

cation on the dummy and lay figures, which was the next step in the course. According to the Sun, "the pupils had to go through their master's pockets while he was waiting for them, without imparting to him a single movement that would lead to a suspicion that his pockets were being tampered with. Outside and inside pockets must be cleaned out without suspicion, and when the pupil was proficient enough to get away without suspicion, he was graduated, and might go out on the street and begin his life work." Terrible "lessons," indeed! Yet to what extent does the life work of these students differ from the life work of the "person" created by law and known as the corporation, after its manager loses respect for law and enters the domain of combination and trust? These "persons" are taught by skillful lawyers to "go through their master's (the people) pockets without imparting to him a single movement that would lead to a suspicion that his pockets were being tampered with."

THE COLUMBUS (Ohio) Press-Post prints an interesting cartoon entitled "Peace on earth, good will to men." This represents a number of school boys shooting at a target on what is called "public school rifle range." Mr. Roosevelt is directing the movement of the lads. This quotation from the president's message is reproduced: "The congress has most wisely provided for a national board for the promotion of rifle practice. Excellent results have already come from this law, but it does not go far enough. Our regular army is so small that in any great war we should have to trust mainly to volunteers, and in such event these volunteers should already know how to shoot, for if a soldier has the fighting edge and ability to take care of himself in the open his efficiency on the line of battle is almost directly proportionate to excellence in marksmanship. We should establish shooting galleries in all the large public and military schools, should maintain national target ranges in different parts of the country and should in every way encourage the formation of rifle clubs throughout all parts of the land. The little republic of Switzerland offers us an excellent example in all matters connected with building up an efficient citizen soldiery."

COMMENTING UPON these suggestions the Press-Post says: "Such a doctrine is monstrous. In this age of peace conferences, talk of international disarmament and the growth of the gentler arts and sciences, to have a suggestion from a man occupying the most exalted position on earth to make war a part of the education of our youth—that they be taught the surest way of taking human life—is too horrible for patience. Imagine Abraham Lincoln, even at the most trying period of the civil war, proposing any such thing! It is militarism and the big stick run mad. It is going back into savagery and barbarism. It is dime novelism, yellow-back 'Beadleism' and rough-riding running riot to the point of outraging every sentiment of love, peace, hope, home and happiness, held dear by the men and women of this country who are striving to bring up their boys as God-fearing, tender-hearted, gentlemen, loving their fellow men. No man, pagan or infidel, follower of Mohammed or Brahma, could conceive a more diabolical plan to set back civilization or encourage a renaissance of the savagery of feudal times."

BEFORE A NUMBER of medical men assembled at San Francisco, two doctors charged an electrical circuit with human electricity to such a degree that external sound waves were transmitted and heard through an ordinary telephone receiver. A San Francisco dispatch to the Denver News says: "The experiment consisted of the application of two platinum electrodes to the walls of the stomach lining. By means of copper wires the electrodes were connected with a telephone and microphone, a sensitive instrument which greatly intensified sound. There was absolutely no mechanical or chemical battery in the circuit, yet the moment the electrodes were swallowed sufficiently to touch the walls of the stomach, human electricity flowed over the wires, rendering sounds audible. The electric charge measured from seven to eight millivolts on a weston galvanometer. Colonel E. P. Richardson, the subject of the experiment, swallowed the electrodes and succeeded in retaining them for a considerable time. After a rest he was given a drink of whisky and again connected the electrodes with the lining of his stomach, the galvanometer registered fifteen millivolts. The doctors claim that by this experiment they have demonstrated the law of the

human senses. They reason that if sound is transmitted over a copper wire when it is charged with human electricity, it is reasonable to consider the principle the same when the auditory nerves are charged with the same force. In other words, we hear when the auditory nerve is made sensitive with human electricity, on the same principle that we receive a telephone message. Furthermore, these scientists claim that by a series of experiments they have proved that digestion is an electro-chemic process; that all life action in the body is dependent upon the activity of the electrical forces within the organism, the variations of sense manifestation, as sight, hearing, etc., are caused by the different rates of vibrations set up by the human electrical currents, acting on the special sense nerves."

REFERRING TO Mr. Roosevelt's defense of the right to criticize judges and also his recognition of the abuses of the injunction writ, the New York World reminds the president that in an article printed in the Review of Reviews in 1896, and referring to the Chicago platform, Mr. Roosevelt says: "The men who object to what they style 'government by injunction' are, as regards the essential principles of government, in hearty sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors who lived in caves, fought one another with stone-headed axes and ate the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros. They are interesting as representing a geological survival, but they are dangerous whenever there is the least chance of their making the principles of this ages-buried past living factors in our present life."

CONCERNING THE Chicago platform's criticism of courts, the World reminds us that Mr. Roosevelt said: "Again this represents a species of atavism—that is, a recurrence to the ways of thought of remote barbarian ancestors. Savages do not like an independent and upright judiciary. They want a judge to decide their way, and if he does not they want to behead him. The populists experience much the same emotions when they realize that the judiciary stands between them and their plunder."

IF DYING RICH means dying disgraced, the name of John D. Rockefeller is secure. The New York correspondent for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "From authority that should be absolute, John D. Rockefeller's annual income was told today, for the first time, authentically. It will be \$60,000,000 when the year 1906 closes. Henry H. Rogers and John D. Archbold were talking with a prominent financier when the subject came up. 'I know for a fact that Mr. Rockefeller's income this year will be \$60,000,000,' Mr. Archbold assented. Mr. Rockefeller's income every day of the year is, therefore, \$164,383.52. Every hour of the twenty-four, waking or sleeping, playing golf, or skating, sitting in church, or superintending the new house at Pocantico, John D. Rockefeller is sure that \$6,840.98 is accumulating for him. This is \$114 a minute. His fortune accumulates at the rate of \$1.90 every time the clock ticks."

SECRETARY SHAW has made a public statement concerning his speech at the manufacturer's dinner given in Washington recently. The secretary says that the reports of that speech misrepresent him. He explains: "I do not think I used a sentence attributed to me. Instead of saying 'Get down on your knees tonight and pray God to save this country from its prosperity,' I said: 'We who pray should ask God to save us from any increased prosperity. We have all we can stand. We are growing more crops than we can harvest and harvesting more than we can haul to market.' I did not quote Speaker Cannon or any one else, and I sounded no note of alarm for there is no occasion for alarm. The same article quotes me as saying before the bankers' committee that there is more jealousy among New York bankers than anywhere else. I said nothing of the kind."

WHETHER THE laws in regard to aliens who desire to enter this country are applicable to a foreign ambassador, and whether the ambassador must answer the immigration catechism, was the problem presented to the immigration officials when Joaquin Nabuco, Brazilian ambassador to Washington and his wife arrived at New York from Liverpool. The New York World tells the story in this way: "The ambassador declined to answer the questions, which he denounced as foolish, and there was

a clash between him and the immigration officials, who, for a time, were placed on the defensive, as they had no precedent on which to act. To add to the unpleasantness of the situation, the ambassador's wife, his secretary, Mr. Chermont, and Mrs. Chermont, at first also declined to answer the questions when they learned that the ambassador had absolutely refused. Here are some of the questions: By whom was passage paid? Whether in possession of fifty dollars? Ever in prison or almshouse or institution for the care and treatment of the insane or supported by charity; if so, which? Whether a polygamist? Whether an anarchist? Deformed or crippled? Marks of identification? Whether under promise, offer or solicitation to labor in the United States? 'We've got to have this information,' said Inspector Marshall, 'but we will have to go about it diplomatically.' For the next ten minutes he was very busy between the purser's office and the suite of cabins occupied by the ambassador and his party. Mr. Nabuco refused to answer, as did the other members of his party. The inspector employed all the diplomacy at his command, but all to no purpose. It was pointed out that the German ambassador, as well as the British ambassador had not withheld the desired information, but the Brazilian was adamant."

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS were shrouded in mystery and the World says: "Purser Palmer and Inspector Marshall refused to discuss the situation, but it is known positively that all the desired questions were eventually answered, and the blank spaces in the Baltic's manifest filled in. It was said that Mr. Chermont answered the queries for all concerned. It was also said that Mr. Nabuco will make an international question of the affair. When asked about the affair, Mr. Nabuco, who was highly displeased, said: 'Every question which I believed would add to the necessary statistical governmental information, I answered. However, when it comes to asking questions regarding my beliefs and opinions, it is different. I am not a visitor to this country in the implied sense of the word. I am here as the representative of another power and as such I am to a certain extent, the guest of this country.' Ambassador Nabuco was president of the Pan-American congress recently held at Rio Janeiro."

IN ORDER TO correct what it calls "inaccurate and highly colored specials which have been wired to newspapers outside of Texas," the Houston (Texas) Post says that there is not the slightest probability of Senator Bailey's defeat. The Post adds: "The so-called 'revelations' have been carefully weighed by the people and the members of the legislature and up to this time more than 100 of 163 members have stated explicitly that they will vote for Senator Bailey's re-election. Of those who have not so declared, more than one-half are friendly to him. It is improbable that more than two dozen members will cast their ballots against him. The fight on him, therefore, amounts to nothing so far as his re-election is concerned. The overwhelming preponderance of Senator Bailey's supporters in the legislature proportionately reflects the public sentiment of the state."

WHILE, IN THE Post's opinion, the people of Texas regard Senator Bailey as being "worthy of all honor, confidence and respect, and that Texas stands for him," the Post adds: "This does not imply that the fact of his borrowing money from H. C. Pierce is indifferently regarded. On the contrary, it is not. It was a mistake—a serious, but not a dishonest one. Bailey's record in the senate is proof enough that he bartered no influence for the accommodation extended him. Every vote and every speech show an unswerving fidelity to his trust. The money was paid back to the lender, and at the time of the transactions, antedating his service in the senate, there was no reason to suspect that Mr. Pierce was remotely connected with Standard Oil. The fact that Pierce transferred these business transactions to his company may disclose crafty motives on the part of Pierce, but Pierce himself testifies that they were, as Bailey understood them, purely personal transactions. In the absence of taint upon his honor, Texas will not discredit and destroy so superb a figure as Senator Bailey merely for a business indiscretion. She will retain him as a worthy exponent of her proudest traditions, just as Webster and Clay are yet remembered for their genius while the spiteful assaults upon them and the trivial errors they made are forgotten."