

peace conferences and talk of disarming the world, but there will be battles and strife until the earth has grown cold and the sun has gone out. Not until then will the rivers of blood run dry. Yet the basis of war has shifted. Battles are now fought in an area about twenty times as great as those in ancient times. For instance, 300,000 were slain when Attila was submerged in the battle of the Marne. The slaughter in warfare is not now nearly so great as it was. War is no longer a question of concentration of forces and close fighting, but of wealth, of science against science. Smokeless powder wounds more men and strikes more at long distance. In ancient times lives were spent in war; now wealth is spent. Then all able-bodied men went to war; now nine out of every ten men must stay at home to make money for the rest to fight with. Thus as war becomes more difficult and men become educated to higher ideals we have hope that there may be less of war and less of the corruption that war brings."

ACCORDING TO THE Chicago Tribune the number of homicides and deaths by violence in the United States in 1905 was 9,212, as against 8,482 in 1904. Suicides 9,082, as against 9,240 in 1904. Killed on steam railroads in 1905, 3,142; injured, 15,904; killed on electric and elevated railroads, 464; injured 2,622. Commenting on these figures, Everybody's Magazine says: "These statistics are unofficial but perhaps they are none the less trustworthy on that account. We murder and manslaughter nine times as many as the Germans, four times as many as the English, Scotch and Welsh. America seems to be a little careless, to put it mildly."

MRS. WILLIAM ELLIS COREY, wife of the president of the Steel Trust, was granted a divorce at Reno, Nevada. She was given the custody of her sixteen-year-old son. Mrs. Corey told the court that she was married in Pittsburg on December 1, 1883, and May 1, 1905, her husband deserted her. The following is taken from a Reno report of the proceedings: "I followed him and held a conversation with him at the Hotel Lorraine. It was there he told me he had decided to live with me no longer and that I would never see him again. There was no scene. I urged him to resume his place in our home, but he refused and I have never seen him since." Mrs. Corey testified that she had no intention of suing for divorce when she came to Reno. She said that she was in poor health, and that she selected this city on the advice of Miss Corey. Mrs. Corey appeared weak and nervous, and wept softly as she testified regarding her domestic unhappiness.

REFERRING TO THE Corey divorce suit the New York correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald says: "Mrs. Corey was a servant in the household of A. A. Corey when the latter's son, William Ellis Corey, was earning \$40 a month working in a colliery, and married her on December 15, 1883. Mrs. Corey was, however, a member of an old Pennsylvania family, and there was no social discrepancy in the stations of herself and her young husband. Advanced rapidly in the Carnegie Steel company, a trusted lieutenant of Charles M. Schwab, Mr. Corey rose swiftly to great wealth and financial power. He had social ambitions and, spending much time in New York, sought entrance to the most exclusive circles here. He often complained in public that his wife's dislike for anything but domestic society and her jealousy of his mingling in social gayeties was a great obstacle to his ambitions. Mr. Corey became acquainted with Mabelle Gilman, a comic opera singer, gave her expensive entertainments and set gossip afoot which soon reached Pittsburg. When, in December, 1905, Mr. Corey admitted that his wife was about to seek a legal separation, he said their differences were irreconcilable and admitted his friendship with Miss Gilman, insisting that it was of an entirely proper character."

THE SPECTACLE OF one man defying the courts and the state militia of Wisconsin has been witnessed by interested thousands. John F. Deitz of Sawyer county located upon a claim as a homesteader, but the land was claimed by the Mississippi Log and Boom company. The company secured a writ of ouster and the sheriff of Sawyer county proceeded to Cameron Dam to oust Deitz. But Deitz barricaded his cabin

and defied the officer and his posse. The posse fired on Deitz and the fire was returned with interest, one deputy being seriously wounded. The sheriff retired and reported that he would have to have state troops. When notified that the state militia would be called out to seize him, Deitz sent back word that the troops would find him in his cabin waiting to welcome them to a sudden death. He is well fortified, and his wife, two sons and daughter are all crack shots. Deitz says he is merely defending himself and his rights in the only available way, as he believes he would stand no show whatever in a legal contest with a rich corporation before the courts of Wisconsin. Governor Davidson will investigate before calling upon the militia to take the field, and will endeavor to convince Deitz that he will be accorded exact justice. But as a criminal warrant has been sworn out, charging Deitz with attempted murder of a sheriff's deputy it is believed that he will refuse to confer and will defend his position to the last.

AT THE IOWA REPUBLICAN convention in session at Des Moines, Governor Cummins was renominated over George D. Perkins. The fight was hotly contested, but the Cummins men won by a pronounced majority. On the first ballot Cummins received 933 votes, Perkins 603, and S. W. Rathbun 104. When the temporary chairman mentioned Secretary of Treasury Shaw's name many delegates hissed. Referring to the results at Des Moines the correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald says: "The nomination of the above ticket by the republican state convention here today means that 'standpatism' has collapsed in Iowa and that the 'progressives' are absolute dictators, with the strong probability that Governor Cummins will succeed Senator Allison in 1908. Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, is almost wiped off the map, his name was hissed in the convention and he, himself, is broken and discouraged at the turn of affairs. J. W. Blythe has all but been shorn of power and the railroad interests are on dangerous ground. Ed. Hunter, smooth manager and exponent of sartorial pulchritude, is among the wreckage, and Rathbun has run his political course."

MR. PERKINS the unsuccessful candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in Iowa is editor of the Sioux City Journal. The Record-Herald's correspondent, referring to Governor Cummins' speech, says: "When the governor had finished and taken a seat on the platform George D. Perkins was called for and came to the front. His attitude indicated that the soreness of the 'standpatters' penetrates to the very marrow. As he approached the center of the stage he was obliged to halt for a moment at the side of the successful nominee and the executive looked up smiling as if expecting a salutation. But none came. The Sioux City editor looked coldly at the executive and without apparent recognition. He did not offer his hand or utter a word of congratulation. His address to the delegates was not a peace offering. On the contrary, it breathed defiance, and those of his followers who stood near interpreted it to mean that he would give of his effort, time and money from now on to defeat the senatorial aspirations of the governor of Iowa."

IN ADDRESSING THE Iowa convention Mr. Perkins said: "It always give me pleasure to stand before a republican convention. I think now I may have your unanimous consent that I belong to the common people. I have been criticised as to the company I keep, and now I am returned to my legitimate office, that of peacemaker. I am here with my conscience and my voice. There never was a moment in my manhood time when I was not enlisted in the cause of national republicanism. I come to renew my enlistment as a national republican, one, thing for which I have high authority. I have only advocated those things which I believe to be true, and those things I will continue to advocate." The Record-Herald correspondent says: "This is all of Mr. Perkins' speech and from it his followers have taken their cue. They are saying that there will be a twist in Governor Cummins' senatorial boom, avenging the insult to Secretary Shaw and restoring 'standpatism' when they have opportunity."

THE PLANKS OF general interest in the Iowa republican platform are as follows: "The republican party has always stood for the enlarged participation of the individual voter in

public affairs. To this end we pledge ourselves and our party in this state to the enactment of a wise and judicious primary election law which will provide for the nomination by direct vote of all candidates for office to be filled at the general election and an expression of party preference in the selection of United States senators. We are unalterably opposed to the domination of corporate influences in public affairs. We favor the enactment of stringent statutes to purge the politics of our state and nation from the corrupting influences of corporations, and we pledge ourselves to the enactment of such laws as will render it unprofitable and unpopular for corporations to engage in politics or in any way contribute to political campaigns. The abolishment of the free pass on railways is a most important step in curbing the influence of corporations in political affairs, and we commend the republican legislature which has enacted a law to this end. We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. Duties on foreign imports should not be levied for revenue only, but should be so adjusted as to promote our domestic interests, enlarge our foreign markets, secure remunerative prices for the products of our factories and farms and maintain a superior scale of wages and standard of living for American labor. Wise and unselfish tariff laws maintained in the interest of the general welfare, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, are essential to our commercial and industrial prosperity. We believe that all inequalities in the tariff schedules which inevitably arise from changing industrial and commercial conditions should be adjusted from time to time; and, condemning without reserve all assaults upon the protective system, we favor such reasonable and timely changes as will keep the tariff in harmony with our industrial and commercial progress. We favor the reciprocity inaugurated by Blaine, advocated by McKinley and Roosevelt, and as recognized in republican platforms and legislation."

UNDER DATE OF Cleveland, Ohio, August 2, the Associated Press makes the following statement in justice to Mayor Johnson: "In the dispatches handled by the Associated Press on July 25, in describing the controversy now proceeding over the street railway situation in this city, the statement was made that the railway line of the Cleveland Electric Railway company on Fulton street, was torn up by men acting under the orders of Mayor Tom L. Johnson and that this action was owing to the pending controversy in behalf of the Forest City railway, a three-cent fare line, and which, under certain conditions, can come under the ownership and control of the municipality. In addition to relating the facts as to the tearing up of the rails of the Cleveland Electric Railway company the additional statement was made that Mayor Johnson 'was credited with being largely interested in the Municipal Traction company.' This statement was unwarranted, is believed to be entirely untrue if in its reading it tended to create the impression that Mayor Johnson had any financial interest whatever in the Forest City company, and is contrary to every public statement made by that official, he having specifically anticipated by public announcement any such possibility."

HARRY B. WALMSLEY, the champion of the pure food bill in the Missouri legislature, says that it is practically impossible to get any pure food in this country. Speaking to a newspaper correspondent, Mr. Walmsley said: "By studying a bill of fare in a restaurant not long ago I found that the average man takes forty-two doses of poison at every meal he eats. The butter is covered with coal tar dyes, The meat has more or less embalming fluid. The lard in which his potatoes are fried probably contains portions of hogs that have died natural deaths and not been slaughtered under sanitary conditions; possibly the animal died of some disease. The catsup is colored with coal dyes and has salicylic acid in it. The bread is full of alum. The tea and coffee contain copper. The vegetables have different varieties of coal tar dyes. You can't get any pure pepper. It is full of cocoanut shells, sawdust and clay. You buy a nice red apple on the stand. It is rosy because, nine times out of ten, it is painted with coal tar dyes. Even the cherished illusion of new potatoes is not always ours. Old potatoes are freshened up in alum water after being scraped. Fifty per cent of the deaths that occur in this country are the direct result of impure and dishonest foods."