

dren, and the congress will close with a great dinner under the auspices of the New York Peace society, of which Mr. Carnegie is now president. The whole program promises to be one of unusual interest, and it is expected that not only the peace and arbitration associations, but many organizations interested in the international peace movement, such as church societies, women's associations, labor unions, colleges, etc., will send delegates."

EVIDENTLY Senator Foraker is not to have it all his own way in the contest for the Ohio delegation to the republican national convention. The Ohio State Journal, one of the leading republican newspapers quotes approvingly from the Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch editorial entitled "The elimination of Foraker." Following is an extract from that editorial: "Joseph Benson Foraker is serving his last term in the senate and he will never be president of the United States. Were he a candidate for the presidency, which his record and policies and the temper of the people render a preposterous supposition, Ohio would go overwhelmingly democratic. If he persists in his campaign for re-election to the senate and succeeds in weighting the republican party in this state with the millstone of his candidacy, the people of Ohio will elect a democratic legislature and send a democratic senator to Washington. Ohio is done with Foraker. No one outside the state can understand the intense feeling against him."

JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE died at Zion City, near Chicago. About three hundred and fifty of his original followers remained faithful to him to the end. The Associated Press describes his career in this way:

Born May 25, 1847.

Entered commercial business in Australia in 1860.

Returned to Scotland in 1867 and studied theology and arts.

Forsook Christian church in 1878.

Established Divine Healing association in Australia in 1878.

Started to England in 1888 to extend his new religion.

Arrived in Chicago in 1890.

Spent five years in working up his new faith. Zion City church established in 1896 with Dowie as its head.

Declared himself Elijah the restorer in 1900.

First building erected in Zion City in 1901.

Federal receivership placed over Zion City in 1903, lasting a week.

Began new Zion City in Mexico in September, 1905.

Dowie stricken with paralysis in December, 1905.

Wilbur Glenn Voliva made acting overseer of Zion in January, 1906.

Voliva deposed Dowie in April, 1906, denouncing Dowie for mismanagement.

Mrs. Dowie joined Voliva's party and denounced her husband.

Matter taken to courts by Dowie in April, 1906.

Dowie died March 9, 1907.

SINCE George W. Perkins made restitution to the New York Life Insurance company of the \$54,000 which he had, out of that company's funds, contributed to the republican national committee, many newspapers are demanding that the officers of the republican organization take action along the same lines. The New York World says: "Although George W. Perkins has made restitution to the New York Life Insurance company, the republican national committee, which was an accessory both before and after the fact, has not made restitution. This committee collected and disbursed nearly \$150,000 of the policy holders' money in the campaign of 1904. Potentially the committee is much richer than Perkins. All the resources of the republican party are among its assets. A contribution of two cents from every voter who supported Mr. Roosevelt in 1904 would wipe out this debt of dishonor to the policy-holders. Yet no action has been taken. Does the committee want the country to believe that George W. Perkins has a finer and more sensitive conscience than the national organization of the republican party?"

PHILIP BRASHER, a New York athlete, has secured a patent on an invention, the purpose of which is stated to be "to calm the troubled waters of the sea." It is said to be a very simple thing and is described by the New York World in this way: "Brasher has succeeded in quieting the waves of the sea with that which agitates them—with air! Have you ever watched air bubbles come to the surface of water from any cause? Have you ever noticed—as Brasher did—that the surface waves are disturbed, flattened out at the point where these air bubbles rise? Right here is Brasher's discovery. His invention is a simple

result. A long line of air bubbles will act as a dead line to oncoming waves. Beyond the line of bubbles the roughest water loses its surface action and becomes comparatively calm. When the Manchuria went on the reef near Honolulu she was not at first seriously damaged. If the sea could have been quieted for even a short time, until wrecking tugs had been rushed to the scene, the big ship might have been saved. But the sea pounded and lifted and steadily undermined the structure of the vessel, and in the end she became all but a total loss. This situation is repeated many times every year. The restless sea, even when it is not in the stress of a real storm, is an enemy to engineering. Slowly but surely this surface action of the water—and it is only a surface action—wrenches and destroys. It hampers construction and is a constant embarrassment to repairing. In the event of a storm all the difficulties are multiplied. Watch the life-savers try to launch their boat. Often the task is altogether frustrated by the surface waves. Once the boat is launched it is safe from the rough sea."

THIS GOOD STORY comes from Pittsburg: "Have man meet me, car Manhattan, Union depot, 5:30 o'clock Thursday morning."

"R. S. MILLS."

This telegram was received at the office of a Pittsburg morning newspaper late last night. Mills was not known, but there was a chance that he might have a 'big story,' so a man was sent and the paper prepared for an extra if the news justified it. The train was an hour and a half late. The porter after some trouble identified Mills and got him out of his berth. Mills apologized, said he was a cloak manufacturer from St. Louis and was very much interested in the Thaw case. He explained that he argued with a friend just before leaving New York that Stanford White's son would not go on the stand yesterday afternoon nor today. He hoped he had not occasioned inconvenience, but could the reporter tell him whether or not White's son had been on the stand, or whether he was going on the stand? The reporter did not wait to answer. He hurried to a telephone and called off the extra."

A RICHMOND, Va., dispatch to the New York World follows: "Information was received in this city confirming the report of the engagement of Mrs. Gertrude Tucker Logan, of Virginia and New York, and former Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, of Washington, D. C. The date for the ceremony has not yet been announced. Mrs. Logan, who is a daughter of the late John Randolph Tucker, of Lexington, and a sister of Harry St. George Tucker, president of the Jamestown Exposition Company, is a very charming woman. As Miss Gertrude Tucker she was considered a great beauty, and was for many years one of the reigning belles of the southern states. The home of her father at Lexington was the center as long as he lived of much typical old-fashioned Virginia hospitality. Mr. Carlisle's elegant home in Washington is one of the show places of the national capital. It is there that he will take his bride after their marriage."

IN HIS MESSAGE to congress last December Mr. Roosevelt said: "This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless, it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to this nation. * * * The growth of Japan has been literally astounding. There is not only nothing to parallel it but nothing to approach it in the history of civilized mankind. * * * During (the last) fifty years the progress of the country in every walk in life has been a marvel to mankind, and she now stands as one of the greatest of civilized nations; great in the arts of war and in the arts of peace; great in military, in industrial, in artistic development and achievement. * * * The Japanese have won in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the most foremost and enlightened peoples of Europe and America; they have won on their own merits and by their own exertions the right to treatment on a basis of full and frank equality. * * * I ask fair treatment for the Japanese as I would ask fair treatment for Germans or Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians or Italians." Finally President Roosevelt declared in express terms: "I recommend to the congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens."

DIRECTING ATTENTION to the December message, the New York World says: "Nothing has since been heard of a Japanese naturalization act. Instead, under agreement with Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, President Roosevelt has forced through congress at the eleventh hour an amendment to the immigration bill giving him sole

power to exclude Japanese immigrants whenever he may see fit, and Mayor Schmitz in a public statement previously submitted to President Roosevelt and Secretary Root announces that 'President Roosevelt has given us direct and positive assurances that he will at once begin negotiations with Japan for a treaty that will exclude Japanese laborers, skilled and unskilled.' President Roosevelt's mind moves in a mysterious way, and it is nearly ninety days since he wrote his message to congress. But the Japanese still remember his assurances of fair treatment for them as well as for 'Germans or Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians or Italians.' It would be strange if their confidence in his intention to meet their views should not change as rapidly as has his attitude toward 'one of the greatest of civilized nations.'

A MORRISTOWN, New Jersey, reader of the Philadelphia Public Ledger gives to the people of the Pennsylvania metropolis this reminder: "When William Penn was contemplating, in conjunction with the aid and advice of Sir Algernon Sidney, the form of government for the future colony of Pennsylvania he used these words: 'Vice will vitiate every form (of government), and while men side with passions against their reason, neither monarchy nor democracy can preserve them from the destructive consequences.' * * * 'If men are wise and virtuous, the government under which they live must also become wise and virtuous; it is, therefore, essential to the stability of a state that the people be educated in noble thoughts and virtuous actions. Such a people making its own laws and obeying them faithfully will be in reality a free people, whatever be the name of the constitution.' Surely such sentiments are just as true today as when uttered over 200 years ago. Philadelphia, if she continues to ignore these truths, will surely reap what she sows."

SOMETIMES our New York friends "spit a webb infernally fine" when it comes to "adhering to the law" and "maintaining the rules." The New York World prints this story: "Reporting himself 'sick' to hurry home to say a last goodbye to his dying wife was a dereliction of duty for which Police Sergeant Patrick Ward, of the Seventy-seventh precinct, Long Island City, has been ordered to stand trial by his superiors. His wife had been ill for several weeks. Last week a baby was born. Her brother rushed to the police station, begging Sergt. Ward to hurry home if he would see her alive. There is only way by which a police sergeant at work at the desk can leave, and that is by reporting himself 'sick.' Ward hurried home, arriving as his wife was losing consciousness and in time to whisper a farewell to her. She died a few minutes later. It happened that Police Surgeon Dr. W. J. Bonner dropped in the station a few hours later and asked the roundsman Ward had left in charge if any one was sick. The roundsman told that Ward had so reported himself. The police surgeon drove to Ward's home and found the grief-stricken husband, the infant baby in his arms and six sobbing children about him. 'You are not ill,' said the doctor. 'You are absent without leave. I order you to report at once for duty.' Ward protested in tears and declined to return to his desk, though he later put in a formal request for leave and it was granted. Dr. Bonner was forced to report the occurrence with the result that Sergt. Ward is ordered up for trial."

TWO SUITS were recently commenced against the sugar trust and its officers. These suits were filed in the United States court at New York and involve \$30,000,000. It is claimed that the trial of these suits will reveal the secrets that ruined Adolph Segal, closed the doors of the Real Estate Trust company of Philadelphia and drove its president, Frank K. Hipple to suicide. The New York World says: "Papers were filed in the United States Circuit Court here demanding \$30,000,000 damages from the American Sugar Refining company, Henry O. Havemeyer, its president; John E. Parsons, its general counsel; Gustav E. Kissel, banker and society man, alleged to be the trust's go-between in a gigantic conspiracy, and Walter D. Robinson, George L. Trigg and Morris J. Werner, who were clerks in Kissel's office in 1903. Summons was also served upon Mr. Kissel last night in an action begun in the supreme court for the recovery of more than \$1,000,000 alleged to have been extorted from Segal in the form of bonuses for carrying a loan which Kissel had induced the Philadelphia promoter to accept. Segal thought he was borrowing from the United States Mortgage and Trust company despite the fact that John E. Parsons, 'the brains of the Sugar Trust,' was the man Kissel took him to and who handed over to him \$1,250,000."