

Football is nothing more than guerilla warfare, but it appears to be of the South African brand.

Just as the football season ends Congress convenes, to the delight of those who love the life strenuous.

The football seems ought to be thankful the season is over, and that the fatalities have been so few.

An American artist is to paint the coronation scenes for King Edward. At last the old masters are coming our way.

Another of the Vanderbilt boys is about to marry an heiress. Thrift seems to run all the way through that family.

A Baltimore company has been organized to make whisky from watermelons. Yet we are trying to uplift the colored race!

France's cabinet has just passed another crisis. It has to have a crisis every few minutes in order to whet its appetite for office.

Emperor William's American cook stove will be set up and ready for business by Christmas time. The emperor is just beginning to live.

Some of the escaped convicts from Leavenworth who have reached the Indian Territory are being held up for the valuable horses they stole in Kansas.

A New York man claims that the angels taught him how to use a typewriter. It would be interesting to inspect his celestial spelling and punctuation.

One-seventh of the people of this country are engaged in the railroad business. The others are busy wondering how to get free transportation in the future.

Farmers living along the line of the proposed Paris-Vienna automobile race are already safeguarding against flying wheels, linchpins and fragments of humanity.

The Supreme Court decision will not surprise Aguinaldo, who has had a distinct suspicion that the Philippines belong to America ever since he met Gen. Funston.

The Georgia people have a great deal of respect for the Union. They used to send watermelons to Mr. Cleveland, and are keeping Mr. Roosevelt supplied with persimmons.

The census report showing a total capital of \$27,123,364 invested in the 159 salt establishments reported can be taken without a grain of the product under consideration.

The theory that disease develops genius should be investigated by the book publishers. It seems to explain the responsibility for some of those historical romances.

The daughters of cabinet officers when their approaching marriages are announced get rather more prominence before the public than do their distinguished papas.

It has been judicially decided that it is against the law to open a theater in New Jersey on Sunday. And yet you can get a charter in New Jersey to do almost anything—Atlanta Constitution.

A Brown university professor has succeeded in extracting light from beefsteak. Average mankind will fall down and worship him if he will show how to extract credit beefsteak from the butcher.

Among one day's records of suicides we find that one man took his life because he shot another; one dropped out because he had too much luxury, and another because he was poor. Evidently the cause for suicide is of small moment.

We are told that 3,000 Americans attended the opening of the bull fight season in Mexico. Unfortunately, this prevents us saying a few warm things which we usually keep on tap for such cruel exhibitions. Consistency forces silence.

Somehow, the discussion as to the effect of a college education on a young woman's social development will not down. Here is the dean of Barnard suggesting that between the second and third years of the college course the girl student should be sent home for a little round of social experience. The chances are that this suggestion will meet the views of the girl students.

Astronomers to the contrary notwithstanding, Chicago saw something recently and she knows she saw it. If she were a little more superstitious, she would be disposed to regard it as some awful portent, presaging, for instance, a serious drop in the price of pork or lard.

There is always room at the top when you climb with a knife in your teeth; sometimes when you climb with a saw in your button-hole; but never when you stop to apologize for treading on the other fellow's toes.

EVILS OF PROTECTION

SENATOR MORGAN OF ALABAMA VOICES DEMOCRATIC VIEWS.

Reaction Against the Present Tariff System Settling In—Trusts Alone Are Benefited by the Excessive Duties Imposed—Frustrates Income Tax.

"The Republicans are in a very uncomfortable position in regard to the tariff," said Senator Morgan of Alabama, in an interview, "and are beginning to realize it. A great reaction against the present tariff system is being experienced, and the work of the promoters of the present law is receding upon them. The people are beginning to appreciate how little advantage they derive from the high protective tariff enacted not for their benefit, but for the benefit of the big manufacturers. The Republicans see that they have got to do something to perpetuate their sacred doctrine. Some are making a great cry for reciprocity; others demand a reduction of the internal revenue taxes; then there is still another faction which says that we shall reduce the tariff or remove it here and there on certain products—steel, for instance—and a fourth sect declares that there must be no tampering with the tariff at all. Reciprocity is nothing but a subterfuge, and the talk of reducing the internal revenue tax is only for the purpose of drawing attention away from the tariff, while the policy of here and there knocking a hole in the protective tariff can accomplish but little good and afford but small relief.

"The people are awakening to the fact that they are paying more for goods manufactured in our country than foreigners are paying for the same class of goods made here and shipped abroad. By taxing our own people the American manufacturer is enabled to sell his products abroad cheaper than we can buy them at home. Then we hear a great deal about the balance of trade in our favor, and our people are the ones who are paying for it. Only certain classes can be benefited by reciprocity treaties; the people at large will derive no benefit from them. Like the tariff schedules, they are negotiated to benefit certain interests. Take a simple example, say the sugar industry, and the sugar trust is not the worst of the trusts. The sugar trust will say we will admit raw sugar from Cuba and Germany and other countries where large quantities of it are produced, free if those countries will admit free our refined sugar. We have large facilities for refining sugar in this country, and thus the sugar trust is benefited both ways, while the people obtain no advantage by the deal. The same is true of other products.

"The substance of the entire matter is there never was and there never will be a just tariff law. Every interest endeavors to procure a special advantage the moment the tariff question is opened up. It is no more than natural that legislators should seek to secure benefits for the interests they represent. The same is true as regards the whole question of taxation. Until you find men who will not look out for their own special interests you will not have just tax laws. The Democratic party seeks to have as just and equitable taxation laws as it is possible under the circumstances to form. The best method of taxation is that in which every man pays in proportion to his ability to pay. Such a tax is the income tax. It is not our own country, but other countries which find it impossible to enact just tariff laws."

REPUBLICAN FRAUD.

It is very doubtful whether the Republicans could hold Pennsylvania if it was not for the fraud employed by them in the elections. This fraudulent work is not confined to Philadelphia, but is used by the machine bosses all over the state, wherever they have the power and the opportunity to employ it. Had there been a fair election in Pennsylvania the Democrats would have carried the state by a large majority. As it was, the Republican frauds only pulled the party ticket through by a beggarly majority. In Philadelphia alone there was the most scandalous pollution of the ballot boxes, and the Republicans voted more fraudulent votes in that city alone than their majority in the state. The Philadelphia Press, a Republican paper, declares that repeaters piled their dirt work at every polling place, and that policemen paid to protect citizens refused protection and were themselves most active workers for the machine ticket, and aided and abetted in the fraudulent practices. The Press says: "Our local columns tell in part the hideous story of political bulldozing, unfairness and fraud. It is of necessity but a small part of the total. Further details will doubtless be given in court. Enough is known to prove that in the least a dozen wards of the city the election was a farce. The rights of voters were disregarded, and the result there represents nothing but the will of the machine enforced by unscrupulous and ruffianly agents. "Every decent-minded citizen of Philadelphia must feel the shame and disgrace of this condition of affairs. Suffrage is polluted at its fountain head and elections made a record of successful fraud. The police contributed to this political obscenity, not furtively and on their own account, but openly, knowing that they is no other way could so surely secure the good will of their superiors. A more general appointment of the right kind of officers would have contributed greatly to keeping down fraud. Had

the court been in session, many who improperly were denied the right to vote could have had their rights restored and enforced, but the court which has sat on many other election days to see that justice was done and wrongs were righted consulted its ease and adjourned over the legal holiday.

"There was nothing, therefore, left but a few magistrates to withstand the machine raid on the ballot boxes. They did a noble service. The union party committee and its agents did much to abate the evil. But enough fraud and intimidation remained unchecked and unrebutted to cause every self-respecting Philadelphian to hang his head in shame, for the corruption and wrong was not only tolerated but expedited and encouraged by the agents of our municipal government and of the machine that controls it."

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM.

The United States have set a new mark in imperialism and have blazed a new way even for British disregard of human rights and life. Even Chamberlain and his brothers in brutality have not yet made traitors of the enemy—the people fighting for their homes and country. But we, in the Philippines, have adopted the extreme and absolutely unprecedented policy of making traitors of people fighting for their rights, making this treason punishable with death, "and in defining it with such grim absurdity that the people who are fighting for the liberation of their own country may be executed as traitors by us who confront them as foreign invaders."

FALLACY OF PROTECTION.

The operation of international tariffs evidences the fallacy of prohibitory protection, for its universal application and steady maintenance would ultimately destroy commercial relation. No country is big enough to stand in the modern world by itself for long, and violations of plain international commercial law invite their own discomfiture. The logic of events is demonstrating the soundness of Democratic policy in the tariff question.

AWAKE TO TRUST EVILS.

By the inevitable progress of business events it would seem that public opinion is rapidly shaping itself in indorsement of Democratic teaching upon the trust question. And from a more or less vigorous defense of the operation of trusts Republican party thought has turned its attention to showing how the evil of trust monopoly, now recognized, may be averted.

WOOL GROWERS THINKING.

The wool growers who listened to the palaver about "protection of home industry" are not saying much, but the indications are that they spend most of their waking hours thinking.

FOR CHILDREN'S PARTIES.

The crowning glory of a children's party is always the supper. Long after the little partners are forgotten and the games have faded from memory the picture of the table set with flowers and ribbons and candles will remain fresh and delightful. Since this is so, it repays one for some extra trouble in preparing something more elaborate than the occasion really calls for. One is repaid in the pleasure of the guests. For 6 o'clock supper, which is presumably for older children, you must have something substantial. Begin with a cream soup, such as one of clam, or corn, or in season, of oysters, with rolled sandwiches. Follow this course with creamed chicken, or, if the soup was vegetable, with creamed oysters and small potato croquettes. After this have a very plain salad, such as celery with mayonnaise, either with or without nuts, or have, what will seem extremely pretty to children, a pondilly salad; this is made by cutting the white of hard-boiled eggs into oblong strips and arranging them into a star on a flat leaf of lettuce, says Harper's Bazar. Half the yolk of egg is laid in the center, and a very little of the grated yolk scattered over it to simulate pollen. French dressing may be lightly sprinkled over the whole without destroying the effect.

Your Name as It Is Spelled.

If people will spell their name Enroughly and call it "Derby," Gholmondeley and call it "Chumley," and so on, they must expect to get into trouble. Lord Alisa, the engagement of whose daughter is just announced, is, as everybody knows, the descendant of Miss Watts of this city, who married a prosperous New Yorker named Kennedy, whose house at Bowling Green was pulled down to make room for the present Washington building. In his father's lifetime Lord Alisa was known by the second title of the family, Lord Casillis, which name is pronounced "Castles." The late Lady Edgeron of Tatton, in a party in her own house perceived a young man whom she did not know, and, walking up to him, asked his name. "My name is Casillis," replied he, giving the patent pronunciation of the last word. "Castles! Castles!" exclaimed Lady Edgeron, "I never heard of you in my life; you are here without an invitation." Lord "Castles," of course, left the house in a huff, and on returning home mailed his invitation to Lady Edgeron with his compliments. But the verdict was that it served him right.—New York Press.

It is no crime to be poor—unless the word is applied to stagers.

PLAN FOR FILIPINOS.

OUR POLICY ADMITTED TO HAVE BEEN A FAILURE.

Shall We Hold the People of the Islands as a Subject Nation or Incorporate Them Fully Into Our Body Politic?—The Better Way.

That the Philippine policy of the government has so far proved a great and bloody failure is beginning to meet with frank recognition in the columns of the strongest annexation papers. But there exists some difference of opinion as to what should be done. Thus the San Francisco Chronicle, refusing to consider the thought of ever giving up the islands, proceeds to describe the only method of peacefully holding them:

"There is but one way to inspire the Filipinos with loyalty to America, and that is by making them really Americans. They can be made real Americans only by being incorporated in our national body politic. The essence of such incorporation is absolute commercial and fiscal union. That and that only can make two nations one. Taxation and commerce are the main things in life. It is about them that modern nations go to war. It was on their account that this country revolted from England. It is for them that the Filipinos will be ready to revolt from us. It is daily bread and butter that is involved, and that subject never passes from the human mind. So long as the Philippines have a tariff law other than the United States tariff, so long they will feel as foreigners, act as foreigners and be foreigners. So long as we make their tariff, and not themselves, so long they will be in the position, not merely of a foreign nation, but of a conquered nation. No matter how wisely we may legislate for them, they will be ready to rebel. The American people may as well look this problem in the face. To legislate for the Filipinos otherwise than for ourselves is to hold them as a subject nation. That is what we are doing now. That, so far as we can see it, is what some of us propose to continue to do. The American people will never endure it. We want no subjects and will not have them. The beginning of the end of the Philippine outbreaks will be in sight when we endow the Filipinos with the commercial rights of American citizens, and not before."

And it may as well be admitted further that if the islands are to be held in peace their people must be fully represented, not alone in their local governments, but in the national government at Washington. There must be full political incorporation as well as full fiscal incorporation. There must be equality in representation as well as equality in taxation. And then grave questions would arise whether the federation of a people so alien to ourselves in all particulars as the Filipinos could be made satisfactory to either. The New York Tribune and many other imperialist organs would stand aghast at such a proposition. They would rather "scuttle" than accede to such a plan. It would be regarded by nine-tenths of the Eastern annexationists as the very last thing to be thought of or allowed.

But what then—if the islands are to be held perpetually? The Hartford Courant ventures to answer this question. Practically conceding the falsification of all its predictions, and the failure of the policy of force is so far as it has been pursued, the Courant demands a more extreme application of the same policy by way of remedy. It calls attention to Mr. Chamberlain's announcement of the adoption of severer measures against the Boers, and says:

"We Americans have a case of persistent bushwhacking on our hands. It does not suit to gentle treatment. Hasn't the time nearly arrived for trying the efficacy of severer measures in the Philippines, as well as in South Africa?"

This is particularly interesting, in view of what has already been done. We have so far killed some 30,000 Filipinos in the course of the conquest and destroyed vast amounts of their property. And this is called "gentle treatment" by an organ of our Christian civilization! If that is gentle treatment, what must we infer to be the character and effect of "severer measures?"

There is at least common sense at the bottom of the San Francisco Chronicle's plan of federation. There is nothing but blind vindictiveness in the Courant's method of overcoming the fearful blunder into which it has helped to plunge the country. That severer measures would only serve to make a bad matter worse will be obvious to any one possessing the slightest knowledge of human nature. If the killing of 30,000 of their people has not made the Filipinos love us, as the Courant evidently expected, will the killing of a lot more, and the inauguration of a general exterminating process, probably prove any more effective in inducing affection and loyalty among the survivors? John Morley has happily likened the temper of the Chamberlain government in its South African policy to mottle in a blind horse. For such a horse, mottle is about the worst quality it can possess, and the Courant should be warned accordingly.

fect will end the necessity of further killing, and clear the ground for constructive work in the islands, based upon the genuine assistance of the people. As it was with Cuba, so it should have been, and should now be, with the Philippines.

NEARING GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Another step has been taken toward the consolidation of the railroad systems of the United States in the hands of a single group of capitalists. The formation of the Northern Securities Company, with a capital of \$400,000,000, for the purpose of holding the stock of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads, clinches the arrangement by which 47,372 miles of western roads, capitalized at about two billion dollars, have been brought under one control.

Practically this creates an entire monopoly west of the Mississippi, and it would be an extremely moderate statement to say that the capitalists who have united in the western deal control at least one-half of the railroad mileage of the United States. And it will be much easier for them to obtain the second half than it has been to get the first. They know how to go to work now, and they have the money to do it. One railroad after another will slide gently into their grasp until any passenger anywhere who objects to traveling on their lines can take a trolley car or walk.

A few years ago this process would have thrilled the nation with rage and terror. We observe it with perfect calmness now. It seems a long time since the Interstate Commerce act was expected to prevent "pooling arrangements" between competing roads. We have ceased to expect anything from competition now in the railroad business any more than in gas and water. We have learned that concentration in such matters is inevitable and that the only question is whether the concentration shall be in the public interests or against them.

Thus far the engineers of the railroad combination have done a most useful public work. They will continue to do a useful public work until the last independent road is brought into the general system. If the government had undertaken to assume control of the railroads of the United States a few years ago, when every road was running on its own hook, it would have found itself facing an appallingly complicated task. As it is, the best business brains in America are doing the work of organization for it. They are smoothing out all the difficulties, consolidating the staffs, harmonizing the schedules and creating one vast, smoothly running machine. When they have finished, all the government will have to do will be to assume the debts of the system, issuing national bonds for stock, and give the general manager a commission from the president of the United States.

HOW THE TRUST SHOE PINCHES.

The president of the Ohio bankers' association, John S. Reber, of Dayton, has astonished and much displeased his New York brethren by addressing the Ohio association in language closely resembling that commonly used by Bryanites and Populists. He warned the members of the association that times of financial disaster inevitably follow great prosperity, and that dangers grave and threatening now confront the country. There was the "Wall street stock gamble" which, he said, had it in its power to precipitate a panic and could then rush to the United States treasury and get aid for itself while other interests were left to suffer. But he didn't stop with that "gambling aggregation." He referred to "the money trust in New York" as another menace, so powerful that even Wall street bowed before it, and more dangerous than the street itself. Mr. Reber also spoke of the trusts as not an unmixed good. To the country bank they are especially dangerous, as well as to labor, absorbing local industries which made use of local banking, and removing the business to the central office in the large city. Banks, as well as labor, should organize for protection, he declared—which from a banker rather strikingly illustrates in how many places the trust shoe pinches.

GATES ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.

Mr. John W. Gates of the steel trust must be very absent minded. According to reports he bought his wife a \$25,000 pearl necklace a year ago, but forgot to mention the matter to the customs collector when he landed in New York. The press reports announce that the matter has just been called to his attention, and he has handed over the duty, apologizing at the same time for his forgetfulness.

Hopeless Case.

The laziest man in Scotland is said to have been the Galashiels joiner who, after repeated dismissals from his employment by his master, was at length forcibly laid in his coffin by his shopmates, and carried off for burial by way of a joke. On the way they met a farmer, who asked if the man was dead. "No," was the reply, "but we intend to bury him. He is that lazy he should not be allowed to live." At the farmer's request they took off the lid, when the farmer asked the lay one if he thought he could eat two or three boiled potatoes. "Are they peeled?" inquired the man. "No," replied the farmer. "Ah, well, just let the funeral gang on."—London Answers.

THREE CHICAGO DOCTORS

Failed to Do for Miss Mabelle L. LaMonte What Was Accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was in an awful state for nearly three years with a complication of female troubles which three physicians called by different names, but the pains were all the same. I dreaded the time of my



monthly periods for it meant a couple of days in bed in awful agony. I finally made up my mind that the good doctors were guessing; and hearing from different friends such good reports of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I tried that. I bless the day I did, for it was the dawning of a new life for me. I used five bottles before I was cured, but when they were taken I was a well woman once more. Your Compound is certainly wonderful. Several of my friends have used it since, and nothing but the best do I ever hear from its use."—Yours, MABELLE L. LAMONTE, 222 E. 31st St., Chicago, Ill.—\$4000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

If Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound could cure Miss LaMonte—why not you? Try it and see for yourself.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

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