

DEFENDS STAND

JUDGE WALLACE OF KANSAS CITY ISSUES STATEMENT.

SEES NEED OF SUNDAY LAWS

Says the Sabbath Has Historical Significance—Would Have Existed Whether or Not Sin Had Ever Entered the World.

Judge William H. Wallace, of the Jackson county criminal court, who has been credited with having started the Sunday observance movement that now has become widespread, has issued a significant statement to the Associated Press on his interpretation of the Missouri law that he is seeking to enforce, says a Kansas City, Missouri dispatch. He also arraigns those whom he says violates the law for pecuniary gain, and dwells upon what he says is a crying need of one day of rest out of every seven.

As a result of Judge Wallace's campaign, the county grand jury, has since September 20 last, returned 10,111 indictments against violators of the Sunday law, forced hundreds of shopkeepers to close their places of business on that, and, within the past three weeks has placed over half a thousand Sunday working actors, actresses, theatrical managers and their employes and others under bond for hearing later. That jury is still in session and the judge says he will not cease his efforts until the law is respected to the letter.

Judge Wallace has for many years been one of the foremost lawyers in the state and has always fought for law enforcement. He was appointed to his present position by Governor Joseph W. Folk, who has accomplished what no other Missouri executive has ever done, namely, the closing of the saloons on Sunday.

Judge Wallace, in his statement, says:

"It is a mistake to suppose that the Sabbath is purely a religious institution and that its enforced observance is for the benefit of the church. The Sabbath was ordained before man had fallen or there was a church or a need for a redeemer. By divine example the Almighty ordained it by resting from the work of creation on the seventh day and he impressed forever upon it its sacred character by 'halowing' it. The Sabbath would be with us had sin never entered the world."

KILLS SELF ACCIDENTALLY.

Broken Bow Man Sends Bullet into His Own Breast.

David Troyer, aged about twenty-five, a prominent young farmer living sixteen miles west of Broken Bow, Neb., accidentally shot and killed himself at his place. A revolver that Troyer was cleaning discharged itself in some manner, the ball entering his breast. Death followed a few minutes later. The dead man was a son of J. T. Troyer of Calloway.

Reduction in the Force.

Orders from the general offices of the Southern Pacific in San Francisco were posted in the railroad shops at Sacramento, Cal., to the effect that the shops will lose, with the exception of enough men to handle round-house work December 24, and remain closed until January 1. It is stated unofficially that after the first of the year the force in each of the shops will be reduced, or the men will be given from three to four days a week. It is also said that a similar reduction will be made all over the Harriman system in the west. Two thousand men will be affected.

Fight Duel With Swords.

Dr. Weckerle, the Hungarian premier, and former Minister of Justice Polonyi, fought a duel with swords, as a result of an allegation of political dishonesty made against the premier by the ex-minister at a sitting of parliament a few days ago. The meeting took place at noon and was a bloodless one. Neither man was in any way injured and the two became reconciled.

Bad Fire in Arkansas.

A Fort Smith, Ark., December 22 dispatch says: Fire at 2 o'clock this morning destroyed the Haglin six-story office building, the American National building and two other structures. Loss, \$175,000. J. A. McVitty, a cotton buyer, and a man named Kauffman, who slept in the Haglin building are missing and are believed to have perished.

Another Big Mine Fire.

Fire started in the Schoenberg mine, of Monongahela, Pa., and is still raging. The mine has been idle for a month on account of a strike.

SUMMONS FOR CORTELYOU.

He is Accused of Having Allotted Panama Bonds to Low Bidders Contrary to Law.

Washington.—Justice Gould of the district supreme court Wednesday cited George B. Cortelyou, secretary of the treasury, to appear in court January 3, to show cause why he should not be enjoined from turning over or delivering the balance of the \$21,450,000 of the Panama canal bonds to certain banks and persons to whom he has announced allotments. The citation issued by Justice Gould is based on a petition filed by George W. Austin of New York, who describes himself as a taxpayer and property owner in the United States and who declares he made a proposal to purchase bonds of the advertised issue of the face value of \$3,000,000. He avers he had agreed to pay at the rate of 103.375 and accrued interest per \$100 and on notice of the acceptance of his subscription stands ready to deposit the amount with the assistant treasurer at New York.

Mr. Austin informs the court that he has been advised through the public press that in direct violation of the statutes and in absolute disregard of the treasury department circular of the \$25,000,000 of the bonds allotted only \$1,000,000 were allotted to natural persons, who were individual bidders, and who, in accordance with the statutes and said circular, were given equal opportunity to subscribe therefor; the remaining \$24,000,000 were allotted to divers national banks and only \$3,550,000 of which were allotted to banks which had offered a higher price than that bid by him.

The petition concludes with the declaration that by reason of the secretary's having ignored these bids, "the United States and the citizens thereof, irrespective of the rights of said bidder, had been deprived of and will be deprived and defrauded of several hundreds of thousands of dollars."

WOULD OUST A RAILROAD.

Attorney General West of Oklahoma Brings Suit Against Fort Smith & Western.

Chandler, Ok.—Setting forth eight specific causes for action, Attorney General West Friday instituted ouster suit proceedings in the district court of Lincoln county against the Fort Smith & Western railroad of Arkansas and the San Bois Coal company of Virginia operating mines in the McAlester field. The principal reasons set forth in the state's petition for action are:

That the Fort Smith & Western and the San Bois Coal company are operating in the state without a license; that they have failed to file with the state corporation commission a statement of the stockholders and other requirements of the commissions ruling; that the former owns coal mines and in its capacity of a common carrier sells the same in violation of the law and that the latter is so situated geographically and by reason of its extensive holdings that it has established a monopoly.

To Fight Green Bugs.

Washington.—Tuesday Victor Murdock took up with the bureau of entomology, department of agriculture, the matter of preventative measures against further visitations of the Hessian fly and green bug in the wheat fields of Kansas. The bureau has located Hessian flies in Harvey county, near Sedgwick, and is preparing to attack them by a waspish parasite discovered in Pennsylvania, but which investigation fails to reveal in Kansas.

Will Enforce the Law.

Lincoln, Neb.—In a formal opinion filed in answer to a request from Gov. Sheldon, Attorney General Thompson Wednesday held that under the provisions of the pure food law all food packages sold in the state must be branded to indicate contents and net weight or measure. Manufacturers of package goods have been objecting to the statute. Gov. Sheldon announced that the law would be strictly enforced.

Jobs Goes to Kansas City.

Wichita, Kan.—A. C. Jobs, president of the National Bank of Commerce of this city and a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company, has been elected vice-president of the First National bank of Kansas City. Mr. Jobs will retain his position with the Wichita bank, but he will move to Kansas City at once.

Funeral of King Oscar.

Stockholm.—The body of the late King Oscar of Sweden, who died December 8, was interred at noon Thursday in the Riddarholm church, the burial place of Swedish kings and heirs, with a ceremony, the simple impressiveness of which was accentuated by the widespread evidences of popular sorrow.

THE COST OF LIVING

19 BILLIONS OF DOLLARS SPENT ANNUALLY IN UNITED STATES.

THE CITY VS. THE COUNTRY

Unequal Distribution of Business Works a Hardship Upon Many, and Retards Growth of Agricultural Towns.

Statistics as to the cost of living are ever interesting to the economist. It is estimated that only 29 per cent. of the people of the United States reside in large cities. It is claimed about \$19,000,000,000 are spent each year by the 86,000,000 people in the union for clothing, food and luxuries. If 71 per cent. reside in rural towns and farming sections, it stands to reason that the percentage of money paid for necessities of life is 71 per cent. of the vast sum of nearly \$19,000,000,000 annually expended. These figures open up a wide field for study of economic conditions.

For sake of illustration, let it be estimated that in the large cities the cost of living is 50 per cent. more than in the country towns and farming districts, which would still leave approximately 60 per cent. of all spent for food and clothes credited to the people living outside the larger cities. Then it is found that the amount rural residents spend annually is \$11,800,000,000. But do the profits on this vast amount of business remain in the rural districts? Do the merchants in those 65,000 country towns receive the patronage of the people who are residents of the districts? A conservative estimate is that one-third of all this vast trade goes to the 415 large cities, wherein reside only 20 per cent. of the population. Were the profits on the trade that belongs properly to the country towns kept within them and within their districts, in the course of a dozen years their wealth would be increased nearly 100 per cent. But the drifting of the business to the large cities not alone makes the country towns poorer and retards their advancement, but necessitates alike drifting of the population of the country toward the thickly populated cities on account of the lack of industries to afford employment. Herein is found the cause of the complaints of students in economic conditions of the tendency of the country-bred youths to drift toward the large cities, and explains the cause. The country residents are the ones to be blamed for such conditions. It is a lack of appreciation of home enterprise, and the desire to trade in the large towns that is the cause.

The sending away of dollars assists the great combinations to control manufacturing, financial affairs, and all lines of industry, and even the trusts are tightening their grips on the farms, controlling the prices of commodities that the farmers must have, and dictating the prices at which he shall sell all his products, as with the destruction of the business of the rural towns, the home market is made poorer, and in fact even before the small town merchant can supply the people living within the town with products that are produced in the immediate neighborhood, the trusts must have their "profit" out of the transaction. Reader, do you know a remedy that can be applied that will give a more equitable distribution of business and of the earnings of the people? Do you not think that the home trade and the building up of home industries plan might bring about the desired results?

D. M. CARR.

Josh Wise Says

"I've allus noticed in perticier th't lots of men with fortunes left 'em an' who never worked a lick in their life are about th' first t' give advice on how t' be successful."

Need of Good Schools.

Intelligence is the distinguishing mark between the savage and civilized man. Education is one of the greatest of God's blessings, and ignorance a curse. In America there exists no valid reason why every man, woman and child of normal brain should not have an education. There is no phase of life where knowledge is not necessary. In the most progressive communities is where the superior schools are found. Help along your town and help along education in general. By affording your children a chance for a good education, you offer them riches that cannot be measured by dollars. Because education is capital that cannot be destroyed; it is ready cash in hand, assets that one cannot be robbed of only by an act of Providence.

No Country for Tobacco Users.

In Abyssinia it is considered a crime to smoke. The law forbidding tobacco was at first intended to prevent priests from smoking in church; but it was taken too literally, and nowadays even foreigners have to be careful not to be seen smoking.

FACTORS IN TOWN PROGRESS.

Some Comment Affording Thoughtful Folk Food for Reflection.

It is the duty of every merchant to give support to his home paper. When he pays the editor dollars for judicious advertising he is helping himself, helps the editor get out a better paper, and helps the community in general.

Public schools are one of the great props of national government. The more prosperous is a community the higher will be the educational facilities. Good schools are a help to any town and bring into it the most desirable classes, who seek to educate their children. He who assists in building up the business of a town also assists in bettering the schools.

Commercial clubs have been potent factors in the advancement of many towns. To the farmer the commercial clubs are as important as to the man of business. There is no reason why the farmers of the community should not cooperate with the business men in every undertaking that has for its object the benefit of the home town.

The young man starting in life should have a certain object in view. The seeking of a vocation is an important thing. Too many seek lines of work that they are not naturally qualified for. The greatest success is made by the men who follow that business or profession for which they have natural inclination and talent.

Thousands of people are still on earth who can remember the dismal failure of the Ruskin cooperative colony in the south, the falling to pieces of the Belamy community in California, the disintegration of the "Agricultural Wheel" and the hundreds of thousands of dollars lost a day-dreamer in Missouri and Kansas in efforts to demonstrate the practical work of theoretical cooperation. Still people will bite at baits thrown out by the alleged cooperative commercial concerns, who have headquarters in large cities and do business through the mails.

BUILD UP LOCAL ENTERPRISES.

Individual Effort a Factor in the Progress of Cities and Towns.

A well known eastern financier, who for some time was the president of a large trust company, recently resigned, giving as his reason that a man, according to his belief, can do better working for himself, and that no man can really earn a salary equal to what he can make in business for himself. One of the conservative financial papers in commenting upon the move of the financier here referred to says that in these days, when all kinds of business are being converged into stock companies, the number of trades in which a man may engage in business for himself have become so few that for a great bulk of men, even those having the mental equipment which in other years would have been sufficient to make them their own masters, there is now no other opening than that of service for some corporation. For the bulk of the people, outside of those in agricultural pursuits, it is service for the corporation or no work at all. This truth is becoming more evident day by day. Even the farmers are feeling the grasp of corporate methods. It is true that millions must have the products of his lands and his hands, but the corporations are the mediums he must work through, and from him they exact their titheings. It is to the interest of the farmer as well as the laborer in every walk and sphere to prevent as far as possible further encroachment of organized capital, and this can be done by as far as possible keeping the dollars that you earn in circulation in the community where earned and thus prevent the further concentration of money and of business in the great cities.

Example of Modern Engineering.

A remarkable example of the scrupulous exactness with which modern engineering work is accomplished is found in the new piece of the Suez, which has been placed to within one-sixteenth of an inch of the position it must occupy to allow of the two parts of the vessel to be joined. When the tubes of London, working from either end, were about to be united it was found that they were only an inch or two out of line. The ordnance survey of England, when the various sections were brought together, showed a discrepancy of less than five inches, and the construction of the Forth bridge, the greatest feat of all, was more remarkable still. When the king came to drive the last bolt the hole through the various plates was so near that the heat from a flaming paper was sufficient to expand the metal and allow of the rod being thrust through.—Pall Mall Gazette.

No Doubt of It.

First Old Maid—Do you think she's happy?
Second Old Maid—Certainly. She's married.—Detroit Free Press.

QUARTERLY REVIEW

Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 29, 1907

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Psalm 98.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Thou crownest the year with thy goodness."—Psalm 65:11.

Scope of the Year's Lessons.

The Period.—From the creation of man to the close of the era of the judges.

Divisions.—1. Creation to the Deluge.

2. Deluge to the Exodus.

Beginning of selected race for religious training.

The Patriarchs.

Joseph.

The Egyptian Bondage.

The Exodus.

3. The Training in the Wilderness.

The making of a nation.

God's wonderful deliverance of his people.

The methods of training: By great men, by miraculous food, by divine guidance, by a code of laws, by a religious home and services, by rewards and punishments.

4. The Republic of God. Joshua and the Judges.

The conquest.

The settlement.

The judges. Note what was done by Shamgar, Barak, Deborah, Gideon, Samson, Jephthah, Eli, Samuel.

The discipline of prosperity and adversity according as the people obey or disobeyed God's law.

The gradual development of the nation.

5. The Kingdom.

Geography.—Draw a map of the countries known in early times, or note the places referred to in the early history on your map.

Name each country.

Give its modern name and condition.

Name the principal nations. And the chief cities.

State which of these nations and cities were the greatest and most influential, and what their influence has been upon the world.

The Great Men.—Name the 12 men whom you regard as the most noted and influential of all those who have been brought before us during the year.

State one or more things which are especially notable in the life of each one.

The Great Women.—Name the principal women whom we have met during our year's studies, with something characteristic of each one.

The Great Events.—Make a list of 12 greatest events belonging to the period we have been studying.

An Anthology.—A collection of the flowers and gems of the Biblical literature we have been studying.

Tell where each of the following may be found and the circumstances in which they were spoken:

"Let there be light, and there was light."

"Am I my brother's keeper?"

"For dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return."

"There were giants in those days."

"The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

"Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel."

"A land flowing with milk and honey."

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

"Man doth not live by bread only."

"Showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments."

"Love thy neighbor as thyself."

"What doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to fear the Lord thy God, to walk in all his ways, and to love him, and to serve the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul."

"He kept him as the apple of his eye."

"As thy days, so shalt thy strength be."

"The stars in their courses fought against Sisera."

"Quit yourselves like men."

Moral and Religious Teachings.—What are the greatest and most important truths you can learn from the events of this period?

What from the teachings?

What from the examples?

Hugh Black's Brother.

Rev. James Black, who has begun a pastorate with the Broughton Place United Free church in Edinburgh, already rivals in popularity his brother, Hugh Black, and he is yet under 30 years of age. The church building is crowded to its capacity at the Sunday services.

Doing a Big Work.

St. Giles' Christian mission in London every year gives about 20,000 free breakfasts to discouraged prisoners, finds work for 6,000, secures homes for 500 shelterless or destitute women, and takes care of 806 juvenile offenders.