

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

Unfit for Citizenship.

TWO men appeared in the Circuit Court in Chicago as applicants for naturalization papers. Neither of them could speak English except very brokenly, though one claimed a residence of fifteen years in this country. Neither of them knew how the State and Federal Governments are organized or how they are conducted. They could not tell how Presidents are chosen nor what the duties of Congress are. They could not even give the name of the President now in office.

Judge M. W. Thompson, of Danville, who is sitting in the Circuit Court of Cook County, properly denied their application for naturalization papers. His decision and his reasons upon which it was based merit the consideration of all judges who may be called upon to grant the privileges of citizenship to aliens unfit for it. "This nation of ours," declared Judge Thompson, "has got past the point where we can safely admit all comers to citizenship. Do you think we can allow you to come over here and without any preparation give you all the powers and privileges we have as citizens? I have lived here always and have studied our national needs. You know nothing of them. Yet you ask me to let you have all the powers and rights I and others have."

The danger of admitting to full citizenship men who have no knowledge of American institutions and no conception of the responsibilities which citizenship imposes is patent. The fact that applications for naturalization are now frequently made by aliens wholly destitute of these qualifications indicates the dangerous lengths to which the practice already has been carried. The time has come to adopt the principle that, no matter how freely aliens may be welcomed to this country, they shall not be permitted to exercise the suffrage until a long residence and a full understanding of American institutions have made them fit for citizenship. The sooner the naturalization laws are changed to conform to this principle the better it will be for the nation.—Chicago Daily News.

Young Men and the Church.

EFFOR BOK is after the preachers again. Nine years ago, says Mr. Bok, in the Outlook, he wrote an article declaring that the lack of vital preaching was the cause for the absence of young men from the city churches. To use a familiar phrase, he was "battled all over the lot" by the preachers for saying so.

In returning to the lists, the editor who has been gathering statistics all the time, says the percentage of attendance of young men is 8 per cent less than it was nine years ago. It was only 39 per cent at that time. What's the trouble? he asks. Five years ago the ministers said it was the bicycle. For the past three years they have said "golf." A few say Sunday papers. The bicycle has disappeared from Sunday amusements. The Sunday newspapers are more numerous and larger. That leaves only golf, says Bok. But he takes up thirty-one churches in different cities where Sunday golf is prohibited and shows that out of a possible 1,640 young men only 427 attend church.

So he returns to the old attack. He has interviewed hundreds of young men and the majority say: "Nothing to go for." "Don't get enough out of the sermons." "It's all words, words, words—no vital message." Then he tells how the churches of Gussanus of Chicago and Rainsford and Lorimer of New York—where the big note of spirituality is sounded—are crowded with young men. True, he quotes many young men who say they are too tired when Sunday comes and allows for hard conditions and the money madness of the times, but he sticks pretty close to his text: Lack of vital sermons.—Des Moines News.

British and Japanese Interests.

IT has been lightly assumed that British interests and Japanese interests are convertible terms. We have our doubts whether this theory has received adequate proof. For several generations dread of Russia has been a deep-seated element in the formation of British opinion. It has determined our policy both in the Near East and upon the Northwest frontier of India. But Lord Salisbury was one of those who considered that this prejudice led us to put our money on the wrong horse, and the effects of that error in the Near East have been appalling. Let us suppose, however, that Russia receives

her drubbing. What then? Are we serious in imagining that Japan is fighting the battle of the Anglo-Saxon? If so, there awaits us a rude surprise. The goal of Japanese statesmanship is the liberation of Asia from European control, and Asia includes India. When we back Japan we virtually endorse the cry, "Asia for the Asiatics," which is quite the reverse of the watchword, "An Open Door for Great Britain." Russian statesmen realize what an awakening of the yellow races means for humanity as a whole. We approve that awakening, but must also realize its consequences. The resurrection of the Middle East led to the invasion of Spain by the Moors and to battles between Cross and Crescent at the gates of Vienna itself. Christendom was there confronted by Oriental invaders, who possessed arms equal to her own. The same phenomenon is developing at the Far East. Neither China nor Japan has bowed before the ideals upon which our religion is based. But Japan has adopted, and China is in process of adopting, the weapons of modern warfare, and when the yellow races have acquired our methods of destruction, it is possible that we may learn too late how wise it would have been to allow Russia to remain as a counterpoise.—London Daily News.

Don't Stop; Keep On.

THE head of a pumping engine company was recently asked whether school trained men or shop trained men are better equipped for work in his factory. He answered:

"The practical man is likely to know more than the technical school man about actual shop work, but he is also likely to stop knowing when he should go on knowing."

Right here is the point where the young man of broad school education exceeds the young man of equal natural ability but only shop education. He goes on knowing.

The boy apprenticed to a skilled trade will learn to do his particular work more deftly than the boy who puts in the equivalent years in school. But the properly schooled boy, if he has learned less how to do, has learned better how to learn to do.

And what is wanted in every industry and in every profession is not so much men who can do well the particular task of the day as men who can readily pass on to some other and more difficult task—men who can keep on learning while they work.

The mind, like the muscles, ceases to grow if it is not exercised. The ordinary boy, set early at a trade, may learn that, but in learning it he is in danger of closing his mind, for lack of all round exercise, to learning anything else. And the subdivision of labor in modern industry has increased this danger. From that danger the properly schooled boy is delivered. The soil of his mind is so broken up that it cannot become incrustated against new ideas. He keeps on learning while he works.

That is what broad education does, and that is why the protests of certain exceptional and successful men against broad education beat vainly against the daily observation of common sense.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Craze for Money.

AT the bottom of all the too prevalent corruption, commercial and political, is the prevailing idea that success consists in the gaining of money. Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, the first United States Senator to be convicted of crime while in office, testified that he used his official influence in consideration of a salary of \$500 a month from the Kialto Grain and Securities Companies of St. Louis, because he needed the money. Those convicted of fraud in the Postoffice Department at Washington, perpetrated the frauds in order to make money. Almost every act of corruption in office is done to get money, and the money that is paid to induce official corruption is paid to obtain wrongful opportunities to make more money. All the dishonest bargains between business men and corporations are merely attempts to make money. People who have no need of more money keep on trying to make money, because that is their only ideal of success. Those who have more money than they can count or use in any way, try to add to it because they are lured on by the idea which has been burned into their minds that making money is success and nothing else is success. Corruption thrives on this false ideal, and will cease only when this false ideal is thrown down from the high pedestal on which it stands before the minds of the American people.—Boston Watchman.

JAPANESE ARTILLERYMEN AT PRACTICE.



European and American military experts who have witnessed artillery maneuvers in the Japanese army have been loud in their praises of the rapidity and precision with which the little brown gunners handle themselves. In modern warfare the tendency is to fight at longer range than formerly, so that the artillery is constantly becoming a more important arm of the service. One difficulty with securing good gunners among the Japs is said to be the poor eyesight that is a national characteristic. This obstacle has been overcome in a measure by choosing for artillerymen only those with the keenest vision. The Japanese fieldpiece is the Arisaka twelve pounder, invented by General Arisaka, the master of ordnance.

Leamington, a Liberal before he was raised above all party ties. It is a splendid position, and though its intellectual demands are unceasing and its merely physical demands exhausting, it is splendidly rewarded.

The position is as exhausting as it is distinguished. During a large part of the session the Speaker must be in the chair from 2 p. m. till after midnight, except during the dinner hour, from half-past seven to nine; and even when the house is in committee, and the chairman of committees is presiding, he must be in official dress in his house, which communicates directly with the lobby behind his chair, ready to appear at a moment's notice if summoned.

Ignorance is not a crime. There are men in office to-day who can't tell you the name of the champion prize fighter.

Science AND INVENTION

Natural causes sometimes bring about a sudden lowering of the heads of lofty mountains, but perhaps there is no record of the operations of man having achieved such a feat except in the case of the vast rock-slide at Turtle Mountain, in the province of Alberta, Canada, on April 29, 1903. The mining town of Frank was overwhelmed, and the height of the mountain was reduced as much as 1,000 feet. The fall resulted from the honeycombing by miners of a 10-foot seam of coal penetrating the base of the mountain.

From recent photographs, the craters and craterlets of the moon are estimated to number more than two hundred thousand, but less than a million. White patches in some craters and the bright lines radiating in some cases hundreds of miles are thought by Professor Pickering to be due to snow, and the less conspicuous lunar canals, which gradually appear, increase and fade away in the lunar day, are attributed by the same authority to vegetation. A thin atmosphere of carbonic acid and water vapor may feed the plants.

H. W. Conn, the bacteriologist of Storrs, Conn., says that while milk at 70 degrees Fahrenheit may keep not longer than forty-eight hours, at 50 degrees Fahrenheit it may not curdle for two weeks. At 50 degrees the ordinary milk organisms increase very slowly; but on the other hand, the putrefaction bacteria continue to develop rapidly, and while they may not sour the milk, nevertheless they make it unwholesome. For this reason Mr. Conn says that milk which has been kept sweet by a low temperature should be viewed with suspicion.

The demands of automobile manufacturers for a metal able to sustain extraordinary pulling and twisting strains have led to the invention in France of a new alloy, which is called "Formetal." It contains, in addition to the usual constituents of bronze and brass, a mixture of other metallic elements, which contribute great power of mechanical resistance. It is also said to be unalterable by the effects of exposure to the air, and it resists the attack of weak acids. It can be drawn in bars or rolled and forged. Nuts and screws made of it are unoxidizable.

The fact that compression or bending causes a substance to emit X-rays has suggested to M. D. Lepinay that vibrations producing sound should have the same effect as the sounding body undergoes slight but rapidly repeated strains. Experiments with a tuning fork, a bronze bell, a large steel cylinder and a siren proved this to be true, and the phosphorescent screen showed that the air also produces as well as transmits the rays. Another investigator, M. Meyer, has discovered a similar radiation in vegetable tissue, the green parts of the plant giving the most intense effect.

The ether is the supposed medium, filling all space and interpenetrating all bodies, by which the waves of light and other forms of radiant energy are transmitted. Many theories of the nature of the ether have been proposed. The latest comes from the famous chemist, Mendeleef, who thinks the ether may be a chemical element, so light that the velocity of its molecular vibrations is sufficient to render it independent of gravitation. If its atomic weight is supposed to be one-millionth of that of hydrogen, it is believed it could escape the attraction of the largest bodies in the universe. Mendeleef proposes for it the name newtonium.

RUSSIA'S CANAL SCHEME.

Mammoth Project to Connect the Black Sea with the Baltic.

The war with Japan is rousing Russia to the execution of a great public work long planned and long neglected—that is, the canal which is to connect the Black Sea with the Baltic. At the present moment the need of such a canal is obvious. In this one year of storm and stress it might well be worth to Russia more than its entire cost; for with such a waterway open Russia could snap her fingers at the prohibition at the Dardanelles. Her Black Sea fleet could make its exit into the Baltic, and thus be available for service in the Far East, instead of being idle in the hour of urgent need.

That Russia did not construct this canal long ago is doubly strange, first, because of the many years that the Dardanelles has been barred against her warships, and, second, because of the ease with which it can be made. The total distance from sea to sea is a long one, 1,468 miles, but the actual canal will be only sixty-six miles long, the rest of the way being traversed on the Dnieper and Dwina rivers. These rivers will have, of course, to be deepened, locks will have to be constructed and much other work done. But there is no mountain ridge to be crossed, and no serious engineering problems of any kind appear. The cost is estimated at \$180,000,000, an enormous sum. But it will give Russia a connection, through her own territory, between the Black Sea and the Baltic, making the Black Sea an open sea to her while closed to the rest of the world, and it will enable her to send her biggest warships through from Odessa to Riga.

For the purpose of this war such a canal would be comparable in value with the Siberian Railroad itself. For general purposes, in times of peace, it would doubtless prove of great value. The North Sea and Baltic Canal is now seen to be invaluable to Germany. The

wisdom of constructing the Manchester ship canal has been vindicated many fold. Increased and enlarged canal facilities across Scotland are planned, and France is seriously considering plans for a ship canal from the Mediterranean to the Bay of Biscay. The neglect into which canals fell for a time with the development of railroads is now seen to have been a mistake; for all the land transportation in the world cannot do away with but only increase ocean traffic, and the latter demands the shortest and easiest water passage from one sea to another. Suez and Panama will always be the greatest two canals in the world, but there are and there will be others of great importance, both national and international, and of these this Russian canal may be one of the foremost in value to its owner and in influence upon the world.

DO WE EAT TOO MUCH?

Vegetarians Not Worried Over High Price of Meat.

Many scientific investigators of the average diet of civilized people long ago arrived at the conclusion that most people eat too heartily, says the New York Tribune. Professor Chittenden, of New Haven, after his extensive experiments in feeding soldiers from the regular army on schedules carefully thought out and regulated, may be able to throw some further light upon this important everyday subject of discussion in families. Heads of households in great numbers, who find it a difficult task to meet their bills at the grocery shops and the markets, may discover reason for rejoicing, provided it is made indisputably plain that people are really eating too much. It is to be hoped that among the men of leading and of light in this department of science something like an agreement of opinion may be obtained.

How far should the cravings of healthy, lively children, who get plenty of opportunities for playing in the open air, be gratified? The food of the British soldiers in South Africa proved that a moderate allotment of jam as a touch of sweetening to the rations cheered the spirits of the soldier and made him fight harder than if he had been an absolute stranger to such an indulgence. In the struggle in the East the commissariat has not been overbountiful to the rifle bearers on either side. The Japanese soldiers live chiefly on rice and dried fish. The Russian infantry and cavalry demand a more liberal diet.

Moderation in eating ought to result in cutting down the extremely high prices of meat and fish which are now current in our principal cities. People who take only one or two meals each day—and the devotees of the exclusive consumption of vegetable food feel a certain sentiment of compassion for the devourers of big repasts three times a day, and are not greatly worried over the high prices of fleshly luxuries.

An Oriental Stratagem.

Many a man has failed to guess an easy riddle because the simple solution looked like a trap to him. V. C. records an instance in which this trait of human nature was cleverly played upon by a Japanese nobleman. The old lord had been forced to flee with only three hundred men before an enemy with ten thousand, and barely had time to reach his castle ahead of his foes. There were no re-enforcements near at hand, and he knew that if an attempt was made to storm his defenses he and his men would be dead before help could come.

The enemy's forces advanced rapidly, and scouts rode up near the castle to reconnoiter. To their amazement they found the gates, doors and windows open, and all the appearance of a holiday celebration. They rode hastily back to inform their master that the foe was dancing, and that bands were playing music in the castle.

The powerful enemy was too wise a man to put his head into any such a trap as that. The defenders of the castle must have some plan to slaughter his forces by wholesale, or they would never invite him in that way. He drew back a safe distance, and encamped to await developments.

Soon the re-enforcements for the castle came up behind, attacked him suddenly and defeated him, while the garrison which had risked all on its stratagem charged him on the other side.

Tender and True.

Squire Benson was often consulted in cases of family difficulty resulting from the storm and stress of time or temper, and he derived a good deal of amusement from the tales told in his little office.

"Is it true that you threw something at Mike that caused the swelling over his eye?" the squire asked a little wiry Irishman who appeared sobbing at his door one day half an hour after her husband had departed.

"Yes, I did," said the little woman, catching her breath, "but I never wint to hurt him, and he knows it well. We'd just come home from the cousin's wedding, and I was feeling kind of soft to Mike, and I axed him if he loved me as much as he did the day we was married! and—and he was so slow answering me that I up wid the mop an' bung it at him. Squire Benson, for if we poor women don't have love our hearts just breaks inside of us!"

Eminently Qualified.

"I was rather surprised to hear that he had bought an automobile."

"Why?"

"Why, he's a great walker, you know, and he's very fond of that sort of exercise."

"Of course, so, you see, he won't mind it."—Philadelphia Press.

SWIMMING ON LAND.

Some ten years ago a well-known German doctor named Roth started the educational authorities in Berlin by asserting that the proper way to teach swimming to children was to instruct them in certain movements and exercises in the playgrounds. Dr. Roth's theory was at first laughed at. The doctor, however, stuck to his guns, and to-day he has the satisfaction of knowing that the state schools of France and Germany have adopted his system. In London the school board regards it with great favor, and several schools have included it, with certain modifications, in their curriculum.

The London schools which have adopted Dr. Roth's system have added an improvement which consists of a curiously constructed desk on which advanced pupils are placed, and are able to counterfeet all the motions and bring into play the various muscles used in swimming. The great advantage of children being taught swim-



LEARNING THE STROKE.

ming in this manner is that the timid as well as the daring enjoy equal opportunities. In the ordinary way many children are paralyzed with terror when placed in the water, and it is impossible to instruct them.

If they have had a thorough course of instruction in the school gymnasium or the playground, however, they master all the movements, which practice renders in the course of time instinctive. Thus when they at last enter the water they do so with confidence.

The children are first of all drilled in the movements of the arms, shoulders and legs. Then they are taught the side stroke, and after they have arrived at proficiency they undergo a course of instruction on the patent desk. When the children have thoroughly mastered all the movements they are taken to swimming baths. Last year 44,354 children were instructed in "swimming on dry land," 41,350 were taught to swim well, and 4,362 earned certificates for proficiency. Judging from these figures, it appears that in the near future Londoners at all events will become amphibious.

EVERYBODY TAKES MATCHES.

Hotels Expend a Large Amount for Free Distribution.

"It would be interesting to know how much the hotels of Washington spend each year for matches for free distribution," said a hotel clerk to a Washington Star reporter the other day. "There is no doubt the outlay amounts to a large sum in the course of a year. It is a matter of more than passing interest to watch different men as they approach the place where the matches are kept for the use of the guests of the hotel. Nearly every man wears a different expression and every man has his own peculiar way of reaching for the matches. It is a rare thing for a man to take simply one match, although he may need only one to light his cigar. But he will take more than one. He will light his cigar or his cigarette and sometimes his pipe and the rest of the matches he will shove down in his pocket.

"Matches are cheap enough, of course, but I bet the yearly match bill of this hostelry will reach into the hundreds of dollars. Taking all the hotels in Washington, you can readily see that the total match bill would amount to quite a snug little sum. It is also a rather singular thing that men who smoke with great regularity seldom have matches in their pockets. Men who never smoke do not need matches except to light the gas when they go home after nightfall. What becomes of all the matches, anyway? Men are always asking for matches. Of course, many matches are burned up by men who smoke cigarettes. The cigarette is the greatest match consumer in the world. The pipe will probably run a good second. But matches when put in a public holder become public property and any man has a right to fill his pockets if it pleases him to do so. Hotel men make no complaint about the matter."

Why Johnnie Cried.

One cannot eat his cake and have it, too; much less can one let the other fellow eat it. The Wellspring presents the greedy boy in a new incident.

"Thomas, what is the matter with your brother Johnnie?" asked the mother of the boys.

"He's crying," replied Thomas, "because I'm eating my cake and won't give him any."

"Is his own cake finished?"

"Yes'm; and he cried while I was eating that, too."

During the Honeymoon.

He—One of the first things I must do, my dear, is to hire your successor at the typewriter.

She—Well, there's one thing you must understand. You are not to pay her any more than half of what you paid me. You are altogether too easy.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It isn't the shortcomings of a young man that the girl's father objects to; it's his long stayings.