussion was not confined to members of the executive committee. Professor Van Hise of the section of minerals tentatively proposed limiting or prohibiting the export of phosphate rock, wherein we suspect that he ran plump against the Constitution of the United States. Director Newell of the reclamation ser-

vice suggested a reclassification of lands as affected by irrigation and drainage. Some other suggestions were made and there will be plenty a little later.

The country is taking hold of this conservation work with a great deal of enthusiasm. Many states are showing a willingness to co-operate by the appointment of auxiliary state commissions. The Governors, constituting what has been dubbed the "House of Governors," are likely to be permanent factors in the movement, as well as all national societies whose objects are germane to



the work. The railroad companies will be helpful and the President by formal order has directed all persons connected with the Government to do their level best to help things along. There will be a general meeting of the Commission early in December, which it is hoped to make a veritable mass meeting of Governors and other dignitaries and magnates.

As the President was unable to secure from Congress a permanent commission with an independent establishment, he has accomplished his end for the time being by creating this executive commission, whose expenses can be borne from the general appropriations for the departments and Congress.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE CONSERVATION LEAGUE

Plans to Effect a Nation-Wide Organization to Check the Policy of National Waste.

The Conservation League of America in drawing up its statement of principles has but formulated in a comprehensive way the convictions of all observers who have looked with dismay upon the progressive waste of the country's natural resources. In declaring that the reckless destruction of the forests and the needless impairment of other sources of natural wealth threaten the material basis of our prosperity with exhaustion the league does not deal in hyper-

bole. It is restating facts that have become a commonplace of knowledge and yet cannot be too frequently emphasized.

It is apparent that recognition of this peril is very general in America today, and the league starts upon its work of conservation with a public consciousness prepared to further its plans. Those who feel that much public wealth has already been sacrificed to the cupidity or shortsightedness of individual searchers after wealth must find consolation in the fact that the era of unnecessary waste is giving way to an era of economy. The danger line has not yet been crossed in America, and with the sort of hearty co-operation which seems assured the league, with its affiliated organizations in all parts of the country, should be able to check the menace.

Following upon a period of national extravagance in which the assumption seemed to prevail that the resources of the country were inexhaustible, this movement toward retrenchment is most gratifying. The league has defined its position and invited co-operation. The organizations which associate themselves with it are to be committed to nothing except the furthering of this common end and will incur no financial burden. It is to be hoped sincerely that the response will be general and the work of the league effective. Certainly the league is fortunate in having for its president Walter L. Fish-

er of Chicago, Ill. We must profit greatly by his ability and energy and his conscientious devotion to the tasks that he undertakes.—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE FORESTRY MOVEMENT

Little Land that Will Not Grow Trees—Public Learning Value of Forestry as Investment.

Ever since the Governors' conference at the White House in May the movement for the conservation of the natural resources of the country has shown encouraging advancement. A number of state executives have already appointed forestry commissions, some of them waterways commissions, and in several instances provision has been made for larger state supervision of minerals and mineral fuels. Other Governors are preparing plans for state development or conservation of natural resources, and even in those states that have already established progressive service in this direction, plans are under way for its enlargement. But the most immediate and marked results of the conference have been the activity in the direction of forestry. The preservation and the planting of trees have made an especially strong appeal to the country.

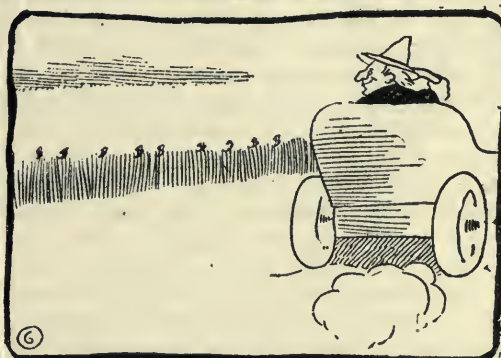
First of all, the advancement of forestry is

comparatively easy of accomplishment, provided, of course; public interest is aroused, for it is a proposition in which the individual landowner may and must take an active part, whether he owns much or little ground. With good public co-operation, the advancement of forestry is not necessarily an expensive undertaking, for a relatively small outlay will provide nurseries, furnish literature as to the kind of trees to plant in certain soils and establish such facilities as will, along with the generous provisions of the Federal Government, enable anyone who wants to plant trees to secure them at small cost. Obviously, the first thing to be done in the direction of general forestry extension is to convince the public that trees are a good investment, not only for their actual products, but also for their incidental uses. They are especially profitable to those who have tracts of land that are of little use except for trees. And there is comparatively little land that will not grow trees of some kind.

In this great scheme of conservation a duty devolves upon those who appreciate its importance to discuss it and advance it. Much depends on the town and country newspapers, which circulate widely among the farmers, and other landowners. These papers as well as the metropolitan dailies will be supplied with instructive



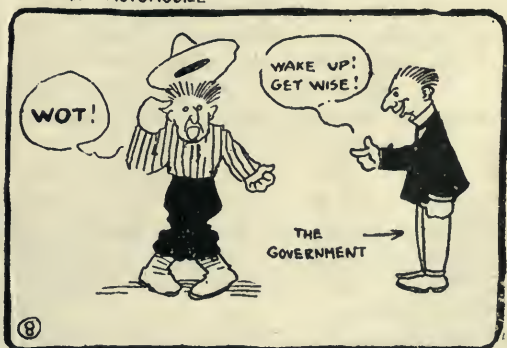
WHEN HE SELLS TO THE MARKET HIS 100,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT



HE WILL BE PROSPEROUS ENOUGH TO BUY AN AUTOMOBILE



THEN SELLS HIS 500 ACRES FOR 327 TIMES WHAT HE PAID FOR IT AND STARTS LIVING ON EASY STREET



WAKE UP

McBride
in ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN

matter through the national and state commissions. In the meantime they can carry forward the work in their own way, for the publishers of newspapers as a class are awakened to the great necessity of preventing waste of resources on the one hand and replenishing them—where that is possible—on the other.—Kansas City Star.

FOREST SERVICE ATTACKED

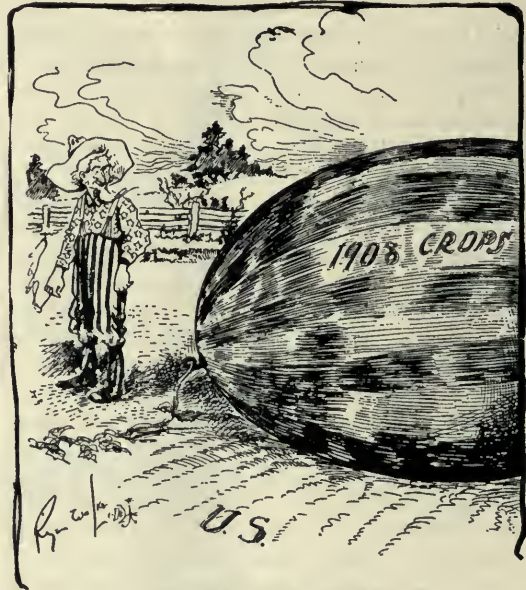
Criticism Regarded as Unfounded and Efficiency and Probity of Service Defended.

There is no question that the United States Forest Service is the most abhorred and hated institution which has been connected with our Government since the days when United States Marshals were set to hunting fugitive slaves, way back in the fifties. Its enemies, however, are only those who desire to convert the public property to their private use, and their undisguised hatred is the best evidence in the world that the forest service is doing its duty. No commendation, however strong, which ordinary citizens can bestow upon the service can be half so encouraging and comforting to its officials as the malignant attacks of such enemies as the service has.

One of the malignants, who happens to have a voice in our National Legislature, attacked the service in a speech in which he virtually declared the forest guards and rangers to be a band of murderous ruffians who were continually setting upon inoffensive citizens, and that one citizen had been actually shot because he would not give way to a ranger. Upon investigation the facts in this one concrete case were found to be that when a citizen on the reserve refused to obey orders, presumably lawful, the ranger did fire in the air as a warning, for which he was promptly discharged from the service—presumably for want of tact. He was a new man and all told, was but seven days in the service. It was also alleged as a glaring abuse that the rules of the service required employees to "wear uniforms." On investigation that proved not to be the case. It should be required and probably will be. It was also set forth with great indignation that the service maintained "costly steam yachts" for the use and solace of its employees. The facts are that in one or two forests which include navigable lakes motor launches are maintained as a quick and economical means of transporting fire fighters and performing the regular patrol work of the forests.

That charges of that nature should be made on the floor of Congress is conclusive evidence that no real abuses in the service could be found. They will establish the service more firmly than ever in the public regard. The days when public

property can pass in a wholesale way into private possession are about over. The Nation is aroused to the conservation of its remaining resources for the good of all and not for the benefit of a few, and all vicious attacks upon any of



It Looks Good to Him.

—International Syndicate.

the conserving agencies will be regarded simply as evidence of the bad character of those who make them. Criticism leading to improvement will be heartily welcomed by the service itself.—San Francisco Chronicle.

DEPLETION OF AMERICAN SOIL

Secretary Wilson Believed to Have Erred in Statement that Deterioration Is Not in Progress.

If a dispatch from Des Moines is correct, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has made a declaration which we think is misleading. The dispatch says that in an address at the Iowa State Fair the Secretary said that after a prolonged investigation the Department of Agriculture was ready to say conclusively that American land is not wearing out. On the contrary, he said, that its productivity on the whole is larger today than ten years ago. We think this statement misleading in its suppression of the fact that the maintenance of the productivity of the soil to par or nearly par with its original productivity is largely due to the extensive use of fertilizers in recent years. To deny that a considerable amount of American land has been wholly exhausted or greatly deteriorated by wasteful and unscientific methods of farming

would be to ignore a condition that calls for reform. It is notorious that considerable areas of land in Virginia and Maryland were long ago exhausted by continuous tobacco culture, and it is equally notorious that many farms in New England have been exhausted till they can now be bought for a trifle. It is also true that a great many farms in the middle Western States are not so productive now as they were fifty years ago, though they are by no means exhausted beyond the possibility of restoration.

Increased Use of Fertilizers.

The process of restoration has been going on by increased use of fertilizers, the necessity of which American farmers were very slow to recognize. The exhausting process was continued to the danger point before the restoration process was begun in earnest, and if the average productiveness of American lands is now nearly that of a few decades back it is due to the much freer use of fertilizers now than formerly. Twenty or thirty years ago no fertilizer was used ex-

cept barnyard manure, and not much of that; now our farmers and gardeners use much more of that than formerly and a great deal of manufactured fertilizers besides.

In 1860 the value of the entire output of fertilizer factories in the United States was \$891,344; in 1870 it was \$5,815,118; in 1880 it was \$23,650,795; in 1890, \$39,180,844 and in 1900, \$44,657,385. The business is larger now than ever before and manufactured fertilizers more extensively used. It is this with the substitution of better farming methods and the great increase of intensive farming and truck gardening that is keeping up the average productiveness of American lands. The fact remains, however, that extensive areas of land have been practically exhausted or greatly deteriorated by slovenly farming methods and that there is great need of warning against them. In so far as the Secretary of Agriculture conveyed the impression that American lands are incapable of exhaustion he should recall and correct his utterances.—Indianapolis News.

The House of the Heart

'T is never a castle I build me,
For my soul to spend its gain;
Nor battlements high that assail the sky
On the wonderful coast of Spain.
I fashion no towers of granite
To sweep a blossoming plain,
When my heart doth dream of the glamour and
gleam
Of the magical coast of Spain.
For what were I in a castle?
And what were its splendors vain
To a quiet heart which has small part
In the glorious coast of Spain?
I should fear the marbled silence
With never a blemish or stain—
The tapestried halls; the encompassing walls
That flaunt on the coast of Spain.

'T is a home for my heart I build me,
When my fancy skims the main
And touches the shore that dreamers adore—
The marvelous coast of Spain;
Sweet and small and low-lying,
Glad for the sun and the rain,
For the stars of night and the dawn's faint light
On the sapphire coast of Spain.

Oh, my House of the Heart I call it—
And it knoweth naught of pain,
For there's rest of strife in the beautiful life
They live on the coast of Spain.
'T is a dwelling for love I fashion,
Where my soul shall spend its gain,
And find release in the perfect peace
Of the blissful coast of Spain.
—Emery Pottle in Success Magazine.



LIFE ON THE FARM

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT APPOINTS COMMISSION FOR UPLIFTING RURAL CONDITIONS—TELLS HOW TO BRING UP BOYS AND AIR BEDROOMS—PRESS OBJECTS TO SUCH PATERNALISM

ONE of the favorite projects of President Roosevelt, as well as of many other men and women, is to stem the cityward tide of humanity that is depopulating many sections of the country, and create such a condition in the rural regions that a natural movement of population in the other direction, from city to country, will be established. The *San Francisco Globe*, discussing this subject, the local conditions mentioned being applicable to almost any other section of the country, speaks thus suggestively:

"In all ages the land has been the renewer of the strength of the human race.

"The Greeks, who idealized everything, presented this truth in the fable of Antaeus.

All who came to subdue him found that when he was thrown upon the ground he rose stronger than before, and was finally subdued and slain by holding him in the air where he could not touch his mother earth.

"Sociologists write upon the weakening of the race by crowding population in the cities. The loss of time and strength in cities, the rearing of children in crowded tenement quarters, the evils of child labor reflected in future generations, are all elements in racial decay. Man, having no contact with the soil, wastes away.

"Take San Francisco as an example among cities. Crowded ferries, overtaxed thoroughfares, delays in going to and from work and

business, deterioration of food by the waiting of meals, the nervous strain on the bread-maker waiting for the bread winner to come, all count against the physical well-being and mental balance that go to make strong men and women. Back of it all is the strain of competition caused by the lure of a city.

"Now turn to another view. Within reach of these struggling and straining crowds are the opportunities for a freer and more independent life and of renewed strength on the soil. There men do not hunt for a job, nor live on little until they find it. There men are their own landlords and their own employers. The bread-winner knows no boss but himself, except possibly his wife. There is no delay getting home to dinner after the

day's work and no scanting of food on the table.

"In other words, the prosperity and happiness of all will be increased by reaching a proper equilibrium between city and country population. 'Back to the land' is a cry of the race now, as in all time."

While favoring, in a general way, this policy of improving farm life and creating a public sentiment in its favor, the press of the nation is not a unit in its support of the President's methods of bringing about the desired conditions. Many editors, as extracts given below will show, believe that the creation of an executive commission for the investigation of farm life borders dangerously on the paternalistic.

LIFE ON THE FARM

President Roosevelt is to Ascertain What, if Anything, Is Wrong About It.

There is no aspect of human—and we might say animal—life which does not interest the President or which he apparently deems unworthy of the attention of Congress. He has appointed a "commission," consisting of Professors L. H. Bailey of Cornell University, Henry Wallace of Des Moines, Ia., President K. L. Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Walter H. Page, a New York editor of magazines, and, of course, Forester Gifford Pinchot, which is to consider "country life" and tell him all about it, so that he can tell Congress, which he engages to do in a special message some time next winter. What the President wishes to be informed about is whatever affects the economic or social interests of the American farmer and which may also be a proper subject for national legislation. He does not ask the commission to make extended original investigations, but to prepare for him a summary of "what is now known" of conditions which affect life in the rural districts.

Farmer Falling Behind.

What the President desires is evidently to discover whether there is anything which Congress can do which will enable the farmer to get better prices for his crops, or to get larger crops, or to assist him to so spend the proceeds as to live a happier life than he lives now, and a life so attractive to the young people of the farm that they will be less likely to leave it and flock to the cities. According to the President's opinion, the farmer, upon whose industry the lives of all

of us depend, is falling behind in the race of life. He does not, the President seems to think, get all that ought to be coming to him. Presumably the President will discover from the report of the commission that the fundamental trouble is in the lack of power among the farmers to organize themselves and stay organized. With all other classes organized more or less strongly against him, the farmer remains unorganized. As an individual he is engaged in the hopeless task of struggling with organizations. Capital is as well organized as it needs to be and is always competent to make new organizations to meet new conditions. Labor is organized and remains organized by the coercive power of its own organizations. There is nobody in the world, however, to help organized farmers, if they were organized, boycott scab farmers who sell potatoes below the union price, if there were a union price. All society, organized and unorganized, instinctively favors the farmer who sells produce at the lowest price, whether it deprives other farmers of "the living wage" or "the American standard of comfort" or not.

The Farmer a Capitalist.

Unquestionably the farmer belongs to the capitalist class and can succeed best by whatever methods are most profitable for other capitalists, but he does not willingly adopt them and can but rarely be induced to do so. This is so well recognized that politicians appeal to him with the same arguments and inducements which they offer to those whose labor is combined not with their own capital but with that of others to produce commodities. The President has never tackled a deeper problem than that of what is

the matter with the farmer and how to cure it. If his commission touches bottom with it it will be a wonder. And yet there are not wanting examples in the world of governments which have attacked this problem, and at this distance appear to have done much toward its solution. So far as we know, the greatest measure of success has been reached by the Government of Denmark, which virtually compels Danish farmers to "combine" in certain industries. Possibly the President has that in mind. That, however, would be "un-American" and therefore bad.—San Francisco Chronicle.



The Commission Arrives.
—International Syndicate.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON FARM LIFE

How to Bring up Farm Boys, Consideration for Mother, and Ventilation of Bedrooms.

At the opening of a public library, at Jordanville, N. Y., recently President Roosevelt spoke as follows concerning the betterment of the conditions of farm life:

I am not only glad to come here because of this personal relationship of the donors, but because the idea represents part of what I regard as being the most important of the social movements of the century now opening, so far as our country is concerned. We have a right to be proud of the great progress our country is making in the way of population, material development etc., but it is not satisfactory to think that the great cities have gone ahead so much faster than the country districts.

You know that old saying that God made the country and man made the town. Well, it is

said that the last is not yet an improvement on the first. I am glad to see the cities grow, but not at the expense of the country. Their tendency to grow is not because of the opportunity they present to make great fortunes, but because of their tendency to be more interesting and attractive in themselves.

I hope in the course of a few decades to see the farmers bend their energies toward making life in the country more interesting and more attractive, and in educating our people to understand how really attractive our country life is at present. I sometimes get impatient with the individual who goes to the city because he can find no attraction in the country, but I am doubtful if the fault lies with him so much as with the fact that there is too much loneliness and isolation, a failure to take advantage of much that could be used with the expenditure of little energy.

I have done what I could to develop free rural mail delivery. I want to see it developed still further, the same as the telephone and the bicycle have been developed.

Places of Social Meeting.

I welcome the development of every agency that tends to increase the attractiveness of country life and develop the social side of it. I believe that more and more buildings like this could be used with advantage, not only because of the books, but because it can be used as a place for social meeting, and while you boys and girls can meet here for social improvement, it will be a place, I hope, where mothers will meet also. If I have got to choose any one whom I would put ahead of the Grand Army men, even, it would be the mothers.

I do not envy the idler—neither the idle son of a multi-millionaire nor the hobo. I have for both intense pity of the kind that is not akin to love, but to contempt.

The hardest worked individual on the farm is apt to be the mother or wife of the farmer. If you don't applaud them you ought to. I believe in the farmer economizing, but on himself, not on his wife. I am dead right on that. If you have got to drop some one drop one hired man rather than the hired girl.

I want to see buildings like this one used for mothers' meetings. It gives the women a chance to meet each other socially and it puts them in better trim for work.

All of us know that certain type of the best room in the farmhouse, the one that is kept so carefully that you could not hire the husband or the servant to go into it. Isn't that true? Cleanliness is next to godliness, but remember it is next to it, not ahead of it.

Teach your boy to work, for he has got to earn his own living, to pull his own weight. No one can pull it for him. He will be a drone and

THE FARMER GETS ADVICE NOT ONLY FROM THE PRESIDENT BUT FROM PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES AS WELL.



In 1896—Mr. Bryan tells the farmers how to keep from going broke



In 1908—Mr. Bryan tells the farmers how to get their just deserts.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

a drag if you do not let him do his own part. My ideal of a boy is one who will grow up and be able to support himself and a wife and children. To be fit to be an American citizen he has got to preserve his self-respect and conduct himself so as to wrong no one else.

Now and then you will hear the wise father, or one that thinks he is wise, dwell upon the fact that his boy is smart. If he means to be able, quick and to be trusted, then all right, but if by smartness is meant, as is too often the case, the kind of adroitness that sheers off into trick-

ery, or the kind of ability that is just off the line of honesty, then you should teach him that he is growing up to be an enemy of the Republic. Trickery is trickery if it takes the form of doing a man out of his day's work, of cheating in a grocery store or swindling on a great scale by stock gambling or the manipulation of railway securities.

Rascality is Big and Little.

I'm with you to the limit in trying to put a stop to the rascality of the big man. I'll go to any length to do it, and the big man knows it, but there never will be an end until the big man is made to know that what you object to is rascality itself and not rascality in a big man alone.

Rascality in the great and small is to be frowned upon in this Republic. Distrust equally the man who never sees dishonesty in the big man and the one who sees it only in the big man.

Fathers need the most preaching. Frequently the mothers who have had hard lives take the un-

wise course in attempting to benefit their daughters and sons by bringing them up free from hard knocks. Next to hardness of heart the least desirable quality is softness of head, and the mother or father should not try to bring up their child in that way. You don't get the right stuff out of these children for the next war, or you don't get decent citizens when there is not any war.

Bring them up to work, so that they shall recognize that an obstacle is not something to be shirked but to be overcome.

If there is one thing the farmer has the advantage of it is in the matter of fresh air. If you have your bedroom too stuffy you then get rid of that advantage. If your room is hermetically sealed and then if any air gets in and you catch cold you are no better off than if you were a dweller in a tenement. Such homely problems as these I cannot discuss, but I can suggest them to you for your discussion.—New York Sun.

GROUPING OF FARM HOUSES

A Unique Idea that Is Likely to Do Much to Revolutionize Rural Life.

The marked improvement of social conditions in the rural communities has been quite as noticeable as in other features of farm life. The effect of this progress has doubtless influenced the ambition on the part of the farmers to modernize their homes and establish a situation that will make, when fully developed, a home in the country more pleasant and desirable than life in the cities.

The really undesirable factor in life on the farm has been the isolation of the farmer and his family from the social and educational advantage afforded by the city. The lack of these advantages has discouraged the rural youth and resulted in a desertion from the ranks of the agriculturists alarming to the students of farm conditions.

The modern machinery for improving farm methods has minimized the actual labor necessary for the planting and the harvest seasons. The universal prevalence of up-to-date carriages has eliminated the old lumber wagon as the farming vehicle for transportation, and the automobile is now rapidly supplanting the carriage. The distance between the town and the country has, therefore, been obliterated and the most cordial social relations have thereby been established between the people of the city and the people of the country.

This improvement in social conditions will be still further developed when the rural communi-

ties themselves become more keenly awake to the possibilities of cultivating their social advantages. The mutual advantage from a material standpoint of building farm homes in groups wherever possible will appear when modern houses are erected. Four or five homes separated merely by a public highway will reduce the cost of plumbing, of sewerage and of lighting. But the advantage from the material viewpoint will be insignificant compared to this home grouping from a social standpoint and for adding to the attraction and pleasure of farm life—Kansas City Star.

THE PRESS DISAPPROVES

Many Editors Believe President Is Going Too Far in Effort to Uplift the Farmer.

The man in the country should welcome in the proper spirit whatever is offered for his own good, but may be pardoned a feeling that the Government is proposing to exercise a species of paternalism where it is perhaps least needed—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is no doubt but that the condition of many farmers may be improved. But the improvement has got to come from themselves; it cannot be forced on them by governmental decree or by the act of specially appointed commissions.—Washington Herald.

If Mr. Roosevelt will simply undertake a movement to beget in the rural population a deeper regard for the good things of life and a craving for modern hygiene and comforts and let the paternalistic element of his dream alone some-

thing might come of it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The one great objection to the President's latest activity is that the farmers themselves are strenuously refusing to become a national problem, which is not oversensitiveness on their part, either.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

Mr. Roosevelt's declaration that our farming population has not held its own in the general social movement forward is not only false as to facts but also little short of insulting to the self-

respect of the agricultural community. It is nonsense to pretend that the American farmer is any more in need of an investigation and "social uplift" by federal assistance than the American of any other calling.—New York Sun.

The tendency of the present day is to encourage people to depend on the Government. What this country needs more than a commission to impart an administrative boost to farm life is the cultivation of the general spirit of self-reliance.—Hartford Times.

THE REIGN OF LAWLESSNESS

WAVE OF CRIME NOW SWEEPING ROUND THE WORLD THREATENS TO SUBMERGE CIVILIZATION ITSELF—SPRINGFIELD LYNCHING AND HAINS TRAGEDY—BOOKER WASHINGTON GIVES REMEDY

THE rising tide of crime and lawlessness that is sweeping round the world is one of the most serious problems that ever confronted the human race, and unless it soon recedes will stagger civilization itself. Recently two especially flagrant phases of crime have forced their unwelcome attention upon the country. We had no sooner ridded ourselves of the nausea of the Thaws than the horrible Hainses were forced upon us. Sickening accounts of the latest Southern lynching had scarcely passed than the Northern city of Springfield, Ill., gave the world an example of barbarity that would put to shame a band of Russian Cossacks. More specifically—the Springfield mob, incited by an assault on a white woman by a negro, killed several innocent people and destroyed much property before it could be subdued by State troops, and the Hains brothers, one an army captain, killed in cold blood a man named Annis who had been charged with ruining the Captain's home. The London *Times*, writing upon the Springfield lynching, makes the following broad and suggestive comment:

"The race problem is upon us and it can not be conjured by words. Asia and Africa have been stirred up into activity, which men of European blood, whether in the old

world, in America or in Australasia, are finding highly inconvenient and are probably destined to find troublesome for a long time to come. The sanguinary riots at Springfield are only one of the periodical exacerbations of a chronic difficulty with which our American cousins have to deal, and which it will tax all their energy and resource to deal with in any satisfactory manner."

Our own press, in the North, of course vigorously condemns the lynching, and the Southern editors, remembering their oft-repeated assertion that under similar provocation Northerners would lynch as quickly as Southerners do, unanimously say, "I told you so." The prevailing comment of the press on the Hains murder is to the effect that an example must soon be made of those who appeal to what they call the unwritten law.

Booker Washington, the noted negro educator, commenting upon the lynchings, in the New York *World*, made the following striking statement:

"Within the last sixty days twenty-five negroes have been lynched in different parts of the United States. Of this number only four of the twenty-five were charged with criminal assault upon women. How long

can our Christian civilization stand this? I am making no special plea for the negro, innocent or guilty, but I am calling attention to the danger that threatens our civilization.

"For the negro criminal, and especially for the negro loafer, gambler, and drunkard, I have nothing but the severest condemnation, and no legal punishment is too severe for the brute that assaults a woman.

"No doubt the people who engage in lynchings, and excuse them, believe they will have the effect of striking terror to the guilty. But who shall say whether the persons lynched are guilty? That is what courts are for. Those who have examined into the facts know only too well that in the wild

justice of the mob it is frequently the innocent man who is executed.

"Mob justice undermines the foundation upon which our civilization rests, namely, respect for the law and confidence of its security. There are, in my opinion, two remedies—first of all, let us unite in a determined effort everywhere to see that the law is enforced, that all people at all times and all places see that the man charged with crime is given a fair trial. Secondly, let all good citizens unite in an effort to rid the communities, especially the large cities, of the idle, vicious negro."

The following excellent and suggestive article on the present reign of lawlessness is from the *New York Post*:

REVIEW OF RECENT CRIME

Unenforced Liquor Statutes, and Failure of Municipal Law Some of Causes of Crime.

What is the greatest evil confronting this republic? Is it special privilege, the growth of socialism, or the prevalence of race hatred? Any intelligent foreigner, perusing the newspapers, would, we think, find in the general lawlessness of the country one of the most serious menaces to the stability of our institutions. Race riots in the home of Abraham Lincoln, a nearly successful attempt at lynching in the vicinity of this city, mobs in Cincinnati and Chicago, a whole State, Kentucky, terrorized by bands organized to nullify the laws and defy the authorities, cold-blooded murders in every direction—this is a day's grist of crime such as could be paralleled in no other country, unless it be one in the throes of a social revolution. If Liberty stands triumphant and honored at our gates, Justice appears but a discredited drab, unable to make herself respected, save here and there for a moment.

We are, of course, not unaware that there have been waves of national lawlessness ere this. The Reconstruction period, with its Ku Klux horrors in the South, contemporaneous with the Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania, and the outbreaks of the mob in parts of the West, are not to be forgotten. But the country has progressed in the last twenty-five years, with the settling of the West and the introduction everywhere of the court house and the orderly procedure of justice. In the South, too, things have improved of late years, though still bad enough. But, partly because of wealthy malefactors who have set the

example of indifference to the law, partly because of the hordes of immigrants who come from well-policed countries to ill-policed districts, partly because of the collapse of our city governments, the law in itself has fallen more and more into disrespect. The law's delays have but served to intensify the growing popular belief that, while the courts protect the rich, even a poor man can defy many of the criminal laws with perfect impunity. The unenforced liquor statutes the country over, for instance, are doing their share, whether in Maine, New York, or Georgia, to bring the whole machinery of law-enforcement into contempt. The liquorseller, in this city, who violates the law every Sunday, with the connivance and consent of the Commissioner of Police, naturally has a sort of fellow-feeling for the Thaws or Hainses or the more petty criminals of the Tenderloin and the underworld.

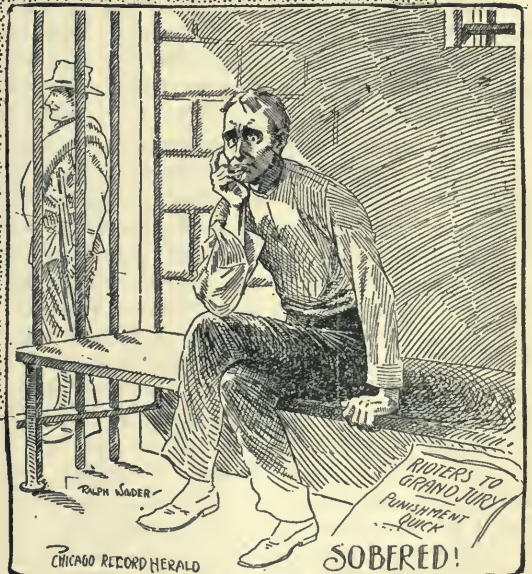
Evil Influence of Thaw Case.

In viewing this latter-day growth of lawlessness, who can overestimate the evil influence of the Thaw case as it stands today? Every one knows that if this murderer had not had a fortune to spend on his lawyers, he would be today in Matteawan, where he belongs. Instead of which, thanks to a minor court, he is enjoying his ease in a comfortable county jail, with frequent outings to the optician's, or to court to listen to the pleadings of his attorneys. In all probability, the precious Hains brothers, who have just resorted to the private vengeance of the days of the cave and the stone hatchet, were emboldened by the Thaw case to believe that they, too, would go free, after a year or two of notoriety. If there was ever a case for a short and swift trial, and prompt relegation to the



The World Awaits the Verdict of Illinois Justice.

It is High Time Somebody Besides the Devil Wrote the Unwritten Law.



electric chair, it is this. Their acquittal for so cowardly and brutal a crime would be a notification to every one that New York has reverted to the morals and manners of the mining camp, and would arm many a crank and hothead the country over. It is precisely this spirit in the individual which goes so far to explain the ease with which we can have mobs, not only in Springfield, Ill., but in New York City.

Kentucky Night-Riders.

The easy progress of a state from unchecked private vengeance to the vendetta and then to organized defiance of the entire State government is vividly illustrated in Kentucky. In editorial after editorial the Louisville Courier-Journal has been contending that the night-riders and the lynchers "have been making civilization a myth, law a joke, and the 'inalienable rights of man' a delusion." The Governor has had to order out the larger portion of the State troops and devote all his energies to this problem. He has had to issue a proclamation urging honest, law-abiding citizens to come to the rescue of the

State by arming and shooting to kill—a humiliating appeal, indeed, for an Executive, who by all accounts has shown himself to be fearless and fully aware of what the reversion to barbarism of his State means to it and the country.

Not often is such an opportunity for patriotic service given to the Governor of a state. That Governor Willson, like Governor Deneen, at Springfield, has shown himself alive to it and ready to throw the entire authority of the State into the balance is ground for genuine encouragement. Behind them and the authorities the sober, law-abiding elements of the community must rally, unless the nation's good name is to be tarnished and the democratic movement everywhere receive a serious setback. For democracy, like autocracy, must insist upon the reign of law; without it both go under. Our oracles need concern themselves little with the theoretical Anarchists, the Berkman and Goldmans and Mosts. The real Anarchists of today are those who declare themselves mightier than the laws, and stalk abroad, revolver in hand, to deal destruction as they see fit—to the mockery of the law and the Government.—New York Post.

PRESS ON HAINS MURDER.

Almost Universal Belief That "Unwritten" or "Higher" Law Constitutes No Justification.

Unless the Hains brothers are convicted—both of them—of murder in the first degree, the law will not have been enforced. Captain Peter C. Hains, Jr., shoots down one William E. Annis in cold blood, while Thornton Jenkins Hains, a brother of the murderer, stands by with drawn revolver, seeing to it that there shall be no interference. These facts are undisputed. There is no question of self-defense. The murder was premeditated. Of what else can judge and jury take cognizance?

Coming back from the Philippines, at the instance of his brother, Captain Hains charges his wife with indiscretions of a guilty nature with Mr. Annis. It has been printed that he secured a confession from his wife made in the presence of others. According to the wife this confession was secured under threats and is not true. Be that as it may, Captain Hains permitted many days, even weeks, to pass without taking action. Then of a sudden he seeks out Annis, supported by his brother, as a body guard, and shoots down the alleged destroyer of his home.

Verily, it is a terrible mistake for any man to take the law into his own hands. Law is established for the purpose of meting out justice. It must make an example of these Hains murderers.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

It will be interesting to observe the course of this case, to note how far it is possible to carry the insanity plea. The task of the defense will plainly be no easy one, unless the doctrine of the "unwritten law" and the sentiment of justification on the score of mental unbalance have carried much further in the public mind than sober citizens today believe. If his plea can proceed to a successful issue in the present instance grave fears may be felt for the safety of human life. There can be no known limits to the evasion of responsibility by the manslayer. He may plead: "I was urged on by an insane brother." Or he may aver: "I was driven to the deed by a crazy friend."

In the Hains shooting the brothers sought their victim deliberately, after making careful preparations for a melodramatic tragedy. They chose their time and scene with a view to the histrionic effect. They were evidently intending to glory in their deed, and their thought plainly was to plead justification on the score of personal and domestic honor. They gave their attorney little basis for the plea of a sudden access of emotion under the stress of circumstances. Thus if he can persuade the jury in their case that acquittal on the ground of insanity is justified he will have laid the foundations for successful defenses in the future by other lifetakers.

As for the "unwritten law," if that is to justify murder to the extent of the acquittal of the killer, it is time it was written into statutory form. As long as it remains inchoate, a senti-

ment, a prejudice, a moral fetich, society is unsafe.—Washington Star.

Violence Produces Violence.

Mob violence, especially when unpunished or successful, breeds mob violence in other communities. So Thaw tragedies and Hains tragedies incite or encourage other men to similar crimes; and particularly is this so when a jury can be induced to acquit. In these murders over women there is usually little or no sympathy for the victim—for obvious reasons—just as there is little sympathy for the black man apprehended in an atrocious crime. But when all the ensuing developments, the scandal, disgrace and suffering imposed upon innocent ones, are considered, to say nothing of the demoralizing effect upon the community, it is plain to be seen that the better course would be to rest upon the written law for such punishment and reparation as it may afford.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Mere Assassins.

These Capt. Hainses and Harry Thaws who commit cold-blooded assassination in the name of domestic sanctity are not very different from the Czolgoszes who do murder in the name of liberty. One murderer has the same right, and no more, to kill a man because he thinks he is the destroyer of his home as another has to shoot down a public official because he thinks officials are necessarily tyrants. A process of reasoning that justifies one must justify the other.

Upon what shall anyone base a justification? Not upon the right of a man to protect his home and wife. Capt. Hains had broken up his home, sent away his wife and, instead of protecting her by this crime he scattered his suspicions of her to the four winds. He has been her worst enemy, and if she is innocent this wrong to her is more atrocious than the murder itself.—Detroit Journal.

SOUTHERN PRESS ON LYNCHING

Deplores Springfield Tragedy, Saying South Is Not the Only Offender.

Southern papers, in commenting on the rioting at Springfield, Ill., express opinions to the effect that the race problem is not a sectional one. While regretting the affair some of these papers declare it an answer to Northern critics of the South. Extracts from editorials on the race problem follow:

With the capital of a Northern state at the mercy of a mob of outraged citizens over the assault of a white woman by a black man, the South

waits to hear the comments of the North. The South has been most severely condemned for its lynchings, in dealing with the negro assaulter, and the question has never been settled. Legal convictions and executions of the perpetrators of this greatest of crimes are few, owing to the operations of this country's courts. Burning at the stake, hanging and other methods of execution at the hands of mobs of outraged whites have not put a stop to the black rapist, who is the same the world over. What will the North suggest for a remedy?—Galveston News.



Uncle Sam Tries Hard to Bring One Lawbreaker Within the Zone of Justice.

—International Syndicate.

The Springfield convulsion is not the first ebullition of racial hostility—nor the first red-blooded outburst of indignation against indefensible outrage—in the Northern states. It will not, we are very sure, be the last. The Northern people are finally confronted with conditions to which certain cocksure theorists among them find their theories utterly unsuited. Out of the new and bitter experience will come better understanding of the race problem, a truer appreciation of the Southern attitude, and recognition of the great fact that the race question is not a sectional one—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Picayune deplores the conditions which drive the people of any such Northern community to the degree of rage and indignation that move them to make an indiscriminate war upon the entire negro population without regard to character and behavior. The outrage, which is resented as fiercely by the white people of the

North as by those of the South, cannot be excused or palliated, and the only way in which it can be properly met is by prompt and immediate extermination of the criminal; but the Northern people would do well to follow the example of their Southern fellow citizens.—New Orleans Picayune.

Those of our Northern friends who aspire to guardianship in connection with this particular problem have work to do at home. The conditions which confront the country arising from the presence of widely different and unsympathetic races are not sectional, but national. The spirit which under certain circumstances calls forth such mob uprisings is not an Atlanta spirit, nor a Georgia spirit, nor a Southern spirit, as some

of our misguided critics have sought to make it; it is the bursting of a human passion untutored to restraint.—Atlanta Constitution.

The home of Lincoln is not exempt from these demonstrations of elemental instincts any more than any other section of the country. We are far from rejoicing over the scenes which have just been enacted in Springfield. On the contrary it is a condition to be deeply deplored. But it is hoped that this concrete and immediate illustration of the position the South has always taken, that under similar circumstances similar scenes will be enacted anywhere, will incline our hasty critics to take a more charitable and conservative view of these things hereafter. Racial instincts are more inveterate than state lines.—Atlanta Journal.

AUSTRALIA RECEIVES OUR FLEET

GREATEST DEMONSTRATION IN HISTORY HERALDS RISE OF NEW WORLD POWER—JAPAN'S AGGRESSION REBUKED AND ENGLAND'S ALLIANCE WITH THAT COUNTRY CRITICISED

THE enthusiastic reception of the American fleet by the people of New Zealand and Australia has called attention again to the new principles and new powers that are being born to the world out of the pregnant Pacific. The allegiance of these dependencies to their mother country, England, though loyal, is purely nominal, and every day widens in a natural way the breach between them and their motherland. On account of the necessity of England to keep the greater part of her fleet, mighty as it is, available for home defense, these far-off growing nations are left practically unprotected. Furthermore, England has seen fit to make an alliance with Japan, which relation is a direct menace to Australia's dearest wish—that of maintaining the integrity and dominance of an Anglo-Saxon Australasia. On the other hand, the interests of Australia and New Zealand and the United States seem parallel. Consequently, it seems inevitable that a few years will bring forth in the Pacific a new world power of political, naval

and military independence that shall vitally affect the destiny not only of the United States but of the world. Indeed, the wealth and resources of these Australian countries are already such that they could, if they wished, build and maintain a dozen Dreadnaughts.

It must not be inferred, however, that England is at all jealous of the attentions of her political children to the visiting Americans. Indeed, her statesmen and her press are voluble in their protestations of friendship for the United States. In fact, the "one blood" idea seems at times to be overworked by our "blood cousins." In this connection the *Denver Post* says:

"No President has yet been able to persuade Congress to adopt an arbitration treaty with the 'elder cousin' across the water and all this fulsome speechmaking and editorial writing is surely a sad descent from the phlegmatic manner of our friend J. Bull. To entertain the fleet is excellent and to lavish hospitality upon it is proper and

generous, but to be so constantly calling it their long lost brother is a habit that Bull and Bull Junior should moderate. America is not 'English'; its political system has no likeness to that of Britain or her colonies; its population is not even half British by descent; and it has no more fundamental reason for 'friendship' with England than it has for 'friendship' with Germany, or France, or Russia, or Sweden. If England and her colonies does not know this, their sources of international information should be brought up to date. And then their speeches and comments on our visiting fleet would gain in sincerity, reserve, and dignity."

This is not an uncommon note in the American press, but it is generally aimed at England rather than at her colonies. The Sydney (Australia) *Telegraph* says with a sincerity nowhere questioned:

"The visit is of historical significance, and of great importance to the relations between

the two countries, based upon common political aspirations and ties. The men's conduct has been admirable. Sydney never had such a week; the high note of enthusiasm was sustained. The British colonial feels a fraternal pride in the progress of the great Republic and a strong sympathy in every situation where American interests are seriously concerned."

The world importance of these Australasian states in a far different way has also long been manifest. In Australia and New Zealand are being tried experiments in self-government whose success or failure will probably decide for all time which of two paths now facing the race, leads to human emancipation and harmony and which to human enslavement and chaos. In the United States we have taken the road of individualism and competition, and in Australia they are traveling the way of Socialism and co-operation. Whichever nation reaches the rough way, the rocks, and the precipice first, will be a warning to the other.

AUSTRALIA RECEIVES FLEET

Great Demonstration Protests Against Japanese Aggression and England-Japan Alliance.

According to the cable reports from Sydney, 500,000 people lined the high, rugged heads and inlets around Sydney harbor, and enthusiastically welcomed to Australia the American fleet of sixteen battleships and their convoys. There is no reason to doubt the statement, though a half million people is one-eighth the entire population of Australia, the era of whose six federated states is practically that of the United States.

Sydney, which faces out over one of the two or three most beautiful bays in the world, and whose homes for a half-million people stretch back to old Botany Bay, was host for one week, and Melbourne, the temporary capital of this youngest of national federations, was host the following week. The naval strength of Australia, the British Australasian squadron, and 25,000 New South Wales militia and commonwealth troops mobilized in Sydney and the stay of the American fleet was made the occasion of the greatest celebration in the history of Australia, eclipsing even the reception accorded the Duke

of York who, a few years ago, was sent out to Australasia from "home," as the representative of the British royal family. New Zealand broke all her records in enthusiasm and in crowds in her reception of the fleet at Auckland.

In all of these receptions there is something more and something deeper than a welcome to Americans and their flag. These receptions, by careful government direction and appropriations, have been planned to be record-breaking demonstrations, and the enthusiasm of the people has been fanned to make them such, for two reasons. The first is that this is to be a great Australasian mass meeting giving effective voice to a protest against Mongolian expansion, and especially against Japanese aggression in the Pacific. By the Australasians the great American fleet in the Pacific at this time is taken to mean just one thing—a warning to Japan, a mighty protest against Japanese aggressiveness in the Pacific. Their reception is to this floating protest, rather than to the fleet of a friendly nation. Australasia, at Auckland and Sydney and Melbourne, is yelling itself hoarse in hope that the Japanese will catch and hear the echo. They thus want to let the Japanese know that the Americans, the New Zealanders and the Australians are one people in their community of interest in the Pacific and that united in spirit and temperament they

stand against Mongolian expansion into the lands of the white man and Mongolian attack on the white man's standard of living.

Protest Against Japanese Alliance.

But by these demonstrations the Australasians wish Great Britain, which governs in all things imperial, to be impressed with the Australians' standing protest to the British alliance with Japan. Already Australia has demanded of the Empire the right to build and maintain a navy of her own as a protection against the very people with whom the head of that Empire, of which she is a part, is in alliance. The visit of the American fleet offers exactly the opportunity for which the Australians have long been wishing, and they are trying, individually and collectively, to impress on Great Britain that those who govern imperially and make alliances do not appreciate the conditions of her people in the Pacific; and that the Australasians, the New Zealanders, the Western Canadians—all parts of the British Empire—are one in spirit, not with the "home" government, but with the other strong bulwark of strength of the white race against Mongolian aggression. This is the "inside story" of the history now being made in the far southern waters. A united people, living under different flags and modification of flags, but all white, are arising out of the Pacific. And their voice is to be heard in the future.—Indianapolis News.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS

Greatness of Australia and Her Future Relations With United States Shown.

Several events of recent occurrence in the Antipodes give cause for serious reflection concerning the future of the Pacific.

At Sydney and other points in the British Colonies the reception to our fleet went beyond enthusiasm—it was frantic. Such a sight as tens of thousands of British subjects waving the American flag on the water front, and singing the "Star Spangled Banner" in theaters, has made a great impression on the English-speaking world.

London editors speak in the highest terms of this fraternization, which they say is gratifying to all true Englishmen, and which is a message to America, confirming the idea that the mother country desires to cultivate friendly relations with the United States.

It should be noted, however, that the unbridled enthusiasm of the Colonials may indicate that New Zealand and Australia desire some form of independence that will link them more closely to us than they are today.

Newspapers throughout the British South Sea colonies indicate that there is a strong desire in

favor of what is known as "the white man's Pacific."

Our cousins of Australia and New Zealand have certainly extended their hands across the sea and have poured out the enthusiasm of their desires in an unprecedented welcome to the men of the United States battleships. The fly in the amber which Great Britain sees is of the Japanese species. How can Great Britain maintain her supposed treaty alliance with Japan permanently if her colonial subjects practically defy the imperial policy of Great Britain? Intelligent self-interest and awakened patriotism in Australia and New Zealand are likely to cement those progressive people to the policies of the United States rather than to those of Great Britain.—San Francisco Globe.



Never Mind Mother, Let's Have Good Time.

Meaning of the Welcome.

In the extreme warmth of the reception of our battleship fleet at Sydney, Australia, is a significance hardly understood popularly in this country. Australia has striven successfully to maintain itself against Asiatic immigration and aggression. That struggle rises to the height of its very national life. On the contrary, the hands of Britain have pulled down—wherever they could—the barriers against coolie labor. The treaty of alliance between Britain and Japan was offensive to Australians in a degree our people hardly realize.

The situation in those far-off realms beyond the seas whereof Edward VII is entitled King is that the sovereignty of Britain is remote and hazy and a mere form. Australia rules itself.



THE EAGLE AND THE KANGAROO HAVE AN ALLIANCE OF THEIR OWN.

It does not recognize the authority of the mother country save as a conventionality. But it does realize the danger of Asiatic aggression. And Britain is not an assured defense.

Therefore, the visit of our fleet comes as the assurance to all Australia that there is a bulwark and a power opposed to the pretensions of Japan. The reason for the presence in the Pacific Ocean of the bulk of the American Navy is keenly plain to the Australians. While there has been much smooth diplomatic talk, nevertheless the United States fleet was sent for a tremendous purpose. And in that purpose is the life of

Australia. Japan has been checked. Her career of conquest is halted.

Though not firing a gun, save in salute, the Atlantic battleship fleet has performed a mission that otherwise might have required desperate and world-shaking war. It is a voyage telling Asia that America does not fear an attack on the Atlantic. The white world is united on an issue which only Britain is obliged to see with shame.

That is the world significance of the tumultuous welcome of our mighty fleet in Australia.—San Francisco Examiner.

Other Brief Opinions.

The prophets who predicted that our warships would stir up a war when they got on the other side of the world will have to hunt up a hiding place where the accounts of the welcomes and receptions can't reach them. War moves away out of reach of such a fleet.—Philadelphia Press.

The Pacific fleet's voyage "menaces no power," but while that is true, it also is true that anything which binds Australia and the United States closer thereby increases the potential power of imperial Britain and the United States in effecting common ends in the Pacific as against European or Asiatic rivals.—Boston Herald.

The progress of the fleet has been a great world progress of peace and amity. Its dispatch to the Western coast of America tended to dissipate the shadow that overcast the relations of this country and Japan.—Baltimore American.

When the embodied sea power of the great republic of the Western Hemisphere touched the eastern shores of the Pacific and found there

another English speaking republic in all save a few trivial forms, all felt that the ideals of human freedom and human progress for which these nations stand had indeed girdled and possessed the earth and would never decay nor be overthrown.—Chicago-Inter-Ocean.

One of the most gratifying features of the voyage of the battleship fleet to date has been the splendid conduct of the enlisted men. Considering the good cheer with which they have been entertained and the kindness shown them wherever they have gone, the men of the fleet have behaved in a most exemplary manner, thus adding greatly to the reputation of the American navy.—New Orleans Picayune.

The fitness of ships and men to stand the most exacting tests that can be made outside of actual warfare has been proved in a manner convincing to the nations. We should now hear no more from the naval critics who "sit at home at ease" and school themselves for fault finding by the perusal of the naval handbooks and magazines.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Envoy

With its flags in rainbow fashion a-fluttering in
the breeze,

The fleet lies snug in Sydney after tempestuous
seas.

Halfway around the world it's gone, as steady
as the sun,

And fitter for fight or frolic after the long miles'
run.

Under the eyes of all the world the ships have
proved their worth,

And the men of the ships brought honor to the
land that gave them birth.

Down in the austral harbors the people gather
and cheer

A welcome the farthest nations, the deafest
nations, must hear.

Australia, land of the white man, where the
white and the brown may meet,

Greets from the heart of a kinship the men of
the white man's fleet;

Sees in the mighty vessels, ranged in their flag-
decked line,

A great and resistless sword-arm stretched over
the leagues of brine.

Bedecked with its paint and bunting, mirrored in
waters still,

The fleet is an eloquent envoy of its country's
peace and good will—

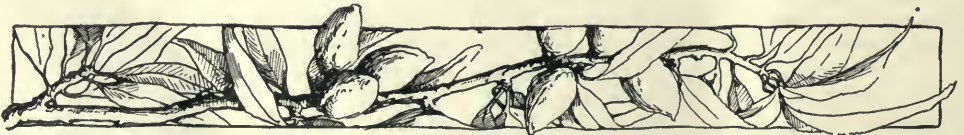
A sword in salute—that if wielded might well
make the boldest blench—

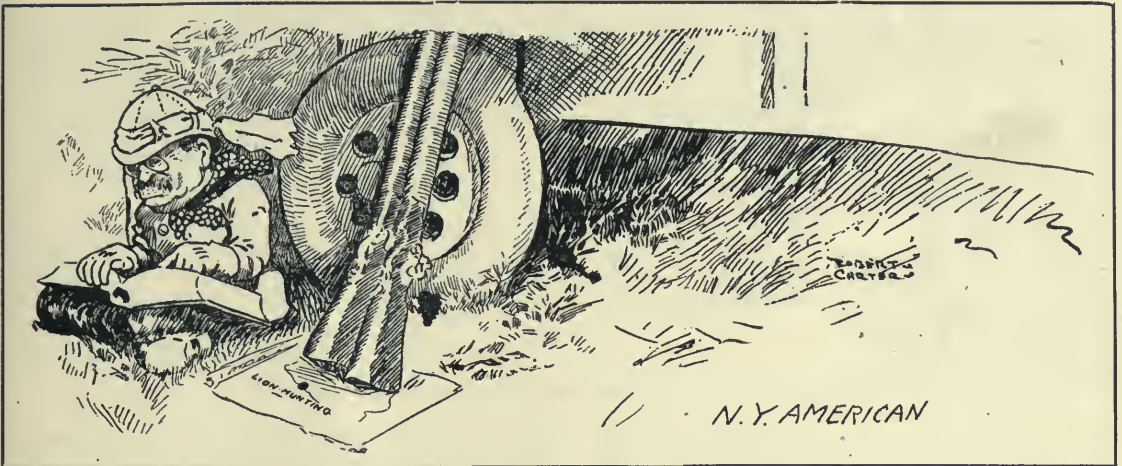
A fist unclenched for a handshake—a fist ever
slow to clench—

And so the great ships of battle, as they roll the
four oceans down,

Bring a thrill to the heart of the white man, a
thought to the brain of the brown.

—Wex Jones in New York American.





ROOSEVELT TO HUNT IN AFRICA

THE PRESIDENT PLANS EXTENSIVE HUNTING TRIP IN UGANDA IN EASTERN PART OF THE DARK CONTINENT—PUBLISHERS CLAMOR FOR RIGHT TO PUBLISH HIS BOOK.

HAVING conquered all the worlds of wild animals on this side of the Atlantic, President Roosevelt has definitely decided to hunt the biggest game, in the most thrilling manner, in the most interesting country on the globe. The time was when Sir George Gore came to the Rocky Mountains to get the "ultimate thriller" in the way of a hunting expedition. Now our Western country has lost all its prestige, with its stupid bobcats and inoffensive coyotes, since it is conceded that the most wary hunter is he who can shoot a prairie dog without knocking it over into its own impregnable hole in the ground. A prairie dog is such a trophy as once the ferocious grizzly was thought to be. And, besides, the President has exhausted all the possibilities of his own hunting grounds, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Unless something not now anticipated transpires on his political or personal horizon, President Roosevelt will set sail the first of April next for the north coast of Africa, thence to make a trip of something over 4000 miles, partly by boat, partly by

the Cape to Cairo Railroad, the rest of the way on foot, on horseback and any other way possible. It is his intention to take his son Kermit with him, and he may also be accompanied by several famous hunters; but it is distinctly understood that there are to be no newspaper men and no camera fiends. If anything now unforeseen should arise to prevent the consummation of this plan next April, it will be carried out at a later date. The President has his heart set on hunting big game in Central Africa, and nothing but the unlooked-for failure of his great vitality will ultimately deter him from gratifying this ambition.

So numerous have been the applications from President Roosevelt's admirers to accompany him that Secretary Loeb has prepared a special form of letter, declining with thanks. Most of the applications have come from persons who are not amateur or professional hunters, but who wish to be of practical service to the modern Nimrod as surgeon, cook, taxidermist, photographer, botanist, stenographer, tennis partner, barber, valet, porter, chaplain, guard



guide, philosopher or friend. Oyster Bay has also been besieged by hosts of publishers seeking contracts for bringing out the books and magazine articles that will describe the adventures met in this most spectacular hunting trip. The competition

among the publishers was very sharp and the report that contracts for a dollar a word have been secured by the President for his prospective work has given rise to much comment and many gibes by newspaper writers.

Bound for Uganda.

It is asserted that the President will go to Somaliland. A glance at the map is rather disconcerting when one attempts to satisfy his mind as to the exact location of Mr. Roosevelt's outing. There is so much territory that is occupied by Somali tribes, under one protectorate or another, that a year and a half seems all too short to hunt all over this land. Later information has it that the hunt will be in Uganda. That begins to feel more homelike. We had a great traveler in St. Louis during the world's fair who had been all over Uganda, and some of us who were so fortunate as to know him are not without a certain definite impression of the wonderful country that surrounds the headwaters of the Nile.

In the era of Greek power it was universally believed that the Nile was without any visible source, that it had rushed inland and hidden its

head in the earth when Phaethon, that impertinent son of Apollo, precipitated the sun down into the desert of Sahara. Now it is known, in a vague sort of way, that Father Nile has as many heads as a hydra, although they are even yet pretty successfully hidden. It is to the vicinity of these enormous lakes that the President will go in order to put himself on record among the mighty Nimrods of history. It is generally conceded among hunters that a man has really not hunted at all until he has tried his hand in Africa, and it is the consensus of opinion among African hunters that the cream of the sport is to be had in Uganda.

British and German East Africa.

To locate this section of the Dark Continent definitely, it is only necessary to remark that it is surrounded by Unyoro, Usongora, Usoga and Uzinja—sort of family resemblance among those





names! Should the fastidious demand further boundary marks, it might be well to add that Uganda is a part of British East Africa, that it touches the northeastern part of the Congo Free State and is bounded on the south by German East Africa and Victoria Nyanza, the greatest and most picturesque of all the lakes of interior Africa. From the port on this lake to Mombasa, the eastern terminus of the British railroad on the Indian Ocean, is a distance of 600 miles and the hunting ground is fully 200 miles farther inland. It has been calculated that the distance the president will travel, from Cairo to Mombasa, is exactly 3391 miles, allowing for no detours and no trips of exploration into the land where there are neither boats nor steam cars, but where there are elephants, gazelles, lions and zebras. And since Col. Roosevelt is not going with the object of economizing time and miles, but rather is setting out to hunt those same animals—that are not kept on tap at the railroad station—it is reasonable to suppose that he will cover a good many more than the prescribed 3391 miles before he embarks at Mombasa on the homeward voyage.

To Khartoum by Rail.

The first of the journey, after landing at Cairo, will be made by boat and rail as far as Khartoum, in the heart of the Egyptian Sudan. From that point south the Nile is a thoroughly

navigable stream with regularly scheduled boats that make the run of 1200 miles to Albert Nyanza on the northern border of Uganda. At the southern end of this lake is the mouth of the Semlike River, which is the outlet for Albert Edward Nyanza, a shallow, brackish lake which lies almost wholly below the equator. Around this sheet of water, with the Ruwenzori Mountains on one side and the marshes on the other, the sportsman finds the incarnation of his wildest dream of an earthly "happy hunting ground." There is connection by river between Albert Nyanza and Victoria Nyanza, but the journey can not be made by boat because of the numerous rapids and the stupendous Murchison Falls in the Somerset Nile. Whether the President and his party will make the long journey back to Magundo and thence to Wakoli, where they reach steel rails, or will hunt all the way across Southern Uganda and take the route across the northern end of the wonderful Victoria Lake, are points that have as yet been scarcely considered. Indeed, the details of the trip have not been settled at all, except where there is no option as to the method of procedure.

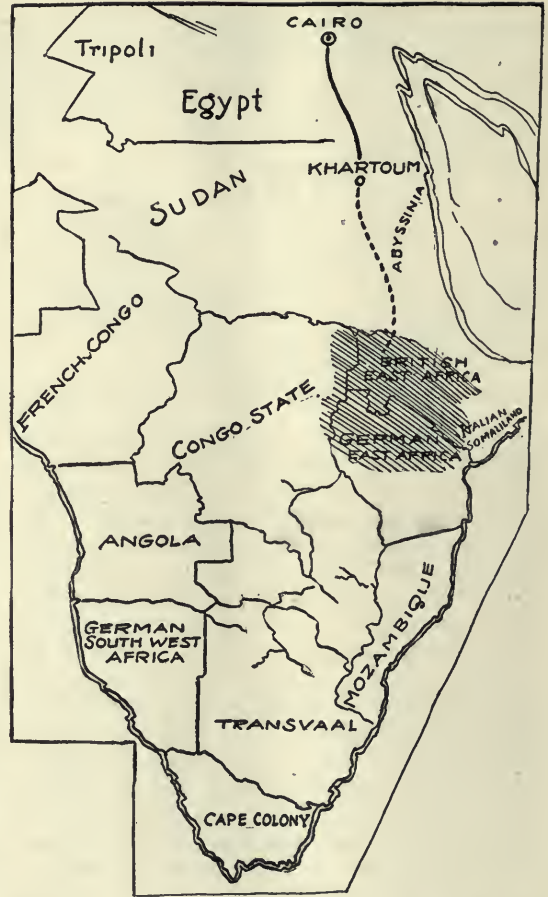
Will Hunt and Write.

Practically none of the equipment for the expedition will be taken from America, since they "do these things better" in Egypt, where they



are accustomed to fitting out caravans for the wilderness. Experienced guides will be in waiting at Cairo when the Mediterranean steamer arrives, and everything necessary for the next part of the journey will be prepared. At each point of especial interest or danger there will be native guides, prepared with the kind of paraphernalia necessary for the country to be invaded. Two American stenographers will form a part of the outfit, and to these the President will dictate his impressions and experiences while they are fresh in his mind. They will be required to transcribe their notes—before they get cold—while the prospective author of the world's greatest book of travel and the chase is out gathering more impressions and having other experiences, to be dictated when the day's sport is over. Of course, Mr. Roosevelt will write a book. That goes without saying. He is far too wise a man to let such valuable material for "copy" go to waste, and yet he is not making this trip for the distinct purpose of gathering material for magazine articles. It is also not true, as has been asserted in the opposition press, that he is going for the purpose of securing genuine lion skins to be used as rugs on the floors of Sagamore Hill, since he was unable to make the pure food law cover the adulteration of lion hides. Indeed, his purpose is exactly as he gave expression to it when the trip was first contemplated. He is going to Africa to get away from civilization, to recover from seven years of desperately hard work and get his nerves into condition for the remainder of his life work. Mr. Roosevelt has no notion of putting up to the American people the question, "What shall we do with our Ex-presidents?" He will settle that little matter of one Ex-president's future for himself, in his own way and without advice or assistance from anybody. What his ultimate plans are he is not telling.

Among the other animals he will hunt are the zebra and the ferocious wart hog, the rhinoceros and hippopotamus, the hartebeest, that splendid



African antelope, and the eland, the elk with the spiral horns. He will also get some ostrich shooting and may bring down a few secretary birds, or tame a few of them and bring them home to catch snakes on Mrs. Roosevelt's Virginia farm. There is practically every variety of African game in that Uganda land, since it embraces all climates and conditions, ranging from equatorial lowlands to the tops of the highest mountains on the continent.

Trouble Ahead

Darkest Africa is quaking,
In the jungle there's unrest;
All the lions are a-quaking,
All the tigers are depressed.
The hyena's savage growling
Has become a frightened yelp.
And the panthers are all howling
And the leopards scream for help.
Through the forest there's a humming
As in an enormous hive,
For My Policies are coming,
And none hope t' escape alive.

Hippopotami assemble
Stealthily at dead of night,
And the elephants all tremble
In a panic of fright.
The gorillas are all crying
As they cower in the trees;
The rhinoceroses sighing,
The giraffes upon their knees.
All the crocodiles are weeping
And the snakes are-looking glum,
For the time is nearer creeping
When My Policies shall come.

—New York World.

Guess the Taft, Sherman, and Bryan Boys, to Say Nothing of the G. O. P. Elephant and Uncle Sam Himself, Will Be Sorry When I'm Gone.

Running the Government, Electing Taft, Diplomacy, Statesmanship, Uplifting the Farmer, etc., Will Now Be Secondary Affairs.

Moving Day in Africa Fast Approaches.





Fair maiden, let me be your guide
 And lead you through far splendid lands;
 For all your wants let me provide
 With my two strong and willing hands.
 With fearful blows I'll fell the foes
 That dare to make you tremble, dear.
 Come, let us fly! The sun is high,
 And see, my love, the coast is clear.

Oh, let me lead you far away
 Past Brewster's orchard on the hill!
 And down McPherson's lane we'll stray,
 And rest awhile at Cooper's mill.
 From bull and bear, my lady fair,
 I'll guard you with my good right arm.
 Come, cease to fear, and trust me, dear,
 To keep you always free from harm!

If any gander dares to try
 To bite your legs, I'll strike him down.
 And there are sweets that I will buy
 For you, my love, in yonder town.
 Without a care, we'll wander where
 The leaves come floating from the trees.
 Oh, far from home we'll gladly roam
 And freely do just as we please!

Come, gentle maiden, fly with me
 Beyond where Foster's haystacks stand!
 Your brave protector I will be,
 And gently lead you by the hand.
 We'll leave behind our cares, and find
 New joys in that great world out there.
 And when the day has worn away
 We'll sneak back home, O lady fair.

—E. S. Kiser in Associated Sunday Magazine.



THE SULTAN'S APPEARANCE IN PUBLIC IS AWAITED BY HIS LOVING SUBJECTS.

REVOLUTION IN TURKEY

HISTORY AND PRESENT STATUS OF REFORM IN OTTOMAN EMPIRE
—PEACEFUL SUCCESS OF UPHEAVAL THE WONDER OF THE
WORLD—SULTAN YIELDED TO NECESSITY BUT ENJOYS
NEW FREEDOM

FEW men are so well qualified as the Rev. Dr. J. K. Greene of Constantinople to give a discriminating analysis of the present condition of affairs in the Turkish Empire. He views the situation through the perspective of nearly fifty years, since he went there in 1859, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for For-

eign Missions, whose headquarters are in Boston, Mass. From a personal letter, published in the *New York Post*, are taken the extracts which are printed below. A view of the situation as seen by the nations of Western Europe is given in lively form in the London dispatch of the *Denver Post*, also given below.

HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION

Long Continued Repression and Cruelty Bred Present Successful Revolt.

There has been a long preparation for this uprising, especially among educated Turks, military and civil officers. For at least twenty-five years the system of repression, the espionage, the censorship, sudden seizure, imprisonment, and exile have exasperated the thinking, educated Turks beyond measure. It is said that 90,000 educated men, civil and military officers, have

been sent into exile, and wherever they have gone the educated Turks of the place have heard the bitter story of these exiles.

Spies have multiplied like summer flies, and every man has been afraid of his neighbor. Communication by travel has been greatly restricted by a system of passports, and no man has dared to express his thoughts by letter. Imprisonment without charge or accusation, the delay of trial, and the corruption of civil officers and judges have exhausted the patience of the people. At the same time, the number of officers returning

to Turkey from military and technical schools in Europe has largely increased. The miserable pay of officers and soldiers, their destitution and that of their families, and at the same time the extravagant expenditures of high officers and court favorites, have embittered to the last extent a great body of men.

Macedonia, with its warring factions, cruel murders, robberies, and burnings, with the incessant and fruitless intervention of the European powers, has been the field where the younger officers of two army corps could exchange thoughts, make combinations, and form plans.

Under Cruel Absolutism.

They have seen that all sections of the people are alike sufferers under a cruel, repressive absolutism, and that the civil interests of the people are one. They all alike cry out for justice, for protection, for some liberty of expression for some voice in the expenditure of taxes paid by themselves. These officers have had the support of a large body of fierce, oppressed, but untamed, Albanians—Christian and Mohammedan alike—people who to this day are denied the study of their own language in their schools.

Finally, to the astonishment of Constantinople and of the world, the revolution declared itself, when, from various places and from different bodies of men in Macedonia, came to the Sultan and his ministers telegram after telegram demanding a Constitutional government, with guarantees of liberty, justice, and equality. There were long and repeated councils in the palace of the Sultan, with a fierce conflict of views, but nobody was able to guarantee the safety of the Sultan's life. It was reported to his Majesty that 80,000 men were ready to march on Constantinople from Macedonia; that the corps d'armee of Adrianople was in sympathy with the Macedonian army, and that even the garrison of Constantinople was permeated with disaffection.

At last the Sultan, alarmed for his life and dynasty, yielded, and on the afternoon, July 23, telegrams were dispatched to various places in Macedonia, and subsequently to other provinces of the Empire, announcing the Constitution of 1876 would be reestablished and a representative assembly called. This action was followed by a change of ministers, the abolition of the censorship, the dismissal of thousands of officers, the release of political prisoners, and the recall of exiles.

Joy of the People.

No wonder that the people went crazy with excitement and joy. Throughout Macedonia processions of all classes of the people with banners and music filled the streets; Mohammedans, Greeks, Bulgarians, Servians, Albanians, military and civil officers, peasants and members of revolutionary bands joined hands, and with prayers

to God and solemn oaths swore to maintain their rights and liberties. In one place in Macedonia, after an address by a Turkish officer, prayers at the officer's request were offered in turn by a Turkish iman, a Protestant, Bulgarian preacher, and a Jewish priest, while tears flowed from the eyes of many persons in the great crowd.

In Constantinople a crowd of 100,000 people flocked to the Sultan's palace, an officer advanced to an open window where his Majesty appeared and declared that they came to acclaim the Sultan. His Majesty replied, assuring them that his object was the welfare of his people, and that he would fulfill his word and maintain the Constitution. Other crowds appeared before different departments of state, and in their presence the ministers swore to maintain the Constitution. All



Retribution!

—International Syndicate.

classes of the people are wearing bands on which are written in Turkish the words—Liberty, Justice, Equality, Fraternity. The people of Constantinople even were taken by surprise by the suddenness and completeness of this uprising, and much more surprised were the people in the interior of Asia Minor. The response, however, in the interior cities will be no less ardent.

Of course, everybody is asking: What will be the outcome? Can it be possible that the new ideas, now joyously acclaimed, have triumphed over the hoary system of despotism, injustice, and corruption? Has the Ethiopian changed his skin and the leopard his spots?

Time will show. We may be sure that the old, corrupt element which has had rule so long will show itself as soon as it dares, will fight hard, and will profit by many errors and excesses of the new

leaders. At the best, it is a Herculean task to harmonize the conflicting views and aspirations of different religions and nationalities, to get just and impartial rulers, cleanse the courts, stop oppression, and do away with the wrongs of centuries. It will be a long and slow process, with many a conflict and many a disappointment. At the same time, there is much reason for encouragement.

Conditions Changed Since 1876.

First, the present proclamation of a Constitutional regime differs widely from that of 1876. The Constitution of that year was a device of the grand vizier, Mithad Pasha, who persuaded the Sultan that by the proclamation of a Constitution he would forestall the doings of a European conference about to convene in Constantinople and thereby save His Majesty from European interference. It was a foolish attempt, unsupported by the people and dependent simply on the Sultan's will. The present proclamation of Constitutional rights and privileges is in response to the stern demands of a large body of military and civil officers and educated men, supported by troops, who are the sole dependence of the Sultan.

Many of these men are familiar with the European system of government, and hate to the last degree the present system of absolutism, of privilege, and of corruption. They see that the only way to save the country from disruption

through the constant intervention of European powers is to recognize and protect the civil rights of all classes and races of the Empire. They see, too, that the present system denies education, progress, liberty of expression and action to Mohammedans as well as to Christians, and they believe, rightly, that the great body of the people, of all races, will be content with a fair measure of freedom, with protection of their lives and property.

In short, for years, through education and travel, and various other instrumentalities, light has spread among the people in spite of all devices and hindrances, and the new wine can never more be compressed in the old bottles. Oppression brings an outburst at last, and cannot endure forever. The issue depends upon the leadership of the Young Turk party, both civilians and military men; upon their firmness, unselfishness, moderation, and self-control. If the educated Turkish leaders but hang together, avoid extravagant demands and excesses, and manage to hold the support of leading military men, they will have the backing of the people, and can hold their own against the reactionary party and even against his Majesty.

A few brave, wise, and honest leaders are what the movement needs, and let us hope that such men may come to the fore. We rejoice that this is a movement not of a handful of so-called Christian revolutionaries, but of a great body of educated Turks.—Dr. J. K. Greene in New York Post.

VIEWS OF AMERICAN PRESS

Responsibility of Young Turks Great—Some Doubt of Ultimate Success Expressed.

Now that the Turkish people have been granted their Constitution, theirs is the responsibility. Self-government is a dangerous toy to play with.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

The leaders of the Young Turk party know where trouble may be looked for, and so long as they retain control of the standing army, which is said to have been increased to more than four hundred thousand men, they will doubtless be able to deal with it.—New York Sun.

Although Abdul Hamid has acquiesced in the plans of the Young Turk party after fighting them for thirty years, it is more than probable that he would welcome the first opportunity to re-establish the old order, or at least so modify the

new movement as to secure full control of its machinery.—New Orleans Picayune.

Turkish liberty is not yet a certainty. It has tremendous problems to grapple with, and unless wisdom and discretion are employed at this stage of its existence, it may never become a reality.—Washington Post.

There is a proverb which says that if a beggar be set on horseback he will ride to the devil, and current developments arouse some apprehensions as to the ability of the men by whom the Sultan's autocracy has been superceded to rise to the level of the responsibilities they are assuming.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Those who have managed so well are firmly of the conviction that a liberalized form of government can never take root and flourish in Turkey under the present incumbent of the throne. They admit no difficulty in confirming the succession whenever his abdication shall take place.—Boston Transcript.



AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

REVOLUTION SIMMERING AT PRESENT, BUT BLOW FROM WITHOUT MAY CAUSE SOCIAL EXPLOSION—DUMA STILL HOLDS TOGETHER

St. Petersburg.—There are various ways of looking at Russia, and those most in vogue are invariably false. For a couple of centuries Russia has been regarded through the rose-colored spectacles obligingly provided for the foreigner on arrival at St. Petersburg. Of late years, perhaps, there has been a tendency to take the other extreme, the view presented by the man who, having saved his skin by timely flight from his own country, does not keep silence when he reaches a land of freedom. Russia is neither a very great power as civilized powers go nowadays, nor is she a land of pure savagery. Up to a year or so ago the chief interest she had for the outside world lay precisely in the fact that in Russia alone of all nations of white men upon earth was it possible to find the twentieth century side by side with the fifteenth. The twentieth century, to the casual eye of the stranger, at St. Petersburg and a very few other places; the fifteenth century in full swing everywhere else, with certain representatives of twentieth century culture posted by the Government here and there to keep up the illusion.

Executions are still taking place throughout the empire, and about half the huge army is quartered in small detachments up and down the country to "preserve order." For the last three months the executions average three a day, all under military law, after what is hardly an attempt to give a decent semblance of trial. Suspicion and the reports of police spies suffice to send men daily to their death. In this respect there is no improvement visible in the condition of Russia, nor are there any good grounds for hoping that a change will soon come. The days have gone by forever when the sight of a uniform sufficed to quell hundreds of grown men burning with a just sense of wrong. Neither executions nor dragooning, in the hearty manner of the fifteenth century, now has any appreciable effect upon the people. It is evident, from this fact alone, that the spirit of freedom, however outrageous may be its early manifestations, is growing stronger in the breasts of the downtrodden Russians. The rest is a mere matter of time and means.

Under Martial Law.

The Government has quelled, at a cost in blood and treasure which will probably never be known,

the ill-regulated attempts of the Socialist parties to overrun the old regime in a day. The nation at large is weary of these outbursts and welcomes a return to comparative peace and quiet, even under martial law, with all its cruel excesses and absolute negation of legality. The danger to the state is no longer from this quarter of the political horizon, but from one diametrically opposite.

The so-called "nobles" of Russia, that is, the large landed proprietors, who number at the most 130,000, had, up to the date of the Czar's manifesto declaring for constitutional government (October 17-30, 1905), governed and administered Russia with little reference to the well-being of all other classes. With that manifesto it was felt by many of them that their day was over. The old titled families for the most part were not averse to the change, but the rest of the "nobles" banded themselves together in a formidable union under the most exalted presidency. Under the auspices of this "Union of the United Nobility" was formed the Black Gang, hirelings from the scum of the people led by venal police officers and aided and protected by local governors subservient to the aims of the union. It was this union which brought about the disbandment of the two first Dumas and forced the coup d'état on the dissolution of the second, whereby the electoral law was entirely altered. The Black Gang worked in the provinces by manipulating the abominable "pogroms" which startled humanity.

Czar's Inclinations.

This "Union of the United Nobility" is now chiefly supported by the "service-nobles"—men whose nobility has been gained by driving a quill in the service of the state in some Government department, with a slight backbone of genuine old families attached to the ancient order of things. In February last a congress of nobles, held at Moscow, secured a majority—not a large one—in favor of appealing to the Czar to abolish the Duma and return to the "autocracy in all its pristine vigor." The appeal was wrapped up in careful language. About the same time the Black Gang held a congress at St. Petersburg, blessed by the metropolitan and encouraged by the prefect in person, which put the same demand to the Czar without any disguise of their plain meaning at all. The reply of the Czar was, to the



TOLSTOI AND HIS TORCH OF FREEDOM ANGER THE RUSSIAN BEAR.

Moscow nobility, that he appreciated their expressions of loyalty and was determined to abide by his manifestoes granting constitutional government; to the Black Gang his reply took the marked form of a grand reception of members of the Duma at Tsarskoe Selo. It was plain that the head of the state, although compelled a few

days later to give audience to the nominal head of the Black Gang, was inclined toward political freedom for the people.

The Black Gang congress broke up suddenly, and, as no more money was now forthcoming from the public treasury, this abominable association found itself threatened with extinction;

the head committee quarreled over the past expenditure of funds, demanded accounts from the nominal leader, and nowadays the air is full of rumors of other associations forming out of the fragments of the exploded Black Gang. Their existence depends upon the free expenditure of state moneys in maintaining these hired "patriots," and the association will again become a factor in the situation the moment its patrons find it possible to command the public purse as of old. Meantime, the Black Gang is languishing and feeble. As a last resort they contrived the assassination of a member of the late Duma, and their patrons have so far prevented the due course of justice for this murder.

The Duma is now engaged in considering the budget; its attitude is a cautious one. Many of the fundamental items of state expenditure are not allowed by law to be considered by the Duma; they are "armor-plated," as the phrase goes. But of those items which come under the Duma's jurisdiction, the Duma has hitherto contented itself with "taking note" and passing; it is learning its business in the complicated tangle of Russian finance and expresses the hope that by next year it will be in a position to overhaul the budget in a more thorough manner. This is a safe policy and is one that the Duma applies all around. "Let things go on for a while until we feel our feet—the less we probe the innumerable sores of the body politic the better for everybody; we want breathing time—there will always be time to take hold of the gigantic task of reform; a few years are nothing in the life of a great nation."

Weak But Wise.

These and similar phrases are to be heard con-

stantly nowadays. They represent the policy of a weak party, but, for Russia, a wise party. What Russia needs above all is gradually to develop a reserve of steady, level-headed, honest business men devoted to the service of the state; there will be ample opportunity for the brilliant statesman and the reforming genius when a foundation has been laid upon which to rely with security for the gigantic task still all before the constitutional assembly of Russia.

Meantime, it is to be noted that constitutionalism, as represented by a Duma whose chief aim is to appear inoffensive to all the autocratic powers of the old regime, is gaining strength, increasing in wisdom and stature. The "revolutionaries" of to-day in Russia are those members of the Right who proclaim themselves "patriots" and seek to save the Czar from himself—to restore the old system of boundless corruption sheltered under impenetrable secrecy. In this slow growth there is hope; there would be absolute certainty but for the fact that at any moment a shock from without may yet send everything into the air, and on the horizon of foreign politics there are many little clouds and some big ones. It is, therefore, the more promising for the future of constitutionalism that the minister who shows the most definite purpose of leaning upon the Duma is precisely the minister for foreign affairs, M. Izvolsky. Another significant fact is that his opponents in the Duma on every occasion are the members of the Right, or governmental party; they are few but noisy. The rest of the Duma, and the nation behind it, responds warmly to the confidence shown first and foremost by the foreign minister.

Will Teddy Kiss the Kaiser?

When Teddy meets the Kaiser
What wondrous words he'll speak!
But do you think he'll plant a kiss
On Wilhelm's bristly cheek?
I don't!

When Teddy gets to Italy
And greets the King, think you
He'll kiss him on his ruby lips,
As other monarchs do?
I don't!

Or, when in Austria he stands
The Emperor to greet,
Think you he'll kiss his royal nibs
And count the kissing sweet?
I don't!

Our Teddy is not built that way,
He likes n' mushy scenes;
If royalty wa's T. R.'s kiss
'Twill have to furnish queens.
That's what I think.

—Detroit Free Press.



PERSIA AND AFGHANISTAN TROUBLE

SHAH REPUDIATES PARLIAMENT AND HIS COSSACKS PERPETRATE MASSACRE—ENGLAND AND RUSSIA INTERESTED—INVASION OF INDIA BY AFGHANISTAN TROOPS STIRS GREAT BRITAIN

FOR two years, ever since a constitutional government was proclaimed by the Shah of Persia, that country has been in the throes of a revolution, which has been general in character and included within its scope the inhabitants of larger and smaller cities.

The Shah rather reluctantly proclaimed the constitution and has cast his lot with the reactionaries who are opposed to it because they hold that it is contrary to their best interests. The other party, the constitutionalists, have been fighting to maintain

their rights guaranteed to them by the constitution. It is stated that during the few years of warfare between thirty thousand and forty thousand lives have been sacrificed. This throne that is now rocking so violently, antedates any now in existence. It even witnessed the rise and fall of the Roman Empire and can boast the most splendid traditions of remote antiquity. It is indeed a pity that its fate should now be in the hands of such a weakling as the present Shah. The following excellent summary of the situation is from the New York Post:

STORY OF PARLIAMENT

Constitutionalism, Halted for the Time, Will Ultimately Prevail in Persia.

What Teheran has witnessed recently is the incipient breaking up of a Constitutional deadlock which has continued for more than a year and a half. When the first Persian Parliament assembled toward the end of 1906, it seemed safe to predict that its fate would be that of all infant Constitutional assemblies in countries where the idea of representative government was untried. The Parliament would meet amid a frenzy of national hopes and resolves, would find its powers unequal to its aspirations, would come into immediate conflict with the throne, and would get itself dissolved. That had been the experience of Russia only a few months before, and that must particularly be the experience in the heart of the Orient. What really happened has been a source of mingled astonishment and perplexity to the outside world. The Persian nation immediately displayed a capacity for Constitutionalism which it has been a commonplace to deny to the Asiatic races. The Shah, on the other

granted parliamentary privileges and surrendered royal prerogatives with amazing alacrity. He made no serious objection to coming down to Parliament and swearing to the Constitution whenever the Parliament thought the Constitution was in danger. He did it nearly half a dozen times. He made desultory attempts at plotting; but only in a feeble way. After all, he was a new Shah, whose reign began almost at the same time with the Parliamentary regime, and as awkward in his new role as Parliament was in its own.

But if the Persian Parliament from the first assumed an aggressive attitude toward the throne, it was aggression of a very gentlemanly kind. It roared you as softly as any nightingale in the rose-garden of Sadi. The fact that for eighteen months it has remained in session, has continuously indulged in bitter criticism of the Shah, has forced the repeated reorganization of the Cabinet, and never till lately come into actual armed conflict with the Shah's supporters to a degree worth speaking of, may argue exceptional timidity, or gentleness, or self-restraint in the Persian people. And like people, like Shah. Timid attempts at a coup d'état have been reported more than once, but a demonstration by the supporters of Parliament has been sufficient to bring the monarch to terms. The Shah, up to

a little while ago, had practically no armed strength behind him. The regular army, or what there was of it in real life, unpaid, ragged, and undisciplined, sided with Parliament, whose chief strength, however, was drawn from the anjumans, or secret societies, which constituted themselves into an efficient and zealous national guard. Under such circumstances it would seem as if revolution would run its regular course. Parliament, carried away by success, would turn the contest for Constitutionalism into one directed against the monarchy, and the issue would be sharply fought out. But Parliament was content to carry on only a warfare of words and legislative measures, and there ensued that deadlock to which we have referred—a situation that

there is little room for doubt that Russian "advice" has finally steeled the Shah to decisive action. He has organized a force of "Cosacks," and the troops that attacked the houses of Parliament recently were under the command of a Russian general, who is described as "having the situation well in hand."

The Shah's final self-assertion can not mean the total failure of the Constitutional system Persia's subsequent career will, in all likelihood, resemble that of Russia, where parliamentary institutions circumscribed within narrow limits are being allowed to work out their own fate slowly. It would have been too much to expect the people of Tehearn to solve so difficult a problem at the first attempt. But they have undoubtedly shown that they deserve self-government by the manful way in which they have held together. It is in this capacity for united action that their chief strength lies. They won a Constitution by a splendidly managed general strike. They have defended it up till now, through their well-organized secret societies. Clergy, traders, and common laborers have shown admirable readiness for self-sacrifice. The East has, after all, its institutions for making men stand together. Bushido, or elan spirit, in Japan, trade guilds in China, Kali worship in India, may all be turned to modern political uses.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS

Outrages by Shah's Followers Make Return to Former Despotism Impossible.

It is regrettable to see a country that has started apparently upon the constitutional path taking its place beside the mammoth despotism of the earth. But even in such a country as Persia popular government is sure to come about. The entering wedge has been made.—Baltimore American.

But what has been done can not be undone. New elections are to be held. The men who have fallen about the Parliament house in Teheran and have been hung by scores and droves have made impossible a return of the tyranny of the past. The system under which, up to a year ago, the Shah could at a word execute or imprison any man, seize his property and scatter his family, is gone never to return.—Philadelphia Press.

The Shah Mohammed Ali Mirza is finding, as many other reactionary rulers have found, that revolutions seldom go backward. In attempting to take away from his people the rudimentary National Parliament which his predecessor, the Shah Muzaffar-ed-Din, granted to them two years ago he has aroused a resistance which has led to a miniature civil war.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



Dr. Abdul Hamid Prescribes for Persia.

usually arises when both combatants are too frightened or too tired to fight.

Situation Becomes Acute.

Such a condition could not, of course, be indefinitely maintained. The wonder is that it continued so long. The shock that has destroyed the stable equilibrium in Teheran, has come from the provinces, in which the process of Constitutional reconstruction has brought about a situation ranging from sharp discontent to practical anarchy. The danger in the north has become especially acute. The Kurdish tribes are raiding the inhabitants of the villages, while on various pretexts Russia and Turkey have invaded Persian territory and made ready for a permanent occupation. Thus the opponents of the Parliament have been able to accuse it of working the nation's ruin. At the same time,

The element of hope in the present condition of Persia is the impotence of Turkey to turn the existing anarchy to her own advantage, an impotence due to the unwillingness of Russia and Great Britain to make the outbreak of civil war between the Shah and his people a pretext for interposition.—New York Sun.

It is evident that the Shah is determined, if

he can command the physical force, to repress these Persians, who, having got a taste of representative government, are clamoring for more. If the Shah is the progressive sovereign that he pretends to be he has taken a peculiar way of proving it, and he will labor long to remove the prejudice and even hatred that he has engendered.—Columbus Dispatch.

TROUBLE IN AFGHANISTAN

Subjects of Ameer Invade British Territory— England Alarmed at Situation.

Current dispatches indicate the existence of a serious situation on the Indo-Afghanistan frontier. It is said that recently a body of Afghan troops, between 13,000 and 20,000 strong, entered Indian territory. Admonished by previous experience in the three wars with Afghanistan which they have waged, the British have fortified Khyber Pass, which constitutes the main entrance to India from Afghanistan, almost to the point of impregnability, and attempts made by the invaders to provoke an anti-British insurrection in the country where they are operating are reported to have failed.

These are favorable circumstances, and no immediate developments of an alarming character are apprehended. What the British Government is waiting with much interest and some anxiety to learn is the relation toward what is going on of Habibulah Kahn, the reigning Ameer. He can not be ignorant of the raid, because it is being conducted by regularly enlisted soldiers, and it remains to be ascertained whether it was undertaken with his assent or in spite of his opposition. It seems that during his recent absence in India the Ameer's authority was to a certain extent undermined by an ambitious brother. He found himself accused of having abandoned the

true faith, and it is conjectured that he may possibly have acquiesced in what is going on, if he did not actually originate it, from a desire to rehabilitate himself in the confidence and good opinion of his fanatical and naturally rebellious subjects. Another possible explanation is found in his dissatisfaction with the recently negotiated Anglo-Russian treaty, in which he has refused to join, although Afghanistan is involved in certain of its clauses.

The importance of Afghanistan to Great Britain is due to the circumstance that it provides the most accessible entrance to India from the northwest. For this reason British statesmanship has constantly striven to control the Afghan Government. With that object it has fought three costly and sanguinary wars, of which the most recent occurred in 1879, when the massacre of the British envoy, headed by Sir Louis Cavagnari, at Kabul, rendered an expedition necessary, which was headed and carried to a victorious conclusion by General Sir Frederick Roberts, who for this service was created Lord Roberts of Kandahar and who was to attain to further and greater distinction in South Africa in the war with the Boers. The Ameer receives a large subsidy from Great Britain, of which country he is a treaty ally, but some doubt has long prevailed as to how far he could be trusted. That doubt is apparently in process of solution.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Comparisons

Candidate kin travel 'round
Whah de band is playin';
Gets attention mos' profound
To de things he's sayin'.
'Tisn' ev'ybody strikes
Sech a fine position;
Has mos' ev'ytling he likes—
But he can't go fishin'.

Can't help bein' envious some
Of dat pomp an' glory;
All dat bugle, all dat drum,
All dat song an' story!
But, although de joy seems great,
I ain't trully wishin'
Foh to be no candidate—
'Druther jes' go fishin'.

—Washington Star.



SCENE IN MANCHURIA.

—New York Times.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA

PROPOSAL TO FORM ALLIANCE BETWEEN THESE TWO NATIONS
AROUSSES INTEREST AND COMMENT OF THE WORLD—AMERICAN
PRESS REJECTS THE IDEA ON THE GROUND OF
WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADVICE

THE latest newspaper alliance of nations has been a vigorous campaign on the part of the *New York Herald* for an agreement between China and the United States that shall counterbalance the Great Britain-Japanese alliance and check the growing power of Japan. Statesmen, diplomats, politicians, editors and business men have been interviewed and a vast amount of data and argument has been emitted by the *Herald* in order to build up a public opinion to support its plan, and widespread interest and comment has been aroused. In furtherance of its scheme the *Herald* said:

"The political visions of today are the

realities of tomorrow. The English are certainly more wedded to tradition than are Americans, yet they have seen fit to break with their traditional policy of 'splendid isolation' and have concluded an alliance with Japan. That step in itself may yet compel the United States to disregard the warning against 'entangling foreign alliances' contained in Washington's Farewell Address. The swaddling clothes of tradition should not be allowed to prevent the free development of American interests, nor should measures considered by prudent and enlightened American statesmen as necessary for the protection of those interests be

flouted or anathematized solely because they may be 'contrary to the traditional policy of the country.'

"When Washington uttered his warning against alliances his gaze was fixed on monarchial Europe, which at that time was animated by a spirit of hostility toward Democratic institutions. Today the United States has nothing to fear from Europe.

"But as regards China and Asia generally the case is far different. Realization of the ambitious program 'Asia for the Japanese' would sound the death knell of American commercial development. An alliance between the United States and China would prevent the realization of that program, would compel China to walk resolutely in the path of progress, would insure for the United States her share in the commerce of

Asia and would guarantee peace in the Far East quite as much as the Triple Alliance and the Franco-Russian alliance have guaranteed the peace of Europe.

"Such results are not to be despised."

The idea was received with favor by some Chinese editors and officials and by some American business men, but by almost universal condemnation on the part of the American press. The opinions of the American editors given below, besides showing the position of the writers on the topic discussed, are interesting in that they indicate how deeply the advice of Washington to avoid the entanglement of foreign alliances has entered American life.

The *Philadelphia Record* believes the idea to have been politically inspired, attributing to the Republican leaders a scheme thus to ride into power on a wave of jingoism.

OPINION OF THE PRESS

Plan Universally Condemned on the Ground that It Is Contrary to American Principles.

The movement ably championed by our esteemed contemporary the *Herald* in favor of an alliance between the United States and China for the purpose of extending American commerce in the Far East ought not to receive public approval. It is based upon the false doctrine that trade necessarily follows armies and battleships; it violates one of the oldest of our traditional policies, which forbids foreign entanglements, and it is supported by the economic sophistry that it is the duty of government to use the resources of all the people in order to promote the business enterprises of some of the people.

Privilege appears under many different guises and is justified by much false reasoning, but when it asks a nation to make war or to risk war in order that the few may buy and sell with greater profit it takes on its most objectional form. When the jealousies of princes and the greed of conquest have failed as excuses for war it has been comparatively easy to advance commercial interests as a pretext. The one is as unjustifiable as the others. All lead to slaughter, waste and oppression.

Jingoes here and jingoes in Europe have always been inclined to dwell upon the possibilities of the Chinese trade, but they have concerned themselves chiefly with fables and dreams. There can be no great commerce with the Chinese millions

until they shall have developed the tastes and needs of civilization, and by that time they will not be wholly dependent upon outside supplies.

The Philippine experiment, which there is reason to believe was entered upon more as a commercial adventure than as a measure of benevolence, ought to be an object-lesson answering all the purposes of this generation of Americans. Our commerce in the archipelago is insignificant, and yet it is upheld not only by armies and battleships but by national sovereignty.

A commercial alliance or an entanglement of any kind with China would be likely to lead to bloodshed, and bloodshed only. There are too many jingoes, commercialized and others, in the world to admit of any other conclusion.—*New York World*.

War With Japan Unthinkable.

It is quite positive that there is absolutely no sentiment in the United States in favor of an alliance with China, save in a certain single quarter, from which has emanated for many months an incessant stream of alarmist reports regarding the "Japanese peril." If half of what has been printed in that quarter has been in any degree correct the United States is on the verge of a war with Japan and only a compact with China can save this country from a costly and humiliating experience.

No one has been able clearly to explain how the United States could possibly hope to profit by joining hands with China. If Japan is bellicose the big, flabby neighbor will be one of the

first to suffer, not the modern, well armed, inexhaustibly resourceful power across the Pacific. If Japan entertains warlike ideas an outbreak with the country which it is least likely to defeat in a conflict is not as probable as a breach with the nation which offers the richest rewards in case of a conquest and the greatest chance of victory.

War with Japan is as unthinkable to-day as it has been for years. Talk about an alliance with China can only be tolerated on the basis of that remote contingency. An alliance for trading purposes would involve a radical departure from our traditional policies. We will continue to



W. W. Rockhill, United States Minister to China.

—New York Times.

demand the full measures of international rights of China, and can obtain them without recourse to a partnership. To seek special advantages, amounting to an exploitation of China, means that we must run the risk of making our government the object of deep distrust at every capital in the world. Our great strength abroad to-day is the result of the prestige of dealing without discrimination and holding aloof from "entangling alliances." We must remain in that

position even though a few special interests may be disappointed.—Washington Star.

Words of Washington Still Bind.

Such alliances are utterly obnoxious to American tradition and policy. The parting words of Washington to his countrymen in which he warned them against entangling alliances have as much force to-day as ever. The policy Washington advocated has been pursued unwaveringly for generations, and no departure from it would be tolerated by the mass of American citizens. This would be true whether the alliance bound us to a weak or to a strong nation. We do not court any ties which might involve us in a strife and turmoil and compromise our position of neutrality.

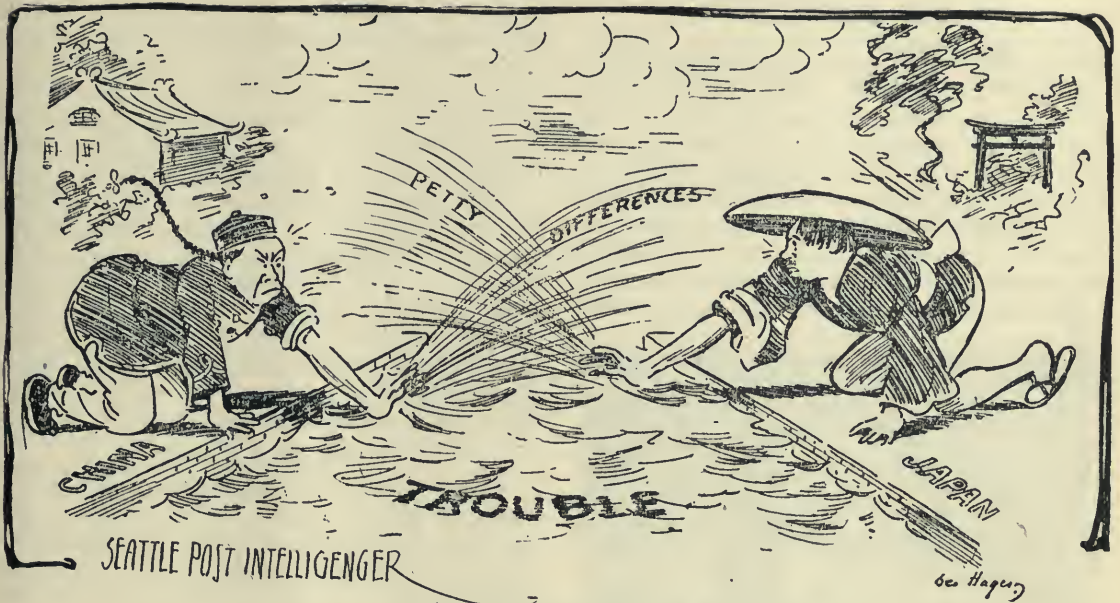
The suggestion that a formal alliance be concluded between the United States and China can scarcely be defended from any point of view. China is in no position to render us more secure. On the contrary, we should not be burdened with the responsibility of taking part in China's quarrels whatever they might be. In return for the protection which the United States would be obliged to guarantee, China could give us nothing, not even superior commercial opportunities in the East. The "open door" policy has made it impossible for China to discriminate against any "favored" nation, and we are quite content to compete on equal grounds with the nations of Europe. Japan understands these things, and her representatives here should attach no more significance to the rumors than do the Washington officials.—Chicago Record-Herald.

We Will Not Adopt Chinese.

We are not going into the business of "benevolent assimilation" in China. We will help her all we can in every way. We will help Japan and the Marquesas Islands in the same way, but in a relative manner. We have spent some \$300,000,000 on the Filipinos with results which are gratifying to the altruist, but which have not paid and never will repay the investment. Let us be honest with ourselves and not run riot over sentiment.

We want as close relations with China as is possible under normal conditions. We want to help on the mutual advantage of the two nations, but we are not going to fight her battles nor take over her diplomacy.

But it may well be that the influence of the United States should eventually help along that time when the "last argument of kings" will give way to diplomacy and arbitration. To that extent we will aid every nation on earth. But we are not going to adopt four hundred millions of Chinese. At present we have some domestic problems which are calling for most of our energies.—Philadelphia Inquirer.



ALWAYS STIRRING IT UP.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

NEW CABINET WILL TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF FOREIGN ALLIANCES AND FRIENDSHIPS AND IMPROVE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—COUNT OKUMA THINKS UNITED STATES WEAK

JUST what is to be the foreign policy of the new Japanese ministry is naturally engaging the attention of the nations of the world. Most accounts agree that it will sedulously seek friendship with other powers, restore its own financial condition and confine its colonization schemes to Asiatic countries. The matter is somewhat complicated, however, by a vigorous and apparently unpatriotic opposition headed by Count Okuma. While the sane opinion of neither Japan or the United States sees the possibility of war between the two countries, Okuma publishes such inflammatory matter as the following in his widely circulated newspaper:

"The rise of Japan has caused America to entertain the intention to acquire control of the Pacific. America's Pacific Coast is

unfortified, hence America is very nervous about the new rising nation, which is thought to be an invading race. If the two nations are to come to hostilities, nothing could be more dreadful. In that case crazy persons—and the Japanese are a 'crazy nation' in fighting—will display the same 'madness' as was shown in the late war. The Japanese are always ready to throw away their lives for the nation. They regard their lives as lightly as water. On the other hand, Americans and Europeans attach the chief importance to money—and those who love money love their lives."

The following excellent review of the situation, from the Tokio correspondent of the *New York Post*, is suggestive of a growing stability in the foreign relations of the country.

WAR IS UNTHINKABLE

Japan's Wars Have Been Defensive Rather than Aggressive—Financial Upbuilding Necessary.

Tokio.—For some time speculation has been busy as to the exact nature of the foreign policy to be adopted by the new Cabinet. That the attitude of the Katsura Ministry will involve any material departure from the foreign relations of its predecessors, is not, of course, seriously entertained; but that the new policy will differ from the old in some important aspects,



Count Katsura, New Prime Minister of Japan,
Soldier and Believer in Strong Politics,
Big Sticks and Mailed Fists.

—Literary Digest.

is not doubted by the average citizen of Japan. For, was the national demand for this, not the chief reason why the Saionji Cabinet was so easily removed? Indeed, as time goes on it becomes more and more apparent that an important factor in bringing about the downfall of the late Cabinet was the increasing dissatisfaction which the Elder Statesman and the people generally entertained as to the effectiveness of its foreign policy. The vigorous and triumphant diplomacy by which the Katsura Ministry had made

Japan the admiration of the world, was held to be lacking in its successor; and to this defect has been ascribed the rapid reaction against Japan of late so much in evidence abroad.

Just in what respects the Saionji Ministry was thought to have failed in its manipulation of foreign affairs, or just how it could have precluded the present tendency to hostile criticism of Japan among foreign publicists and politicians no one of the late government's critics has ventured very clearly to explain. It has, however, been hinted more than once in high places that the retiring Cabinet had neglected to improve Japan's relations with China, and has even more signally failed in attaining a satisfactory adjustment of the immigration problem.

Premier's Ideas.

The new prime minister, the Marquis Katsura, has now himself forestalled the prophets and publicists of the nation by giving frank intimation of some effective improvements he intends introducing into the future foreign policy of the Empire. The premier has volunteered the confession, now for the first time publicly, that he has all along strongly disapproved of the line of diplomacy adopted by the Saionji Ministry. This is perhaps rather too indefinite to be very illuminating; still, it may possibly mean much as to the changes contemplated. But his Excellency has gone still further and affirmed that in his opinion one of the most serious defects in the foreign policy of the preceding Cabinet was its failure to take full advantage of the new relations created by the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the later agreements entered into with France and Russia.

The Marquis Katsura suggests that as far as making any practical use of these important agreements is concerned, the last Cabinet treated them as non-existent. The premier also expresses concurrence with the critics of Japan's recent attitude toward China; and he goes on to inform the public that he does not intend to leave his country's relations with China in their present unsettled condition. The important questions arising between Japan and China, which heretofore have been treated with merely indifferent or temporary measures, will under the new Cabinet be expeditiously and permanently solved and a fixed basis of policy toward China be laid down. This too may mean very little, or indeed a great deal, according to circumstances.

Financial Policy.

Some light will be thrown on the situation if it be constantly borne in mind that, for the time being at least, the views of the Japanese prime minister mean not only those of the leader of the Government, but of the minister of finance as well, he having chosen to occupy the dual position; so that the most logical construction to be

put on the somewhat oracular utterances alluded to, especially in regard to relations with Europe and the West generally, is that which anticipates a steady promotion of all interests that will conciliate the foreign investor and money-lender, so that in every way a full commercial and financial reciprocity may be encouraged and effected. For economic reasons alone Japan is quite dependent upon the goodwill of Europe and America. The decision of the new Cabinet to restrict carefully all unnecessary outlay, and to curtail naval and military expenditure to the extent of sixty or seventy millions annually, while it may preclude the necessity of raising loans to balance the Budget of the year, will yet do nothing toward paying off the nation's present indebtedness.

As for the advantages accruing to Japan from alliances with foreign nations, being chiefly of a military or merely strategic nature, as some publicists suggest, that is the last motive entering into the Japanese program at present. So long as the economic condition of the country remains in the uncertain state to which the last war reduced it, another war is simply unthinkable. It would not only be unpardonable in itself, but it could not be prosecuted without pursuing a policy fraught with national bankruptcy. Of course, Japan herself cannot be expected to admit this, for the obvious reason that, like other nations, she deems it her

duty to impress the world with the idea that she, too, is always prepared for self-defense. Nor is this mere pretense; Japan is always ready for defense; it is for offense that she has neither the mind nor the funds at present. And seeing that most of her wars have been inside of the last forty years, and all of them for the single purpose of driving back the aggressor, rather than to be the aggressor, the future policy of Japan toward foreign nations may be expected to remain as intentionally peaceful as it is today.

To place the nation on the safe financial footing, for which she is now striving, will mean that she must be content to take a second place among navies of the world for a considerable time; and that some other more profitable means of excitement must be found for patriotism than that of preparing for war. There is no doubt that were a people of such activity and perseverance as the Japanese, given opportunity and facility for the development of the nation's resources, especially in the direction of commerce and industry, the country would in a short time be one of the most comfortably prosperous in the world. But at present Japan's advancement is greatly retarded by heavy taxation, unproductive expenditures, and the financial depression that many regard as not only the results of the foregoing conditions, but as the shadow that always follows an enormous national indebtedness.

The Speeders

Let us start the engine humming,
Come and take a morning spin,
For the car is fit to enter
Any race a cup to win.
Every part is bright and shining,
Full of oil, and free from rust;
Open up the throttle wider—
Make the public eat the dust!

We can regulate the traffic,
For the cops are sleeping still;
See me graze that ancient buggy
Ambling slowly down the hill!
Here's another auto coming,
Ho, there!—don't you crowd too far,
Or I'll take your crazy wheel off,
And I'll ditch your little car!

Don't you hear the horn, you people,
Standing in the road ahead?
You had better all be springing,
Or you'll find that you are dead.
See the chicken feathers flutter!
What was that we hit that time?
Hope it wasn't worth much money,
For I've only got a dime.

Hip! hurrah! but this is going;
This, you bet, is scorching some—
Jump, oh! jump, I can't control it,
And we're bound for kingdom come!
Did we try to stop a comet?
What does all this wreckage mean?
Ah!—we're waiting for a doctor,
We have smashed the old machine.

—Minna Irving in New York Times.

WILL HOLLAND ATTACK VENEZUELA

REVIEW OF DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTIES OF SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC—BRAZIL'S BATTLESHIPS NOT FOR JAPAN— PROGRESS AT PANAMA

THE diplomatic difficulties of Venezuela continue from month to month, but, contrary to all predictions, nothing disconcerting has happened to the country or its capacious President. Holland, the latest nation to have her diplomatic representative dismissed on account of an alleged insult to Venezuela, has thus far refrained from administering to the latter republic the punishment that editorial writers, correspondents, cartoonists, diplomatists, statesmen, politicians and certain business interests, the world over, seemed to think was forthcoming. Indeed, the Venezuelan President much re-

sembles the Turkish Sultan in the nimbleness with which he avoids the stored-up wrath of many persons and peoples.

The mental agility and resourcefulness of Castro is shown by the following extract from a discussion of his troubles with the United States in *El Constitucional*, the official organ:

"If President Roosevelt attacks the tribunals of his own country and questions the prestige of the courts, the honor of the judges and the impartiality of their judgments, it is nothing strange that he should also attack the tribunals of foreign countries."

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA

Former Expected to Make War on Southern Republic With Consent of Other Powers.

The world will soon learn whether Holland is to declare war against Venezuela. The provocation for war is great, for Castro has heaped insult upon injury in dealing with Queen Wilhelmina's Government. He has gone farther in attacking Holland even than he did with the United States. He not only sent her minister out of Venezuela, but he has turned out all her consuls. Diplomatic relations between the two countries are severed. But Holland is far from being alone in this particular. The United States, France, England, Italy, Brazil and Colombia are also without representatives at Venezuela's capital. The only great power which is on friendly terms with Venezuela is Germany, and as Germany, in theory at least, acts for Holland and some of the other countries which are outside of the Venezuelan pale, she may get her conge at any moment.

This is the situation in the Caribbean today, and nobody can tell what the outcome will be. The United States has granted Holland a free hand in dealing with Venezuela, providing no seizure of territory is made, and Holland seems to be disposed to accept the invitation to chastise Castro. There are some reasons why we would rather let

some other country do this than do it ourselves. In our issue with Venezuela one or two trusts are involved on our side, and as these are not in good repute in the United States an attack on Castro by us would raise up some embarrassments. The Administration would be charged with making war for the benefit of a combine or two, and while nine out of ten of the American people would be glad to see the Venezuelan despot beaten so badly that his sham pretensions of invincibility would be shattered, this might not be a wise move during a presidential campaign. For this reason chiefly we have turned the work of disciplining Castro over to Queen Wilhelmina's Government. Moreover, all the other countries which have incurred Castro's hostility are glad to let Holland have the credit of dealing with the dictator single handed. France, which has a prior controversy with Venezuela, declines to be a partner with Holland in moving on that country. To Holland alone will go such glory as may come from the Venezuelan demonstration. Our sole proviso in the consent which we have given to the punitive expedition is that all territory which may be occupied during the trouble be evacuated after the incident closes.

Monroe Doctrine Not Involved.

How does this Holland assault on Venezuela leave the Monroe doctrine? It leaves that

principle just where Monroe, John Quincy Adams and all its later American interpreters placed it. The present President of the United States has been one of its most robust expounders, and here is what he said about it in a message during the demonstration half a dozen years ago by England, Germany and Italy against Venezuela: "The Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no way in-

Castro without assailing our policy that the people of the American Continent must rule the continent. Queen Wilhelmina is not seeking territory on this side of the Atlantic. La Guayra, Maracaybo and Venezuela's other seaports may be blockaded by Holland. Possibly the forts in some of them may be bombarded. If Castro's navy ventures to attack the Dutch ships it may be handled as roughly as it was by the allied Germans, British and Italians half a dozen years ago, just before the United States stepped in and



LITTLE CYPRIANO CASTRO HAVING A GOOD TIME WITH THE NATIONS.

tended to be hostile to any nation of the Old World." In the same communication to Congress the President said: "We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided the punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power." Under this definition, which is practically that which has been given by every president and secretary of state who has dealt with it since its promulgation, Holland will have a large measure of liberty in chastising

got the controversy submitted to arbitration. But every foot of territory which belongs to Venezuela to-day will be hers a year hence, unless Brazil seizes this opportunity to capture some of the region near the southern border which she has claimed all along. In a contest between Brazil and Venezuela the Monroe doctrine would not be affected, and therefore this possibility of trouble between the two South American powers gives us no concern. As Holland asked our consent in this Venezuelan trouble, and as all the rest of the

European powers are holding aloof for the same reason, the Old World may be said to have given one more formal ratification to the Monroe doctrine in the Venezuelan incident of 1908.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

THOSE BRAZILIAN BATTLESHIPS

Fear that Brazil's Big Order for Battleships Might Be for Japan, Dispelled.

That Brazil should be building in England three battleships of the Dreadnaught class has been the cause of no end of conjecture. The Minas Geraes will be ready for service by the fall of 1909, the Soa Paulo by the spring of 1910 and the Rio de Janeiro by the spring of 1911.

The rumor has been current that these vessels were destined for the Japanese Navy. That theory is pretty well dispelled by George Fiennes in an article in the Nineteenth Century. He found



I'll Never Do It Again.

that the Japanese were in no way exercising supervision over the construction of these ships, which for that matter they could have built in secret in their own yards. In spite of a general likeness in plan, they were not being built according to methods which the Japanese Admiralty uniformly enforces. Furthermore, the Brazilian Naval Commission has declared that the three battleships were part of an old program which had been delayed for years because of fears that the Brazilian Navy was anti-republican in sentiment.

Mr. Fiennes also cites the fact that "since the

era of armored ships began no minor power has ever possessed vessels which were right up to the standard of the latest and most powerful designed for the leading powers, and if any have approached it they have always been bought by one or the other of those leading powers." He recalls that other South American states have sold their warships. In 1895 Japan bought the cruiser Idzumi and in 1899 the armored cruisers Iwate and Idzumo from Chili. In 1903 Great Britain took over the battleships Triumph and Swiftsure from Chili to insure against their passing into Russia's hands, and Japan bought the armored cruisers Kasuga and Nisshin from Argentina.

An interesting situation is produced if minor powers like those of South America are to go into the business of building navies for sale or hire. All the carefully laid programs of the naval powers are likely to be thrown into confusion. In time of emergency there might be keen bidding for these extra warships and minor powers would be able to pocket a handsome profit.

For Brazil to order three Dreadnaughts with the purpose of turning them over to Japan or Germany or Great Britain would be not unlike the scheme of railroad promoters who parallel another line with an eye to selling out.—New York World.

PROGRESS AT PANAMA

Investigating Committee Reports Great Progress and Speedy Completion of the Waterway.

By this time it must be pretty plain to doubters and scoffers that the Panama Canal is considerably more than an engineering nightmare or an iridescent dream. The dirt has been flying rapidly in the last few years and the great bulk of the work outside construction of the dams and locks is either completed or so far along as to leave no doubt of speedy completion.

Tacitus speaks of a Roman general who "made a desert and called it peace." Uncle Sam took over a festering swamp and has made it one of the healthiest spots on earth. He has rebuilt two cities on a modern plan and has constructed a new one on his own account. He has made ports and quays, has driven away contagious diseases and mosquitoes, has reconstructed a railway and enlarged the old canal until it is for much of the way fully completed. This sort of work is impressive. It puts criticism to flight.

In five years the canal is to be opened, if the engineers have made no mistake, and then the dream of four hundred years will have been accomplished. The return of the visiting committee is a matter of importance. These men went down to see and report exactly what was being done. They did not spend a day or so there, but many weeks, and went into every detail. Their

report is highly satisfactory, because it shows that many if not all of the complaints are groundless.

It is costing money to do this work—a sum that the people of this country consider the very best sort of investment. Even if no dollar of the capital expenditure is ever returned there will be no complaint. The work is done for the Nation at large—for the whole world. It will certainly stimulate trade and benefit every man, woman and child in the country. Probably it

will be a money-maker, but that is of secondary importance.

The important fact for us all to bear in mind is that the work has been going on constantly and efficiently and gives every evidence of being prosecuted still more rapidly. Those who thought that the Nation was pouring money into a rat hole will not be able to sleep well, because they hate to be found but false prophets. The rest of the country will take the situation cheerfully. —Philadelphia Inquirer.

NEW GOVERNMENT FOR CUBA

RECENT ELECTIONS IN ISLAND PREPARE WAY TO SECOND REPUBLIC—DOUBT OF CUBANS' FITNESS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT—TWO JEALOUS WOMEN CAUSED FORMER REVOLUTION

A correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, writing from Washington, gives the following clear and comprehensive summary of the situation in Cuba:

How to withdraw from Cuba and leave the island so that the fruits of American provisional government shall be safeguarded is the problem which Governor Charles E. Magoon has come to discuss with his chiefs—President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Wright. It is a hard problem and a delicate one to handle whatever plan may be made for its solution.

Much has been heard through the reports from Havana and the optimism of the Washington officials of the toning down, so to speak, of the Cuban revolutionary spirit and the ability of the population to make a second and successful attempt at self-government. Attention has not been directed, however, to the difficulty that exists with regard to getting an agreement with the new Cuba libre which will insure acceptance of the laws that have been put in force under Governor Magoon's direction, the continuance of the same and the assurance to other nations that the reorganized government will remain stable.

When the United States occupied Cuba under military rule, following the war with Spain, the Washington government was in a position to deal with the Cubans by treaty. At that time it was possible to force acceptance of the so-called Platt amendment, which was a thing not relished by the Cuban people, as a condition precedent to evacuation by our troops. We could force practically any conditions on Cuba that we might choose. But now it is different.

There is no Cuban government at present with which to make any agreement. The United States authorities are in control—actually managing the affairs—and Washington cannot enter into a treaty with its own agent, Governor Magoon. Treaties can be made only between independent nations. There will be no independent government in Cuba until the provisional government is brought to an end and the complications arising over the question of legally and technically binding the Cubans to acceptance of new laws and conditions in advance of relinquishment of jurisdiction on our part are, therefore, readily apparent.

Presidential Election.

In a talk with the Record-Herald correspondent Governor Magoon spoke with great hope of the future of Cuba under self-government. Naturally, if he felt otherwise, he could not express a contrary view publicly. With hope for the best, the President, who after all is the directing genius of the whole business, realizes that the time is approaching when the United States must exhibit the sincerity of the promise made when intervention in the affairs of the island took place, and leave, bag and baggage.

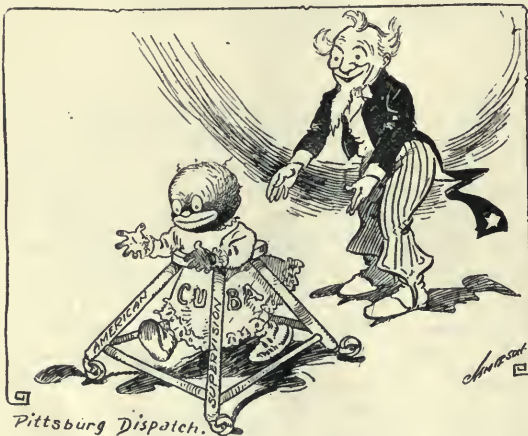
Governor Magoon intends to call the election for president and congress as soon as he returns to the island, and the date fixed probably will be November 14th. The Governor also plans to have our forces and authority withdrawn about February 1st. Advantage is likely to be taken of the holiday on January 27th—the birthday of Jose Marti, one of the Cuban patriots—to have the

newly chosen government organized on that occasion. One of the practical advantages this will afford to Cuban industry will be that it will not add another holiday to the long list, for the Cubans are wont to make a holiday commemorating every important event.

The recent municipal and provincial elections, where all the parties captured some of the plums, lead Governor Magoon to believe that the general elections will pass off as successfully. The election of the Liberal candidate for president is regarded as most probable, because the factions, each of which elected a portion of the officials in the recent elections, are now united, combined the branches of the Liberal party elected a majority of local officers over the Conservative party, and united would have been far superior to it in voting strength.

Cuban Political Parties.

The leader of the Miguelista branch of the Liberal party—Jose Miguel Gomez—is regarded



His Uncle Sam Won't Let Him Fall.

as having the best show for election as president, the leader of the Zayista branch—Alfredo Zayas—having withdrawn from the contest. The Conservatives have not as yet nominated their choice, it probably lying between Lanuga, a prominent Havana lawyer, and General Mano Menocal, manager of the Chappara sugar estate, the largest in the island. General Menocal is a graduate of Cornell University.

Foreign interests, which have been the influences urging the United States to withdraw from the island, would prefer the success of the Conservatives, if there must be independence, but Governor Magoon, who expresses no choice between parties, professes to believe that any result will be accepted. To show the comparative strength of the parties it should be remembered that at the late elections the Miguelistas carried two provinces, the Zayistas carried the province of Havana and the Conservatives carried three

provinces. The Conservatives elected twenty-nine alcaldes (mayors), the Miguelistas elected thirty-four and the Zayistas eighteen.

When allusion was made to a prevalent belief among the members of Congress and others that eventually the United States will have to go into Cuba again Governor Magoon put the idea aside with an intimation that nothing of that kind is being thought of at present.

"Go into Cuba again!" he exclaimed, "Why, we may have to go into Kentucky. We might have to go into Illinois, judging from the recent reports from out there. Just let me tell you they don't have any of that kind of business in Cuba."

American observers, among them army officers who have been detailed to duty in Cuba, are impressed with the change wrought among the Cubans, but, speaking privately, they have doubts as to the lasting effect of free government in the island. Much depends, they assert, upon the success in dealing with the delicate subject alluded to at the beginning of this article. Most observers expect the next try at self-government to last considerably longer, in any event, than the first.

But in a country where jealousy and intrigue can precipitate revolutions and insurrections with comparative ease—have been able to in the past, at least—the problem will be far from being actually solved when we turn the affairs over to the natives in February. For instance, while other reasons are advanced for public consumption, inside observers in Havana have been told in all seriousness that the last revolution was financed by two wealthy women who had been aroused to jealousy by the refusal of social recognition, for certain alleged reasons, on the part of the Palma administration.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS

While Gratified at Present Results Some Look for Another Intervention.

The first step toward self-government has been undertaken successfully. A far more important one will come in December, when the Cubans will elect their first president. This country can show them by example and by argument just what they should do, but they must walk for themselves without aid some time.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

An important point is in the question whether, having voted against the revolutionists, the Cubans will in the future maintain the principle by energetically suppressing those who start revolutions because the result of an election does not suit them.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Cubans, it seems, have proved that they are disposed to conduct themselves in an orderly

manner at elections when assured of fair play. If they had not done so the present hope for peaceable national elections in their republic next December and for the withdrawal of the American provisional government in February would have been seriously dimmed.—Chicago News.

For Cuba to have had, as at the last election, a vote of sixty per cent of the registry shows a great advance in civic training and interest.—Philadelphia Press.

It was a matter of great concern to the United

States that the Cuban elections should be peaceful, orderly and honest. It is the cause of great gratification that they were so, but beyond that their result is largely a matter of indifference.—New York Tribune.

We will hope with due fervency that Cuba may become her own mistress and remain so; but we believe that it will not be very long before she will be calling upon the United States to help her settle the disputes between her several spoiled factions.—Washington Post.

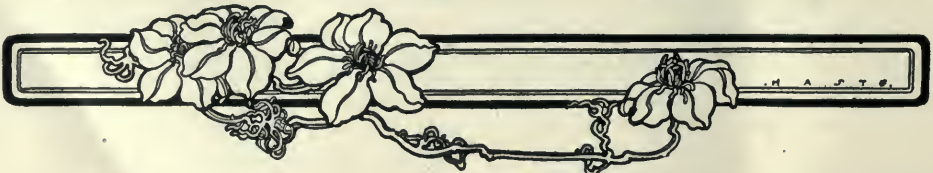


OPEN SEASON FOR TRUSTS.

The Suffragette's Prayer

EDITH DE L. JARMUTH in Seattle Post-Intelligencer

O THOU Spirit, omnipresent, omniscient, omnifraternal, thou Infinite One, who art the source and sequel of all our being, the Motherhood and Fatherhood of creation, who hast made with immeasurable love each simple, separate thing, who carest for the meadow lark equally with kings and queens and rulers, who carest for the body as for the soul, for the child as for the adult, and who carest for the female equally with the male, look into the minds and hearts of us women, consider our ever-enduring patience and how we have cleaved through the ages to our brother man, served him and borne his children, wived and mothered him, marched with him through victory and defeat, forgiven and loved him, and forgotten in the strenuous march of brutal history all but the joy of love and service; consider, also, thou Divine One, how now, when the making of history is less strenuous and less cruel, when community labor and machinery have lessened our burden of physical service, how we turn our faces to progress as the sunflower to the sun, and long for the opportunity to grow. Thou art our Defense and Refuge—have mercy, hear us, help us, and save us. Gird us with strength and invincible will and make our way the glad way of success, until our mouths are filled with laughter instead of lamentation and our eyes are keen instead of dimmed with tears. Bless the men who walk lovingly, in equality, and without the Judas kiss, with their women folk, who heed not the counsel of the blasphemers and betrayers of womanhood, nor sit in the seat of the tyrant. But, O Protector of women, there are fools that say in their hearts, aye, and even in pulpits, that there is no good or power in women. These sons of women, whose very existence declares the glory of womanhood, have set themselves an armed foe against women and the cause of women. They are greedy to destroy our souls as the hungry tiger its prey; but let their portion be, not snares, fire and brimstone, but a mother's forgiveness, a wife's forgiveness, a daughter's forgiveness. Forgive then, Father, as Christ forgave the merciless militarism that crucified Him, for they know not what they do.





THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE OBJECTS TO PEEK-A-BOO WAISTS.

WOMEN IN AMERICA

ANOTHER ENGLISH AUTHOR GIVES VIEWS OF THE PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA, BELIEVING THAT PROPAGANDA HERE WILL NEVER BE SUCCESSFUL

SYDNEY Brooks, writing in the *London Times*, makes some very interesting if not wholly accurate or well-founded comments and predictions as to the status and progress of woman suffrage in the United States. He writes as follows:

What They Have Done.

This year's Presidential election in America is going to be marked by two features, both of them due to the reflex action of British influence and example. One is the emergence, if not of a definite labor party, at least of a new spirit of class consciousness among the workingmen of the country, and a new realization of all they stand to gain by casting their votes as a unit.

The other feature is the growing invasion of the field of politics by American women.

Both these phenomena owe their impulse and initiative very largely to the developments that have taken place in Great Britain within the last few years.

It goes very much against the grain of American pride to have to admit that women play a larger part in the public life of England than of the United States. Yet the fact is incontestable. There are, indeed, four somewhat rudimentary states in the West where women are allowed to vote, where they take the "stump," and where they even run for office. One of the most exciting and passionate campaigns that was ever fought out in America was that in which Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease—the author of the

immortal admonition, "Kansas had better stop raising corn and begin raising hell!"—opposed and defeated the re-election of Senator Ingalls in 1890.

It is also true that in more than half the states women are entitled to vote at the elections for school officers, and to be themselves elected to those posts. Women, again, have appeared as duly accredited delegates at the National Conventions. It was a woman delegated from Utah who seconded Mr. Bryan's nomination at the Democratic Convention of 1900. Whenever a clean-cut moral issue has been at stake they have often and effectively rushed into the arena.

The anti-slavery agitation, for instance, owed much to women. They are still the backbone of the temperance crusade, the Prohibitionists not

constitutions of these four states permit women to exercise the franchise; in all the others they are excluded by the presence of the word "male" in the clause dealing with the suffrage qualifications, the Federal Constitution itself being not less ungallant.

This, of course, does not satisfy those American women who wish to see their sex as influential in politics as in the social, philanthropic, religious and educational spheres. For nearly forty years Congress has accordingly been bombarded with petitions praying for such an amendment to the Constitution as shall place women on an electoral equality with men. Some few of these petitions, perhaps a dozen in all, have been favorably reported on either by the Senate or House committees, but of the vast majority no notice whatever is taken. In the individual states the movement has met with better success. Besides the four states that have already given way, there are four others—Oregon, South Dakota, Kansas and Washington—on the point of capitulation. But I question whether the women suffragists will ever make much headway in the East, and I am very confident that they will never be able to alter the Federal Constitution.

Obstacles to Overcome.

They have many obstacles to overcome. Most American men think politics a purely masculine affair in which women have no concern. The big corporations and their allies, the bosses, would find all their calculations upset by the intrusion of this unaccountable element. The liquor interests especially would exert all their power to keep women away from the polls, and they would be seconded by the same influences that have hitherto thwarted all attempts to diminish or prohibit child labor, or to write anything approaching our factory on the American statute book.

But the greatest obstacle ahead of the movement is unquestionably the apathy of the women themselves. Not only are most of them indifferent to it, but a large number go to the trouble of forming associations for the single purpose of opposing it. Nor, after all, is that so very surprising. As a sex women in America have few legal or social grievances. As women they enjoy a full share in the benefits of that free expansion of the individual which is the main-spring of American life. The traditional inequalities and disabilities of the sex have been very largely abolished, and the career, in nearly all departments of industrial and professional life, is thrown as freely open to feminine as to masculine talent.

Apathetic, and Why.

The American woman does not trouble about her "rights" because she has few, if any,



Suffragettes Were Prevented From Calling on the President by Secret Service Men.

—Detroit Journal.

merely countenancing but seeking and welcoming their co-operation. In the municipal uprisings that from time to time disturb the even tenor of American bossdom they frequently intervene in opposition to the regular parties and on behalf of the independent candidate.

Their Disabilities.

But on the normal, everyday course of politics they exercise as a sex scarcely any influence whatever. They can not vote. The negro can vote (unless, of course, a white man happens to catch him in the act), the immigrant from Southern Italy can vote, the criminals and loafers of the slums of New York and Chicago can vote, but the highly developed, alert, and intelligent American woman can not vote, unless she happens to live in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado or Idaho. The

"wrongs." She has lost, in short, so far as politics is concerned, the collective sense of sex in the enjoyment of her personal privileges, and the supporters of woman suffrage in America argue their case, in the main, from the abstract and theoretical standpoint, and not from the practical and economic.

Moreover, American politics is a good deal of a mystery, even to American men. To American women it is for the most part incomprehensible. I could as easily imagine a woman to be an authority on military tactics and strategy as on the operations that Americans exalt by the name of politics. Those operations, as a rule, are carried on by men who are not conspicuous for their refinement and in an atmosphere which is anything but that of the drawing room. Politics and society in America do not go hand in hand. The bosses and the "machine" have killed the possibility of a political salon, and when women go in for politics it is either for social distinction or because some great moral question is on the carpet.

American politics being both vulgar and mercenary, American women, or, at any rate, the vast majority of them, are quite content to leave

it to the men. They would regard it, indeed, as a sort of contamination to be drawn into it, and woman suffragists in England, I suspect, will have to wait a long while before they are able to point to their American sisters as an example to be copied.

There has been visible, however, during the last eighteen months, a distinct revival of political ambition among American women. They are becoming conscious that they are far behind their English sisters in their influence upon public life. Whether an extension of the suffrage will give them that influence, I do not know. In England the power of women in politics is mainly a social and personal power of a kind that the grant of the suffrage will neither add to nor detract from. In America, where politics is not a profession, but a trade, with an exceedingly complex organization, there is little scope for the arts of the salon. Women, I imagine, will always be a potent factor in English politics, with or without the suffrage. In America I very much doubt whether the extension of the suffrage would break down a single one of the permanent barriers that stand between women and political power.

The Sacred Tree

Woodman, spare that tree,
Touch not a single bough;
It has befriended me,
And I'll protect it now;
'Neath it a hammock hung,
And there when it was hot
I often gladly swung;
Thy ax shall harm it not.

Beneath that spreading tree
One in a gauzy gown
Oft snuggled close to me
And let her feet hang down;
Woodman, forbear to hack;
'Twas here a lovely maid
First dared to call me Jack,
As carelessly we swayed.

When I was free from care
And she was trim and slim,
We often dangled there
Beneath yon spreading limb;
'Twas there that first she laid
Her hand within my hand
And ceased to be afraid;
Pray, woodman, let it stand.

Harm not that sturdy oak;
One night—I mind it well—
The rope, grown fragile, broke,
And in a heap we fell.
She put the blame on me,
And said she'd have me not,
So, woodman, spare the tree;
This is a sacred spot.

—Chicago Record Herald.



WOMEN IN ENGLAND

WIFE AND DAUGHTER OF ENGLAND'S PREMIER ARRESTED AS SUFFRAGISTS FOR DISTURBING THE PEACE—WORLD-FAMOUS WOMEN PARADE—MRS. GLYN MAKES REMARKABLE ATTACK ON SUFFRAGE

THERE has never been a movement fraught with more meaning for the fate of the human race than that now working itself out in the emancipation of women in all parts of the world. The wife and daughter of England's Prime Minister arrested as suffragists for disturbing the peace! Lady Henry Somerset, Beatrice Harraden, Sarah Grand, Mrs. Thomas Hardy, Mrs. Israel Zangwill, a daughter of Jenny Lind, carrying a banner, and many others of the foremost women of the Empire—all marching in a street parade with ex-prisoners bearing the banner, "Stone Walls Do Not a Prison Make!" Is that not a spectacle fit to arouse the world's attention! Reporting one of these great demonstrations by women in London recently, the *London Daily News* said:

"Saturday's procession belonged to those rare events which make history. In less than three years the women's movement has conquered the most stubborn conservatism of all—the conservatism of a privileged sex. * * * * It was something more than a demonstration of women. It was a demonstration of all creeds and of all callings. It has been left to women to unite in a single cause."

And a writer in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* summed up the situation as follows:

"The political life of England is in a greater ferment today over equal suffrage than is that of any other country. The conscientious Mr. Asquith, Premier, has, according to report, surrendered to the right and might of the movement, no doubt led to do so in part by the fact that his wife and

daughter, while peacefully watching the Hyde Park demonstration, were arrested as suffragists on the charge of 'disturbing the peace.' Mrs. Asquith, famed as the original of Benson's 'Dodo,' had considerable trouble in proving her identity. The suffragists responded to Mr. Asquith's challenge to demonstrate whether or not the movement was representative of England's women as a whole, with two great spectacles unparalleled in history.

"To the music of fifteen bands nearly 20,000 women marched the distance of four miles in the very heart of London. The procession was led by Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Mrs. Sophie Bryant, Miss Emily Davies and the venerable Mrs. Despard. The bravery and dignified organization of the women, together with the spectacular effect of costume and beautiful banners, impressed and converted the immense crowd, part of whom obviously came to mock. There were university graduates in caps and gowns, many displaying the decorated silk robes of various doctorates; there were women lawyers and physicians, and 500 nurses in uniforms carrying a large banner picture of Florence Nightingale.

"As the nurses passed, the crowd cheered itself hoarse, and men invariably removed their hats. There were teachers, stenographers with the banner, 'Speed On, Fight On,' and the business women with three black crows bearing quills on a gold banner labeled 'Office.' All branches of working women's unions marched with domestics, farm hands, and women gardeners.

"The Fabian Society displayed a banner

inscribed 'Equal Opportunities for Men and Women,' and 300 members of the Browning Society carried a picture of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The ex-prisoners flaunted a drawing of Holloway jail with the words, 'Stone Walls Do Not a Prison Make.' The actresses carried a portrait of Sarah Siddons, and among the musicians a Jenny Lind banner was borne by her daughter, Mrs. Raymond Maude. With the literary women marched Elizabeth Robins, author of 'The Convent,' the successful suffrage novel; Flora Anna Steele, Beatrice Harraden, Mrs. Thomas Hardy, Mrs. Israel Zangwill, Mrs. Bernard Shaw, Sarah Grand, May Sinclair, Lady Henry Somerset and others.

"The largest contingent, however, was composed of the homemakers, coming from nearly every town and district of the British Isles in which society women and peeresses in costly gowns and picture hats mingled with the humblest. Every section had its banner, and some of the mottoes were: 'The Franchise, the Keystone of Liberty,' 'Delay of Justice Is Injustice,' 'Right Is Might,' 'What Concerns All Should Have the Consent of All.' 'No Taxation Without Represen-

tation,' 'To Be or Not to Be,' 'Home Is Woman's Castle and 'The Housing Question Will Not Be Settled Until Women Have Votes.'

"The body of international delegates included representatives from the League of Self-Supporting Women of New York, Rev. Anna Shaw, president of the American Suffrage Association; Judge Catherine Waugh McCulloch and other prominent American women, on their way to the International Suffrage Congress, held in Amsterdam."

The opposing vote of anti-suffrage is seldom heard. Mrs. Humphry Ward's attack on the equal suffrage movement, printed in the September number of the PANDEX OF THE PRESS, is answered in this number by an equally distinguished woman, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who is president of the New England Woman Suffrage Association. Another attack on the cause, printed below, is by Elinor Glyn, the English woman who gained some notoriety in this country recently as the author of a much-censured erotic novel.

It is safe to say that this surprisingly frank article by Mrs. Glyn will also be answered.

MRS. HOWE REPLIES TO MRS. WARD

Venerable Author of National Hymn Writes on Woman Suffrage.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, president of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, has sent a letter to the London Times in reply to Mrs. Humphry Ward's recent attack upon the equal suffrage movement in America. Mrs. Ward said that the movement in this country was strong in the second third of the nineteenth century, but is now almost extinct, owing to the organized opposition of women. Mrs. Howe says:

"Nothing could be further from the facts. In the second third of the nineteenth century the movement was small and unpopular. It has grown steadily in numbers and strength ever since. The change of sentiment in its favor among women has been especially marked. The National American Woman Suffrage Association grows in membership every year, and its annual income has risen from \$2544 in 1892 to \$25,662 in 1907.

"Of the forty-six states of the Union there

are anti-suffrage associations in only four, and small 'anti-suffrage committees' in four more, while there are suffrage associations in thirty-two states and several territories.

"In New York at the time of the last constitutional convention the suffragists secured more than 300,000 signatures; the anti-suffragists only 15,000. The woman suffrage petitions presented to the recent constitutional convention in Michigan bore 175,000 signatures. There were no petitions on the other side. In Chicago not long ago ninety-seven organizations, with an aggregate membership of more than 10,000 women, petitioned for a woman suffrage clause in the new city charter, while only one small organization of women petitioned against it. In every state where petitions for suffrage and remonstrances against it have been sent to the Legislature the petitioners have always outnumbered the remonstrants. On the only occasion when the Government took an official referendum among women on the subject (in Massachusetts in 1895) the women's vote was in favor of suffrage, twenty-six to one.

"Of the women in America who take any

lively interest in woman suffrage either way, the vast majority are in favor."

Mrs. Howe quotes a large amount of testimony to show that woman suffrage has worked well in practice. She adds:

"Mrs. Ward ascribes all the defeats of woman suffrage bills to the organized opposition of women. In most of the states where such defeats have taken place there was no anti-suffrage organizations of women at all. In the few cases where these organizations existed there is no reason to think that their influence turned the scale. Whittier said years ago that the men who were opposed to equal rights for women merely used the opposition of a few women as a cloak for their own hostility. This is equally true today. The great obstacle to woman suffrage is the inertia of conservatism, added to the strenuous opposition of the liquor interests and all the vicious elements."

MRS. GLYN ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Author of "Three Weeks" Exposes Weaknesses of Woman and Lauds Men.

Mrs. Elinor Glyn, celebrated author of "Three Weeks," makes the following altogether remarkable attack on woman suffrage in the San Francisco Examiner:

Women ought not to vote.

Because—

A nation should be ruled by logical intelligence. Women are guided by emotion and instinct.

Where ten women out of a hundred would give their vote because of conviction based upon a thorough knowledge of the subject the other ninety would accord it because the last canvasser had been the most eloquent.

Women of the sternest morality will always stretch a point for a beloved, erring son, brother or husband or any male creature they adore, therefore their vote for the right of the case could never be counted upon.

It is the few who are cultivated and able to think and give their own deduction. Masses of women, in all things beyond their small, everyday affairs, in giving an opinion, are merely parrots, so that a clever man could play upon the inclinations of a prodigious number of them, stamp his view and win their votes, whether the cause were bad or good.

I do not know the statistics, but at guesswork one might say perhaps twenty per cent of women are as clever and well educated as men—eighty

out of a hundred being merely wives and mothers, Fluffy Ruffles, ornaments to society, brainless darlings and things that don't count!

Thus the majority of votes would be given for any reason the man in possession happened to put forward and would open a vast field for the unscrupulous.

The more public interest women have the more the less well-balanced among them would be likely to neglect their homes, and until science and invention have made mechanical contrivances do the entire work of wife and mother, the home, husband and children must suffer if the woman is greatly interested in outside things. The majority have to do the domestic duties of the world. The minority will push forward, win out, influence certain men and make a career for themselves. The minority care for woman suffrage. The majority are quite indifferent, while a large section would prefer the certainty of ten new hats a year to a hundred votes!

I am told there is an anatomical reason why girls can't throw stones like boys, because nature arranged a bone in their shoulders to enable their arms to be strong enough to carry for hours a baby without tiring. (No man can do it!) So nature evidently thought it a good idea for them to be domestic creatures en masse and not public characters, fighting laws and taking chances with men.

It is a much greater triumph to obtain three votes through one's sweetness and charm than to have only one because the law, at last, allowed it one!

Women were meant to be men's helpmates—the joys, the beauties, the flowers of life; the things which make fights worth winning; the ennobling force, the tender, gentle, civilizing essence, through their emotional influence. Surely they were not intended to be the same as men in everything. They might as sensibly go about shrieking that it is unfair because they have to have the children, instead of the men, as to shriek they should be equal in the governing of nations.

Why don't the men have a society of "wrongs," as women do of "rights"? Why don't they say: "We poor things have to work hard, use our brains and our hands, out in the cold, in hardship and worry. Why may not we sit at home and do nothing and wear fine clothes and eat candy?"

But no man would do this, because he is a more or less logical creature, and feels that sense of the fitness of things!—San Francisco Examiner.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

“WAR-LORD” OF EUROPE HAS BEEN TWENTY YEARS IN POWER
—WORLD MUST NOT THINK GERMANY WILL BUY PEACE
AT ANY PRICE—JUBILEE OF FRANCIS JOSEPH

THERE are many who will find it difficult to realize that twenty years have passed since the transatlantic cable brought the news that Frederick the Noble had succumbed, after a reign of three months' duration, to the agonizing disease from which he suffered, and that William, his eldest son and heir, had succeeded to the throne. Such, however, is the fact. Kaiser William II has just celebrated or could have celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his accession. He was a young man then, so young and impulsive, of such a self-assertive spirit and aggressively combative disposition that his advent to power was regarded with grave misgivings and when a little later he cut loose from the tutelage of Bismarck and gave notice to all whom it might concern that he meant to be his own master, that he intended to govern as well as reign, to choose his own policies and to direct himself the destinies of his empire, a shiver of apprehension traversed the diplomatic world. It was feared that the vast power of the German Government had passed into the hands of a dangerous mischief-maker, of a hair-brained, irresponsible young man, without clearness of view or sobriety of judgment, without knowledge, capacity, experience or discretion, immeasurably proud of the incomparable fighting force which he controlled and capable of committing any act of madness for the sake of seeing the “wheels go round.”

Gained Conservatism With Years.

During the earlier years of his reign the Kaiser did some things to justify the alarm that had been expressed and to vindicate the unfavorable estimate of his character which had been so generally formed by his intemperate and ill-considered utterances. He called himself a “War Lord;” he glorified the function of the mailed

list; he emphasized the duty of the man who wears the King's coat blindly, unquestioningly, unflinchingly to execute the King's commands; he laid reiterated stress on the importance of keeping the sword sharp and the powder dry, and time and again he communicated the impression that Germany under his rule was like a dog straining on the leash and spoiling for a fight. But after a while the world began to notice that what the Kaiser said while in his belligerent moods must be taken at a considerable discount, that his words did not furnish any trustworthy index to his policies. It has been remarked of Charles the Second of England that he never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one. The Kaiser was not like that. It was the other way about with him, and while his words were often foolish his acts were nearly always wise.

They were so wise that under his administration the resources of his country and of his people have been developed to an extent and with a rapidity which have scarcely a parallel in history. The growth of the German Empire during the last twenty years in all the elements of national greatness has been amazing. There is nothing to be compared with it in Europe and there can be no doubt that it is largely attributable to the Kaiser's enlightened, energetic, resolutely progressive administration. If the Germans, from being an agricultural have become an industrial and commercial people, if from being poor they have grown rich, if from being dependent for their capital on others they have accumulated funds to lend, it is because the government, responding to the Kaiser's impulse and inspiration, has been so wise in guiding their course and so successful in widening the field of their opportunity. This latter in particular is the object which the Kaiser keeps steadily in view and to whose attainment his best thought and his most earnest effort are devoted and herein is to be found the explanation of much that has seemed eccentric in the Kaiser's conduct or provocative in his utterances.

In his reign of twenty years the Kaiser has proved himself a man of extraordinary capacity,

a patriot of lofty and enlightened views, a sincere lover of peace and one of the ablest rulers of Europe. Hoch der Kaiser!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

KAISER RATTLES SABER

World Warned That Patience of Germany Has Limit—France and England Take Notice.

London.—When the Kaiser rattles the saber the whole world immediately pays attention. He has several ways of doing it. Sometimes it is by sending a semi-private dispatch to a foreign ruler, as in the case of the Kruger telegram. Again, it may be an ominous phrase in a speech on one of his journeys, as at Tangier on the eve of the Moroccan crisis. His latest method



Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria.

is to use the columns of the newspapers for the purpose.

The Cologne Gazette, which everybody recognizes as a semi-official organ, devoted recently the whole of its first page to an article warning all and sundry that it would be better not to assume that Germany's policy is one of peace at any price.

It is evident that Germany's dignity has been greatly affronted by the tendency to ignore German susceptibilities. The writer says:

"Among Germans resident abroad the unani-

mous opinion prevails that Germany wishes to keep peace in all circumstances and that other nations may do as they please because she will tolerate anything. It is said that Germany can not make war because the nation does not want it and that if the saber is occasionally rattled it is only a theatrical maneuver. The treatment of the Moroccan question and the attitude of Germany on the Macedonian question are cited as evidence that Germany is inspired by the same idea as Prussia was fifty years ago, that the strong gives way courageously.

"To maintain peace with honor must be the guiding principle of a nation as well as of its diplomacy. But there is a limit to be reached. Continual weakness and constant giving way injure the honor of the empire, encourage the arrogance of our enemies and directly produce the peril which it is desired to avoid. Out in the world people should understand that our patience too has its limits. Our fatherland keeps heavily armed primarily for defense, but it also carries a sharp sword at its side, the necessity to draw which becomes more remote the more foreigners are convinced that we are ready to resort to that extreme if our honor is injured."

The true significance of this kind of talk is of course speculative. It is one of the Kaiser's moves. In the existing diplomatic situation the commercial world takes it seriously, for the Gazette's article had a heavy and depressing influence upon the Berlin bourse. The Emperor William is angry and France and England are warned to go slow. Whether they will heed the warning remains to be seen.

Germany's indifference in the matter of the negotiations for an arbitration treaty with the United States arouses much comment in England. The Spectator remarks that it can mean only that Germany objects to arbitration on principle, holding that a nation's interests are above the decisions of courts. "She is quite entitled," says the Spectator, "to take this view, though we regret it. But the lesson for Britain is clearer than ever. Although we trust that Anglo-German peace may never be disturbed we must recognize that the international machinery for settling disputes must not be reckoned on in any way and that if ever we are forced into a serious dispute with Germany we shall have to look to naval strength as the one and only arbitrament."

AUSTRIAN CELEBRATION

The Many Races Forming the Austrian Empire Unite in Great Festival.

Vienna.—Festivities marking the jubilee of the reign of Emperor Francis Joseph, which took place recently made a splendidly picturesque

popular festival. More than 20,000 representatives of the many races comprising the population of Austro-Hungary, garbed to represent the different historic periods since the foundation of the Hapsburg dynasty, either rode or walked in the procession. Four thousand horses, besides hundreds of mules, donkeys, and buffalo, were in the line of march, intermingled with carriages, chariots, and every conceivable vehicle of wheels, ancient and modern.

Starting from the Prater, the procession went clear round the Ringstrasse, returning to the starting point, a total distance of nearly five miles. The procession itself was just about this length.

Nearly the whole route was lined with stands capable of seating 120,000 persons. Opposite the main entrance of the Hofburg, Emperor Francis Joseph and the numerous archdukes and arch-duchesses occupied the imperial stand, and took the liveliest interest in the great national homage. Besides these the members of those royal houses who reside in Austria, the Cumberlands, Coburgs, Bourbons, Don Carlos, and others, joined the imperial party, and altogether some eighty royal and princely personages were present.

The pageant was of a combined historical and national character. The historic division began with Rudolph of Hapsburg, the founder of the present dynasty, and ended with Radetzky and the army of northern Italy in 1848, when the Emperor's reign began. There were picturesque scenes, showing Rudolph going out to war, knights setting out for a tournament, and Rudolph returning in state from laying the foundation stone of St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna. Other groups dealt with the Thirty Years' War, the second siege of Vienna by the Turks, Prince Eugene of Savoy, the Empress Maria Theresa, and the reign of Emperor Joseph II, represented by a harvest scene and a dance.

Following these were scenes connected with the great wars with Napoleon Bonaparte, concluding with a reproduction of the "Corso" in the Prater at the time of the Congress of Vienna. After this came a highly interesting group, representing road traffic of the times immediately before the introduction of railways. "Father Radetzky," leading the brave army of northern Italy, concluded the historic division of the procession.

It was especially interesting to note that the great aristocratic families of the empire sent members to represent their ancestors, clad, in many instances, in the identical suits of armor which those ancestors wore six hundred years ago.

The second part of the pageant, covering the six decades of the present reign, was no less ani-

mated and striking. In it the nations of modern Austria did homage to their sovereign. Every nationality in the empire, from Galicia to the Tyrol, and from Bohemia to Dalmatia, had representatives in the procession. In all their quaint and picturesque national garbs, various groups presented pictures of social life, conveying to the crowds of strangers now in Vienna some idea of the heterogeneous character of the population of the Austrian Empire.—New York Post.

STORY OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY

Held Together by Franz Josef the Empire May Break at His Death.

The reign of Franz Josef has surely been one of vicissitude. For sixty years the reins of government have laid in his hands, and at times he has been the true driver of the Austro-Hungarian chariot of state; but too often stronger hands than his have guided the destinies of his dual empire, while he was forced to sit as nothing more than a puppet on the royal box. And yet he has been a real monarch, with a sincere love for his people and a hold on their affections which has been the only bond uniting those diverse races at critical moments.

When he came to the throne in 1848 the fires of revolution were burning on every Hungarian hillside. The Slavs of the lesser states were at drawn points with the Huns, and both hated with all their might the dominant German party of Austria. The young monarch had fallen heir to a volcano with bloody war bursting from every one of its several fiery craters, and he was badly advised. Insurrection was running like a terrible flood over the whole of Europe, and his subjects were caught up in it. The councilors of the old regime advised brutality as the only means of suppressing the flames and the flood. The constitution of 1848 was repealed in 1852, and from then until 1866 the land was ruled by blind absolutism and churchcraft. Foolish attempts were made to Germanize the Slavs, the Croatsians, the Czechs, and all that polyglot of peoples, but they would have none of it. Oils that will not mix with each other can not be fused with water. The Italian provinces on the south harried the unhappy monarch, and only unspeakable tyrannies on the part of his soldiery kept up the Austrian power in Italy.

Then came the blind stumbling into a disastrous war with France in 1859. Magenta, Montebello, and Solferino stretched Austrian pride in the dust, and not even the Peace of Villafranca could raise it again. And the little Italies were still unconquered—and unconquerable, while Cavour ruled the house of Savoy.

The war of 1866 with Prussia left the Austri-

ans shattered after Sadowa; Venetia fell to the Italian allies of Prussia as their share of the spoils of victory. It looked now as if the power of Franz Josef was gone and his empire to be but the plaything of Bismarck. But nowhere did that gigantic German so fully reveal his titanic powers as after Sadowa. He did not annex the territory of the vanquished; he did not compel humiliating terms. Instead, he gave the weaker sovereign—for Bismarck was the real sovereign of Germany, as everyone knows—good advice. He showed him how to weld a nation out of some fragments. He made an ally instead of a dependent of Franz Josef.

Sadowa proved a blessing in disguise. Their common misfortunes united the polyglot peoples where common interests had been unavailing. With the help of the Saxon Count von Beust, as chancellor, Franz Josef reorganized his empire and gave it a constitutional monarchy. With Ferencz Deak, the Hungarian patriot, he agreed upon the Ausgleich for the Transleithan races. It was supposed to hold for ten years, and it has never been renewed; but Transleithania and Cisleithania are still a dual monarchy with separate constitutions and one sovereign. Franz Josef is the link which has held them together. Whether they will remain welded when he leaves them is for the future to solve.—Washington Post.

GERMANY AND THE CONGO

King Leopold Drives Sharp Bargain in Transferring Congo Rights to Belgium.

It was given out not long ago that Germany proposes to have a voice in the disposition of the long debated Congo question. There is now awaiting the action of the Belgian Parliament a treaty whereby King Leopold conveys to the government of Belgium all his right and title in the Congo Independent State, subject to the conditions, concessions, restrictions, and reservations therein embodied. Some think that King Leopold, who is one of the shrewdest business men in Europe, has driven a particularly hard bargain in the premises. He has excepted out of the grant all that fertile territory of more than 250,000 square miles known as the Crown

Domain, and he has stipulated for the payment of annuities, etc., which will constitute a pretty heavy charge on the Belgian treasury. It is doubtful whether the pending proposition will be approved by the Chamber of Deputies, but it has everywhere been taken for granted that the ratification of the treaty would be conclusive of the whole matter.

If the current story about the German program is correct, this is a mistake. So far as the public is aware, it has not occurred to anyone to consult with Germany during the negotiations which for many months have been proceeding. Great Britain was originally the prime mover in the agitation for a readjustment of the status of the Congo Independent State, but until the amicable understanding with France was established that country was obliged to move slowly, as it could not count on receiving the necessary Continental support. It wanted to call a Congo conference to deal with the abuses of King Leopold's administration, but there was no assurance, indeed there was no prospect that the other powers would agree. It was because he knew this that King Leopold felt that he could afford to "stand pat" and let the British scold, but he realized after France and England had reached an agreement over Egypt and Morocco that the conditions had changed and that he must prepare to meet them.

Emboldened by the friendliness of France and encouraged by the moral support extended from Washington, the British Government grew more insistent that something should be done, and it was then that King Leopold conceived the idea of transferring the Congo country to Belgium, thereby relieving himself of responsibility for its administration while largely retaining the benefits of ownership. A settlement has been delayed by the inability of King and Parliament to come to terms, but that King and Parliament were competent to fix the thing up between them was universally assumed. But Germany was a party to the treaty under which the Congo Free State was constituted, and if Germany shall insist upon referring the subject to a conference of the powers she will be well within her rights. Perhaps she will get more out of such a conference than she did at Algeiras.—Philadelphia Inquirer.



ARCHIE ROOSEVELT BEGAN EARLY TO MAKE HIS MARK IN THE WORLD BY CARVING HIS NAME IN THE CHURCH PEW.





Here We Have an Excellent Illustration of the Way the Strenuous Life and the Simple Life May be Combined.

Nothing Surpasses the City of Washington for Deadness, When the President is Away, Except the National Cemetery.

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The Chinese Medicine Company, 321½ Pike Street, Seattle, Wash., sells Chinese herb and root cures.

Do you read the Sacramento Union? It's the leading daily of the Imperial Valley. Subscribe for it. Mennen's borated talcum toilet powder does wonders for the skin and complexion. Ask your druggist for it.

Hotel Baker is the leading commercial hotel of Bellingham, Wash. It has just been remodeled and renovated throughout.

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Morrison & Eshelman, Seattle, Wash., are selling Seattle Local Improvement Bonds. Write for full information if you have money to invest in a safe proposition.

Take the Salt Lake Route from Los Angeles and Southern California points for the East. Only seventy-two hours to Chicago through a most beautiful country.

The straight way to the East and back again is via the Overland Route. The passenger trains are luxurious and the discomforts of traveling are reduced to the minimum.

The Majestic and Majestic Annex are leading hotels of San Francisco. They furnish all modern conveniences in the very heart of the present business center of the city.

If you are seeking a chicken ranch where all conditions are right for poultry growing, communicate with the Inglewood Water Company, 349 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Tribune-Reading-Cleveland bicycles are sold by C. F. Salomonson, 1057 Franklin Street, Oakland, Cal., who also does motor and automobile repairing and enamelling and japanning.

Attorney Charles S. McKelvey, 919-20 Central Building, Los Angeles, Cal., gives special attention to the investments of non-residents. He also makes collections and examines titles.

The Spectator is Portland's high-class weekly paper. It reaches all the people of the Oregon metropolis interested in the arts and literature and amateur sports and automobilism.

The Southern Pacific passenger traffic is increasing constantly. If you are seeking comfort and convenience in traveling the Sunset Route offers both and many additional features.

The Zellerbach Paper Company, Battery and Jackson Streets, San Francisco, is the largest house of its kind in the world. It is now permanently installed in its magnificent new home.

Read the advertisement of the Dennis Manufacturing Company, Sutter Creek, Amador County, Cal. The cure it manufactures for colds and croup in babies and children should be in every home.

The Corporation Charter and Trust Company, suite 58, 160 North Virginia Street, Reno, Nev., agent in that State for corporations, will mail a most interesting booklet to you on application.

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The Hub, Charles Keilus & Co., exclusive high grade clothiers, announce their removal from King Solomon's Hall, Fillmore Street, to Jewelers' Building, Post Street between Grant Avenue and Kearny Street, San Francisco.

The German Savings and Loan Society, 526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal., does a general banking and loan business. It is one of the most substantial financial institutions of the Pacific Coast.

A. P. Watta, suite 315, Mason Building, Los Angeles, Cal., is a specialist in the manufacture and fitting of trusses, abdominal supporters, elastic hosiery, etc. Special attention given to mail order customers.

If you are looking for a chicken ranch in California send a 2-cent stamp to C. R. Winfield, Petaluma, Cal., for a free copy of his "Buyers' Guide." It will post you on everything about what you are seeking.

The Redmondino Investment Company, Fletcher-Salmons Block, Sixth and D Streets, San Diego, Cal., handles real estate in all its branches and has some special bargains to offer in San Diego property.

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The Behnke-Walker Business College at Portland, Oregon, has an enviable reputation throughout the West for the excellence and thoroughness of its studies. Only modern methods are employed, each teacher is an expert in his line and has had actual business experience. If you are seeking a commercial education inquire into the Behnke-Walker system.

The Oregon Expert College of Portland, Oregon, is one of the best schools of telegraphy and shorthand in the country. The principal is N. W. Osterhout, whose many years of practical experience in the offices of the leading railroads, combined with his natural ability as a teacher, have been the principal causes of the school's success. Good positions are found for graduates. If you are interested write for catalogue.

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\$50,000 FINE FOR EATING A MISSIONARY St. George Island Cannibals Pay High for Scotch Presbyterian Feast.

The barkentine S. N. Castle, which arrived in San Francisco recently from Pago, brought the details of the massacre of Rev. Alexander McLoughlin, who was devoured by cannibals on St. George Island of the Solomon group, a few weeks ago.

McLoughlin, who had been stationed at Pago Pago, left for St. George Island last June, and nothing was heard of him until a few weeks ago, when news was brought to the head station that he had been eaten by the cannibals, and at once the British Government dispatched the gunboat Hinemoa to make an investigation.

The Hinemoa proceeded to Astrolabe Creek, the only harbor on St. George's Island and Commander Deakin had Bolo Onehunga, the chief of the island, brought aboard. After a sweating Onehunga admitted the facts as to the disappearance of McLoughlin, and volunteered to bring in the bones of the missionary. Deakin gave the savage to understand that the bones, under any circumstances, must be restored, and that the members of the tribe who participated in the act of cannibalism must be brought aboard the Hinemoa and a fine of fifty tons of shells paid to atone for the death of the missionary. With

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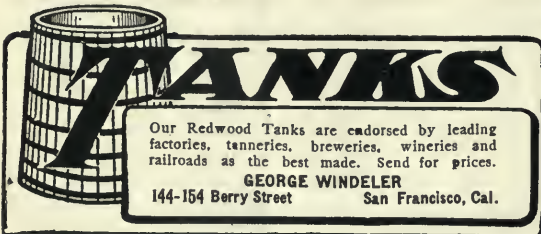
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a dejected air Onehunga departed, promising to comply with the commander's wish.

Bombards the Village.

He did not return, however, for several days, and Commander Deakin gave orders for the bombardment of the village, which was some distance up the creek. After a few shells had been dropped into the huts, which rapidly caught fire, Onehunga sent several natives with a flag of truce, offering to accede to the demands. The shells and the bones of the missionary were in the course of a few days delivered aboard the gunboat, and a solemn agreement entered into by Onehunga to refrain from cannibalism hereafter.

The Hinemoa then left for Auckland with fifty tons of pearl shell, valued at \$1000 per ton, and the bones of the missionary on board.—San Francisco Chronicle.

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No matter what it costs, the telephone is and always will be the great popular medium for communication over any distance that words can be clearly transmitted. And all, remember, that these millions planted in poles and wires can ever do is to transmit words!

Science is ever impatient of artificial means of doing things when natural forces are at hand, and science always finds the "short-cut" to results sooner or later. Since the Hertzian electric waves were discovered, inventors the world over have been trying to utilize them as a means of dependable articulate communication and, as

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THE PANDEX

was the case in the electric light and wire telephone, it was an American, Collins, who first solved the problem of wireless telephony.

Mr. A. Frederick Collins, the first inventor of the wireless telephone, has long been a recognized authority upon all wireless methods of transmitting electric impulses or sound and has written valuable treatises upon these subjects during the past eight years.

The individual and underlying principle of the Collins wireless telephone is his "oscillation arc." Collins was the first among scientific men to recognize the fact that sustained oscillations must be used to transmit and preserve the identity of the spoken word in contradistinction to that employed in transmitting mere electric impulses (dots and dashes) that are to be translated into words, and demonstrated this fundamental principle of his system in Philadelphia in 1902.

The Collins system has now been advanced to a practical basis and a company has been organized to carry on the work. There seems scarcely a doubt that a few years hence the wireless telephone will be the only system in use.

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Miss Cutting—Oh! I decided it wouldn't be right to hurt her feelings that much.

Miss Aseum—So you sent her one?

Miss Cutting—Yes, but I addressed it to "Miss Mary McGinnis."—Catholic Standard and Times.



"What's your name, boy?"

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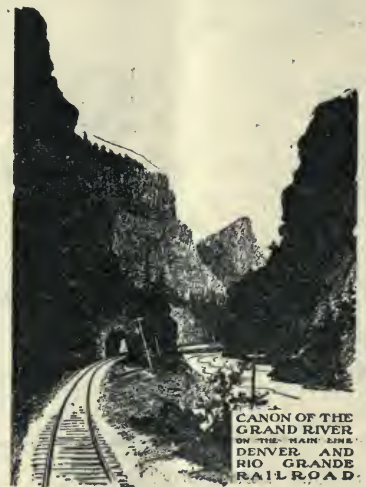
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\$1,000—One-half cash; 160 acres at the head of the Salinas Valley; all fenced; good well; 115 acres level, good soil; 35 acres more may be cultivated; small orchard; big bargain.

\$1,000—One-half cash; 20 acres of fine fruit and alfalfa land in the Maywood colony, three miles from Corning in the Sacramento Valley; this land will grow oranges; may all be irrigated; good buy as a speculation; will soon be worth \$75 per acre without further development.

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\$1,100—One-half cash. One hundred and sixty-acre improved stock ranch, three miles from San Andreas, county seat of Calaveras County.

\$1,500—Ten-acre irrigated alfalfa ranch in the Salinas Valley, three miles from railroad.

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\$1,600—Five hundred dollars cash. Sixteen acres of fruit, grain and alfalfa land in the famous Capay Valley, Yolo County. When electric railway and irrigation projects, now under way, are carried out, this land will double in value. It is only one mile from the railway, has all been cultivated, and now used for growing hay.

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\$2,000—One-half cash. Four acres, irrigated alfalfa field, only one-half mile from Woodland, county seat of Yolo County. Some improvements. This will probably be in the town limits within a few years.

\$2,000—Nice country home and orchard of 2½ acres at Portola, about seven miles west of Palo Alto and Menlo Park, on a fine road and in a well-settled district. Magnificent climate—away from the winds and fogs. Located in one of the prettiest valleys in San Mateo County.

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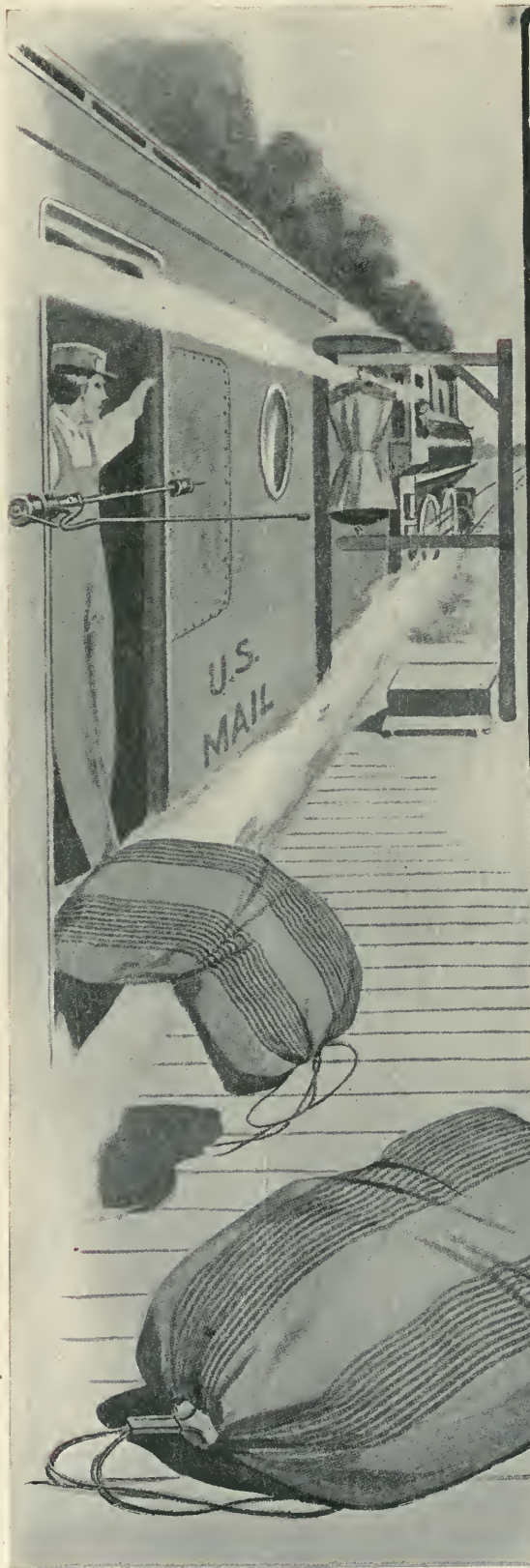
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