

to be changed by law. The only thing to be done in a case like that is to so legislate that the fortune would be divided up. If \$100,000,000 is put out at interest at 4 or 5 per cent it will grow faster than it can be spent by any family. An income tax would put a check on such a great accumulation of wealth, while an inheritance tax would tend to distribute the fortune at the end of a lifetime."

MAXIM GORKY, the Russian author, recently arrived in this country accompanied by a woman whom he claimed was his wife. Soon after his arrival it was charged that this woman was in fact Mme. Andrevia, a Russian actress. The couple were evicted from two hotels, and Gorky was bitterly criticised, some who had previously agreed to do him honors withdrawing from all connection with him. Gorky claims that he was divorced from his first wife, and is legally married to Mme. Andrevia, but it is denied. It is claimed that he leaves a wife and two children in Russia. Mark Twain, who leaned very kindly toward Gorky, is quoted as saying: "Every land has its own laws of conduct. And when a person comes from another country he ought to make his conduct conform to those laws. When Mr. Gorky came we thought of him as a prodigious power in the work of raising funds for the Russian revolutionists. Now, it seems to me, he has very seriously impaired his efficiency as a persuader."

NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS are devoting considerable attention to an unusual instance of co-operation between different religious organizations. The New York World tells the story in this way: "When Father Heafy, of the Church of Transfiguration, of Brooklyn, was sent by Bishop McDonald, of the Brooklyn diocese, three weeks ago to the village of Elmhurst, to organize a Catholic church, he found there were plenty of worshippers of the Catholic faith, but no place to hold services. The only hall suitable, in the Republican club's headquarters, was engaged for Sunday morning. The Rev. William J. Noble, pastor of the Elmhurst Baptist church, heard of Father Heafy's difficulty, so he sent for the priest and said: 'I don't use my church all day Sunday. If you'd like to have it when our folks are out, it is yours.' Rev. Heafy was astonished. 'Why, I didn't expect anything like that,' he said. 'It's very thoughtful of you, and I'll accept with thanks.' Father Heafy, it was agreed, should have the church for mass at 7:30 and 9:30. His congregation would vacate in time for the 11 o'clock service of the Baptists, but to make sure, the Rev. Mr. Noble said he would move that service up to 11:30. There was a hitch about the Sunday school time, each congregation favoring the afternoon, so it was agreed that the Catholic children should go to the Republican club. Father Heafy said he wouldn't have any Sunday evening service at the start, but later on, if his parishoners desired, he would use the church for 5 o'clock vespers. Father Heafy began his services a week ago yesterday and there were 200 worshippers at the two masses. The priest had a portable altar erected over the immersion font and there were the usual candles burning while the masses were held. The Baptist organist played music suitable to the Catholic service. When the second mass was over the Catholic vestments and altar were removed and the sexton prepared the church for the Baptists. Father Heafy's Sunday school drew fifty children, but it didn't interfere any with the Baptist school. The attendance was the same as ever. 'We're getting along splendidly,' said Rev. Mr. Noble yesterday. 'There's plenty of room here for both congregations. You see, I've always preached brotherly love, and I believe in it.' Father Heafy said: 'It's given us a fine start. I'll say I never met a finer man than the Rev. Mr. Noble. Some day I'm going to have a church here as good as his own. Then, the day it is opened I'm going to invite him and all his congregation.'

SENATOR TILLMAN created quite a stir in the senate when he inserted the probe into the John R. Walsh affair. Senator Hopkins, republican, of Illinois, took issue with Senator Tillman. Senator Tillman said that the case of Walsh and his bank should be thoroughly investigated. He said that it seemed that Walsh's bank dealt in railroads and real estate. He wanted to know if the national banking law contemplates any such authority in the national banking association. Senator Hopkins denied that the Walsh bank had violated any law. Senator Culberson of Texas asked if it had not violated the law by loaning more money to one person than was authorized

by the statute. Senator Hopkins said that he did not know, but that all he knew was that under the arrangement made by the banks of Chicago every depositor had been paid in full. He said that it was "unseemly" for Senator Tillman to bring in a resolution for the investigation of this affair when no law had been violated. Senator Tillman said that he did not object to this criticism, but that if no law had been violated the committee could so report, and there should be no objection to that proceeding. Senator Hopkins accused Senator Tillman of ignorance on the question under discussion, and said an investigation before the bank closed showed that the assets of the Walsh bank were not only sufficient to pay all the liabilities, but to leave millions of dollars besides. Tillman quickly retorted: "Then how did this bank get into bankruptcy?" Hopkins said that the assets were good, but were not what the banks call "quick assets." Mr. Tillman put several perplexing questions to Mr. Hopkins, and Senator Lodge and others found it necessary to go to Mr. Hopkins' relief, although even with this assistance he was not able to hold up his end of the discussion. Mr. Tillman then asked "Hasn't John R. Walsh been indicted?" Mr. Hopkins replied, "He has not."

AFTER SENATOR TILLMAN'S colloquy with Senator Hopkins the former sent to the clerk's desk the article written by James W. Breen, and printed in the New York Herald, relating to the matter in which the national banks were assessed for the benefit of the republican party. Senator Aldrich objected to having the article read, saying that he thought the senate knew the contents of the article, and that he had read it himself. "Perhaps," said Mr. Tillman, "that accounts for your indifference to having it read again." The article was then read by the clerk. Mr. Tillman called attention to the fact that long ago he had urged the committee on elections to act on his bill regarding the contributions of national banks, but that the bill still hangs fire. Senator Lodge demanded to know who "this man Breen is." Senator Tillman produced certificates of Mr. Breen's character by letters of recommendation from prominent men, and among them was one from Senator Knox and another from Vice President Fairbanks. Senator Knox took the floor and declared that Mr. Breen was a person of thorough reliability. Mr. Tillman said that there was something yet uncovered worse than anything that had been revealed in connection with the insurance scandals. He had a letter from a New York bank to the effect that if a committee would subpoena Walter M. Anthony, auditor of the republican national committee, it could find out exactly who contributed to the last campaign fund.

THE SAME WRITER declared that if Ellhu Root, the present secretary of state, were examined it would be found that he was responsible for the appointment of Paul Morton as president of the Equitable Assurance Society, and that the latter was given that position to head off inquiry into campaign contributions. Mr. Tillman said he would give Senator Aldrich the name of the man who wrote this letter if the committee wanted to examine him. Mr. Tillman also presented a letter from Secretary of the Treasury Shaw showing that out of 100,000 reports on file from bank examiners, there were shown payments for campaign purposes only in two cases. These were country banks and the contributions aggregated only \$500. Mr. Tillman said that in the light of recent revelations this showed the examiners had been derelict in their duty or had purposely covered up matters. Senator Tillman said he wanted all contributions investigated both with respect to the democratic party and the republican party. Senator Lodge suggested that they might go back to the period from 1885 to 1889 when, as he understood it, heavy contributions were made to the democratic party. Mr. Tillman said: "I don't want any statute of limitations to run against a democratic rascal. Get after them all."

THE NEW YORK WORLD prints from the pen of C. V. Thorne, Rosebud agency, South Dakota, the following letter: "I am a constant reader of the New York World. You are sending out some good democratic literature at present. I wish I might enjoy it, but I read it now with a feeling of sorrow, for we all know that when the next national campaign comes around you will be found supporting the Wall-street-ridden republican party just as you have in the past—by fighting for democratic principles between

campaigns while in the heat of the campaign you indirectly support the trust party by opposing first the nomination of a 'real' democrat and then his election. Will you not kindly chronicle this prophecy of a humble citizen in some conspicuous way? If it does not prove true I'll buy the editor of the World a new hat. It must be understood I mean by democratic principles such as are advocated by The Commoner and other periodicals like it. With a sincere hope that I shall have to buy the World a silk hat I shall wait patiently to hear the size worn. I am an anti-most-anything-that-originates-in-New-York sort of a democrat." There are a great many constant readers of the World who will feel assured that Mr. Thorne will not find it necessary to buy the New York World editor that new hat.

THE UNITED STATES department of labor has issued Bulletin Number 62, which bulletin is devoted to a report of municipal ownership in Great Britain. This report was prepared by Frederick C. Howe. It is explained in the bulletin that Mr. Howe's report is based on a study of the leading cities of England, Scotland and Ireland during the summer of 1905, but the Denver News says the report really represents the results of three separate investigations into the same subject, the two earlier ones being on personal initiative. Mr. Howe says that certain English papers which are controlled by heavy financial interests have bitterly opposed municipal ownership. He says that during the past ten or fifteen years municipalization has swept over Great Britain with remarkable rapidity, and shows no signs of abatement, and that nowhere is there any general demand for a return to private operation of water, gas or street railway enterprises, and only in occasional instances have committees abandoned their electric lighting plant.

AN EXAMINATION of the water, gas, tramway, electricity and telephone undertakings convinced Mr. Howe that the change from private to public operation has resulted in: "1—Marked reduction in rates and charges to consumers. 2—Greater economy in operation through lower interest charges and great extension of use. 3—In many instances a considerable relief to the burden of taxation. 4—A co-ordinated municipal policy by which the city and its undertakings are made to work together and with one another. This is true as to health and cleanliness, in policing and lighting, in the administration of the streets and public places, in the unification of all departments working through the common body—the town council. Friction is eliminated and one department is made to serve another and the public. 5—A comprehensive housing policy has been rendered possible, and an ultimate relief of the tenement population. 6—The condition of the very poor has been improved through cheap and abundant water, through cheaper and more available gas for lighting and heat, and through cheaper transit. 7—The condition of the employes has been greatly improved. Thousands of men have been raised to a fair wage and relieved from the fear of capricious dismissal. Their service has been dignified, and their standard of living improved, not only by better wages but by shorter hours."

A GOOD WORD for those who habitually labor in the interest of peace is given by the Boston Herald. The Herald says that Mr. Roosevelt in his annual message referred to men who are earnestly engaged in promoting the world's peace as "demagogues of peace." The Herald says: "It is quite in keeping with his example that his secretary of the navy, speaking at the annual commencement of the naval academy, should cast a slur on peace societies, saying that he was 'not aware that peace societies, however good their intentions might be, had ever prevented a war or improved the conditions under which war is waged.' He announced further than the 'increased humanity of warfare has come about through the efforts of warriors,' which reveals on his part a dense ignorance of the origin and history of the influences which have operated for the amelioration of the former savagery and barbarism of war. These influences have not sprung from the deeds or the suggestions of warriors; they are distinctly traceable to the labors of civilians—jurists, statesmen, and philanthropists—who have exposed and denounced the unfairness and brutality of war and created a public sentiment in Christian and civilized peoples that has forced those who make war a profession to put some restraint of humanity upon the passions that it generates and excuses."