

chasing power of the monetary unit." He added: "The truth is that monetary contraction and monetary expansion are both evils from whatever cause they may come. The lesson of the hour is that we may suffer from gold inflation, which comes from natural causes just as truly as from inflation through legislative enactments. Most people have an easy confidence that 'a dollar is a dollar,' and always stays so. As a matter of fact no other units of measure are so unstable as units of money. While we have employed scientific experts to standardize every other unit—the yard, the hour and the pound—the best we have ever done for the unit of value or purchasing power is to decree that it shall equal the purchasing power of a fixed weight in gold. The weight of the gold dollar remains fixed, but its value or purchasing power does not. To be so careful about the size of the gold dollar and so indifferent to the purchasing power it contains is as absurd as it would be to stipulate carefully as to the size of the package containing breakfast cereals, but to take no notice of how much cereal it really contains. Let us face the facts. During the last fifteen years, although the gold dollar has remained the same in size, its purchasing power has fallen to two-thirds of the dollar of fifteen years ago. This shrinkage in the monetary yard stick has injured all those who had expected to receive a fixed number of dollars—salaried men, wage-earners, bondholders, savings bank depositors and many others. A servant girl who deposited \$100 in the savings bank fifteen years ago comes to take the accumulation amount principal and interest to the sum of about \$150, finds that this whole amount will buy no more than the original \$100. Her interest has accrued only fast enough to offset the depreciation in her principal."

THE committee on wild life protection of the National Conservation association, has recently published an estimate of the money loss to the United States caused by the destruction of certain birds. A writer in the Continent says: This cost is placed at the astonishing total of \$400,000,000 a year. The committee announces its intention of seeking national legislation to protect the birds. All song birds, woodpeckers, blackbirds, quail, doves and night hawks are said to deserve special protection for the good they do in destroying insects. The committee urges farmers and fruit growers to consider the damage from insect pests which the birds help to prevent—though the grower whose cherries are attacked by birds may view the matter with mixed emotions. City and town dwellers are asked to conserve bird life for the reason that its protection will increase the size of crops and thus help to decrease the cost of living. The National Association of Audubon societies held its eighth annual meeting in New York a few days ago. Secretary T. Gilbert Pearson reported that the organization had spent \$60,000 last year in the protection of birds. H. R. Dill of the University of Iowa reported that he had checked the slaughter of albatross in the Hawaiian Islands by Japanese feather hunters.

A NEW YORK citizen undertook to poke a little fun at Henry Watterson's "figure of speech," and wrote to the New York Sun the following: "In your report of Mr. Watterson's article of 'The New Dispensation,' referring to Mr. Cleveland, he says: 'Thus he wrecked his party, wrecked it after it had reached what seemed a safe harbor, and left it a very hulk upon the wide, wide sea.' I have always been an admirer of Mr. Cleveland's versatility, of which a new phase is here disclosed, and I am interested to know how and why he got the wreck out of the safe harbor and left it on the wide, wide sea." Mr. Watterson himself answered this query in this way: "Why, after he wrecked it, 'in port,' it drifted out to sea, you donkey!"

DR. SAMUEL WOODROW, pastor of the First Congregational church, Washington, D. C., and who, according to the New York American, is a cousin of President-elect Wilson, recently preached a sermon on "Social Unrest," in which he said, in part: "A young man in New York inherited recently \$65,000,000, for which he tolled not, neither did he spin. His father had not either tolled or spun. This young man, if placed on his own resources, could not make five dollars a week. I tell you that such sights

as these cause more anarchists than all the radical street speeches that ever were made. Statistics show that 70 per cent of all the wealth of the country is in the hands of 5 per cent of the people. It would be much better if Rockefeller and Carnegie, instead of giving millions to found libraries and great charities, should have given the people, by just wages and moderate prices for the necessities of life, the opportunity to earn the power to build their own libraries."

PRESIDENT TAFT will, after March 4th, open a law office in Cincinnati. Mr. Taft will have no partner, it is announced, and he will enter into general practice. The New York American says: It has been generally supposed that the president had enjoyed a long and lucrative law practice prior to his entering official life. As a matter of fact he only practiced four years. He was admitted to the bar in 1880. He was law reporter for Cincinnati newspapers, collector of internal revenue and prosecuting attorney until 1883. He practiced law until 1887, when Governor Foraker made him a judge. He served from 1887 to 1890. He was solicitor-general of the United States from 1890 to 1892, United States circuit judge from 1892 to 1900, first civil governor of the Philippines from 1901 to 1904, secretary of war from 1904 to 1908, and has been president since March, 1909. Nearly a quarter of a century of holding office prevented Mr. Taft from following his profession. But he counts on his experience on the bench to aid him.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, son-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt, is now enjoying a little fame on his own account. They are referring to his successful opponent as "The man who defeated Nicholas Longworth." The Nashville Democrat says: Stanley Bowdler, the democrat who received ninety-seven more votes than Nicholas Longworth, is described as one of the best and most successful pleaders at the Cincinnati bar, and his strong oratorical equipment stood him well in hand during the campaign. He is forty-four years old and received all of his education in the public schools of Cincinnati. He has always been a book worm and is considered one of the best informed men in the city. Early in life he learned the ship-building trade with the Cramps in Philadelphia. At one time he spent a year in Mexico regaining his health in a mining camp and ranch life. He has a good law practice. He contended that Longworth had been a useless and needless expense to the plain people of the district and that the \$60,000 paid him by way of salary during his several terms represented an investment very largely along the line of ornamentation and luxury for the district. A vote of more than 50,000 was polled.

A CHICAGO, ILL., dispatch, carried by the Associated Press says: Mrs. Frances Scoville-Norton, sister of Charles J. Guiteau, who assassinated President Garfield, July 2, 1881, more widely known, however, for her exceptional character and attainments, was found dead in her room in the home of her daughter, Mrs. William De Hart Reeder, 5111 Waveland avenue. She was seventy years old and had died quietly in her bed while others in the house slept. After the trial of Guiteau, the assassin's sister, touched by the efforts that Attorney Louis P. Scoville had made to save her brother from the consequences of his crime, married the lawyer. But the attachment did not prove lasting and she soon divorced Scoville and later married George Norton, who died a few years ago. Mrs. Norton was the author of several books, an ardent suffragist and one of the earliest advocates of pensions for mothers.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECHES

Monroe Bragg, Pittsburg, Kansas: The commercial department of the Kansas State Manual Training Normal at Pittsburg, Kan., has found a new and very practical use for Mr. Bryan's speeches. They are used in the advanced shorthand classes, and are dictated from a phonograph. In this way the students enlarge their vision and gain skill at the same time when writing such subject matter.

In one class a straw vote was taken to determine which of the speeches of different public men was considered the best. That of Mr. Bryan's on "Immortality" was unanimously chosen.

CHARACTER OF THE HAPPY WARRIOR

The Denver News is authority for the statement that Woodrow Wilson's favorite poem is "Character of the Happy Warrior," written by William Wordsworth. The poem follows: Who is the Happy Warrior? Who is he That every man in arms should wish to be? —It is the generous Spirit, who, when brought Among the tasks of real life, hath wrought Upon the plan that pleased his boyish thought; Whose high endeavors are an inward light That makes the path before him always bright; Who, with a natural instinct to discern What knowledge can perform, is diligent to learn,

Abides by this resolve, and stops not there, But makes his moral being his prime care; Who, doomed to go in company with Pain, And Fear and Bloodshed, miserable train! Turns his necessity to glorious gain; In face of these doth exercise a power Which is our human nature's highest dower; Controls them and subdues, transmutes, be- reaves

Of their bad influence, and their good receives; By objects, which might force the soul to abate Her feeling rendered more compassionate; Is placable, because occasions rise So often that demand such sacrifice; More skilful in self-knowledge, ever more pure, As tempted more, more able to endure, As more exposed to suffering and distress; Thence, also, more alive to tenderness.

'Tis he whose law is reason; who depends Upon that law as on the best of friends; Whence, in a state where men are tempted still To evil for a guard against worse ill, And what in quality or act is best Doth seldom on a right foundation rest, He labors good on good to fix, and owes To virtue every triumph that he knows; Who, if he rise to station of command, Rises by open means; and there will stand On honorable terms, or else retire And in himself possess his own desire; Who comprehends his trust, and to the same Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim; And therefore does not stoop, nor lie in wait For wealth, or honors, or for worldly state; Whom they must follow, on whose head must fall,

Like showers of manna, if they come at all; Whose powers shed round him in the common strife,

Or mild concerns of ordinary life, A constant influence, a peculiar grace; But who, if he be called upon to face Some awful moment to which Heaven has joined

Great issues, good or bad for human kind, Is happy as a lover; and attired With sudden brightness, like a Man inspired; And, through the heat of conflict, keeps the law In calmness made, and sees what he foresaw; Or if an unexpected call succeed, Come when it will, is equal to the need; —He who though thus endowed as with a sense And faculty for storm and turbulence Is yet a Soul whose master-bias leans To homefelt pleasures and to gentle scenes; Sweet images! which whereso'er he be, Are at his heart; and much fidelity

It is his daring passion to approve; More brave for this, that he hath much love: —'Tis, finally, the Man, who, lifted high, Conspicuous object in a nation's eye, Or left unthought of in obscurity— Who, with a toward or untoward lot, Prosperous or adverse, to his wish or not, Plays, in the many games of life, that one Where what he most doth value must be won, Whom neither shape of danger can dismay, Nor thought of tender happiness betray; Who, not content that former worth stand fast, Looks forward, persevering to the last. From well to better, daily self-surpass; Who, whether praise of him must walk the earth Forever, and to noble deeds give birth, Oh, he must fall, to sleep without his fame, And leave a dead, unprofitable name, Finds comfort in himself and in his cause; And, while the mortal mist is gathering, draws His breath in confidence of Heavens's applause— This is the Happy Warrior, this is he That every Man in arms should wish to be.

MAGNIFICENT

The Standard Oil company's dividend for one year, since the famous dissolution, amounts to 52½ per cent. This is a sample of republican party "trust busting."