PRESIDENT OUTLINES ISSUES OF THE DAY

Important Recommendations as to Legislation Made in Annual Message to Congress-Large Part of Document Devoted to Corporations and Railroad Rate Legislation-Relations of Labor and Capital Dealt With Fully.

The message of President Roose- | est railroad man and the honest shipvelt, read at the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, congratulates the subject, the President says: the people on the continued prosperity of the nation. The close relationship and mutual dependence upon

each other of capital and labor are pointed out, and the message continues:

Corporations.

<text>

The President shows the impossibility of the individual states dealing successfully with corporation greed, and the necessity of conferring power upon the general government even to the extent of a proper amendment to the constitution. He says:

It has been a misfortune that the national laws on this subject have hither-to been of a negative or prohibitive rather than an affirmative kind, and still more that they have in part sought to pro-hibit what could not be affectively pro-hibited, and have in part in their pro-hibitions confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed. It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint be reasonable or unreasonable: hibited, and have in part in their pro-hibitions confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed. It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful. Events have shown that it is not possible adequately to secure the enforcement of any law of this kind by incessant appeal to the courts. The Department of Justice has for the last four years devoted more attention to the enforcement of the anti-trust legis-lation than to anything else. Much has abeen the moral effect of the prosecu-tions; but it is increasingly evident that there will be a very insufficient beneficial result in the way of economic change. The successful prosecution of one device to evade the law immediately develops another device to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is not sweeping prohibition as will provent any restriction of competition from being to the detri-tion, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will provent any restriction of competition from being to the detri-tion, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will provent any restriction of competition from being to the detri-tion, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will provent any restriction of competition from being to the detri-tion and regulation as will pro-vent other abuses in no way connected abuses, perhaps the chief, although by no means the only one, is overcapilaliza-tion—generally itself the result of dis-honest promotion—because of the myrind evils it brings in its train; for such over-ceapitalization of the most an infation that invites business panic; it always con-ceals the true caliton of the profile care to the actual capital invested, and thi treates a burden of hierest payments which is a fertile cause of improper re-duction or in limitation of wares; ti

per alike would be benefited. Ending

est railroad man and the honest ship-per alike would be benefited. Ending the subject, the President says: All private-car lines, industrial roads, refrigerator charges, and the like should be expressly put under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce commission or some similar body so far as rates, and agreements practically affecting rates, are concerned. The private-car owners and the owners of industrial railroads are entitled to a fair and reasonable compen-sation on their investment, but neither private cars nor industrial railroads nor spur tracks should be utilized as devices for securing preferential rates. A rebate in icing charges, or in mileage, or in a division of the rate for refrigerating thany other way. No lower rate should apply on goods imported than actually obtains to domestic goods from the American seaboard to destination except in cases where water competition is the controlling influence. There should be publicity of the accounts of common car-riers: no common carrier engaged in interstate business should keep any books or memoranda other than those reported pursuant to law or regulation, and these books or memoranda should be open to the inspection of the government. Only in this way can violations or evasions of the haw be surely detected. A system of examination of railroad accounts should be provided similar to that now conducted into the national banks by the bank or and proper authority to inspect books and papers, could accomplish much in preventing willful violations of the law. I would not be necessary for them to examine into the accounts of any railroad unless for good reasons they were direct-ed to do so by the Interstate Commerce commission. It is greatly to be desired and papers, could accomplish much in preventing willful violations of the law. I would not be necessary for them to examine into the accounts of any railroad upon the federal interstate commerce is conse on ourse to any railroad upon the federal authorities. At present it occurs that large shipments o

sideration. In any great labor disturbance not only are employer and employe interested, but also a third party—the general public. Every considerable labor difficulty in which interstate commerce is involved should be investigated by the government and the facts officially reported to the oublic.

and the lacts officially reported to the pre-mention of securing a healthy, self-septimized and mutually sympathetic as titude as between employer and employe, capitalist and wage-worker, is a difficult one. All phases of the labor problem must be solved are entirely simple, We can get justice and right dealing only if We must face accomplished facts, and the principle of treating a man on his worth is social collition, his withpation, or the social collition of the weak, or, if they are capitalists thelf socifishness and brutality may take the form of hardi-cold-blooded exploitation of the weak; or, if they are laborers, the form of laziness, of willingness to perform deeds of nur-derous violence. Such conduct is just as reprehensible in one case as in the social non-the associal to the protection of the law, and must alike obey the law. Moreover, in addition to me obellemit to the taw, and must alike obey the law. Moreover, in addition to me obellemit to the taw, and must alike obey the law. Moreover, should con-sult freely one with the other, should cach strive to bring closer the day when both shall realize that they are properly part-ners and not enemies. To approach the use doed with the other, should cach strive to bring closer the day when both shall realize that they are properly part-ners and not enemies. To approach the should about the downfail of republic the off the public as a whole to the wei-fare of the public as a whole to the iso-in this Republic it will ultimately prove fatal to every community in which it has beings. This inevitably primes work the other side in the mass is both with that our concern is with the isolation of means, en of social position. It is the beings, the list the list,

The Revenues.

Touching the question of tariff and

The great insurance companies afford strik-The great insurance companies afford strik-in- examples of corporations whose business has extended so iar beyond the jurisdiction of the states which created them as to pre-clude strict enforcement of supervision and regulation by the parent States. In my last annual message I recommended "that the Congress carefully consider whether the pow-er of the Bureau of Corporations cannot con-stitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance." Recent events have emphasized the importance of an early and exhaustive consideration of this ques-tion, to see whether it is not possible to fur-nish better safeguards than the several nish better safeguards than the several states have been able to furnish against cor-ruption of the flagrant kind which has been

States. I lay the matter before you for what I trust will be your favorable con-sideration. In any great labor disturbance not only are employer and employe interested, but the expenditures for nominations and elec-tions of all candidates, but also of all con-tributions received and expenditures made by political committee at the state of the state of

tions of all candidates, but also of all con-tributions received and expenditures made by political committees." I desire to repeat this recommendation. In political campaigns in a country as large and populous as ours it is inevitable that there should be much expense of an entirely legitimate kind. This, of course, means that many contributions, and some of them of large size, must be made, and, as a matter of fact, in any big political contest such con-tributions are always made to both sides. It is entirely proper both to give and receive them, unless there is an improper motive connected with either gift or reception. If they are extorted by any kind of pressure or promise, express or implied, direct or in-direct, in the way of favor or immunity, then the giving or receiving becomes not only im-proper but criminal. It will undoubtedly be difficult as a matter of practical detail to shape an act which shall guard with reason-able certainty against such misconduct; but if it is possible to secure by law the full and dimeuit as a matter of practical detail to shape an act which shall guard with reason-able certainty against such misconduct; but if it is possible to secure by law the full and verified publication in detail of all the sums contributed to and expended by the candi-dates or committees of any political parties the result cannot but be wholesome. All con-tributions by corporations to any political committee or for any political purpose should be forbidden by law; directors should not be permitted to use stockholders' money for such purposes; and, moreover, a prohibition of this kind would be, as far as it went, an effective method of stopping the evils aimed at in corrupt practices acts. Not only should both the national and the several state legis-latures forbid any officer of a corporation from using the money of the corporation in or about any election, but they should also forbid such use of money in connections with any legislation save by the employment of counsel in public manner for distinctly legal services. ervices

The position of the United States with regard to The Hague conference is clearly shown, the desire of, the United States for continuance of the world's peace being made apparent and the necessity for strength to maintain a righteous position insisted upon. Elaborating on the many reasons ex-

isting for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, the message points out how the interests of our southern neighbors are identified with our own and the impossibility of the United States using the doctrine as a means for aggrandizement. The help afforded Santo Domingo in her escape from the importunities of foreign creditors and rapacious revolutionists at home is shown as a case in point.

Army and Navy.

The President insists upon the necessity for a well trained body of soldiers as a nucleus for an army in time of trouble, and that maneuvers of a practical kind should be undertaken to adapt the forces to actual conditions of warfare. An increase in the artillery force so that the coast fortifications can be adequately manned is also recommended, with liberal appropriations for the building and bringing to a state of perfection of the United States navy.

Naturalization Laws. Of our present naturalization laws, the message says:

the message says: During the past year evidence has accu-mulated to confirm the expressions con-tained in my last two annual messages as to the importance of revising by appropriate legislation our system of naturalizing aliens. I appointed last March a commission to make a careful examination of our naturalizing laws, and to suggest appropriate measures to avoid the notorious abuses resulting from the improvident or unlawful granting of cit-izenship. This commission, composed of an officer of the Department of State, of the Department of Justice, and of the Depart-ment of Commerce and Labor, has dis-charged the duty imposed upon it, and has submitted a report, which will be transmitted to the Congress for its consideration, and, I hope, for its favorable action. The distinguishing recommendations of the commission are: First. A federal bureau of naturalization, to be established in the Department of Com-merce and Labor, to supervise the as minis-tration of the naturalization laws and to re-cive returns of naturalizations pending and accomplished. Becond. Uniformity of naturalization cer-tificates, fees to be charged and procedure. Third. More exacting qualifications for cit-izenship. Fourth. The preliminary declaration of in-

Third. More exacting quantications for cit-izenship. Fourth. The preliminary declaration of in-tention to be abolished and no alien to be naturalized until at least ninety days after the filing of his petition. Fifth. Jurisdiction to naturalize aliens to be confined to United States district courts on the such State courts as have jurisdiction

Despite the series of disasters which have afflicted the Philippine islands since the American occupation-the rinderpest, the locusts, and the drought-conditions are shown to have steadily improved and tranquility is now almost universal. The Filipinos are beginning to realize the benefits of education, and a school attendance of 70 per cent is the result. Referring to trade between the islands and the United States, the message says:

The Philippines

Says: A statute in force, enacted April 15, 1904, suspends the operation of the coastwise laws of the United States upon the trade between the Philippine islands and the United States until July 1, 1906. I carnestly recommend that this suspension be postponed until July 1, 1909. I think it of doubtful utility to apply the coast-wise laws to the trade between the United States and the Philippines under any circum-stances, because 1 am couvineed that it will do no good whatever to American bottoms, and will only interfere and be an obstacle to the trade between the Philippines sud the United States but if the coastwise law must be thus applied, certainly it ought not to have effect until free trade is enjoyed between the peo-ple of the United States and the people of the Philippine islands in their respective products. I do not anticipate Lat free trade between the islands and the United States. So primitive a revolution in the sugar and tobacco produc-tion of the Philippine islands. So primitive are the methods of agriculture in the Philippine islands, so slow is capital in going to the islands, so many difficulties surround a bares a revolution in the sugar and tobacco produc-tion of the Philippine islands. So primitive are the methods of agriculture in the Philip-pine islands, so slow is capital in going to the islands, so many difficulties surround a large agricultural enterprise in the islands, that it will be many, many years before the products of those islands will have any effect whatever upon the markets of the United States. The problem of labor is also a formidable one with the sugar and tobacco producers in the islands. The best friends of the Filipino people and the proble measures are utterly opposed to the admission of Chinese coolie labor. Hence the only solution is the training of Filipino labor, and this will take a long time. The enactment of a law by the Congress of the United States making provision for free trade between the islands and the United States, however, will be of great importance from a political and senti-mental standpoint; and while its actual bene-ft has doubtless been exagerated by the peo-ple of the Islands, they will accept this meas-ure of justice as an indication that the people of the United States are analous to ald the peo-ple of the Thilppine islands in every way, and especially in the agricultural development of their Archipelago. It will ald the Flipinos without injuring interests in America.

steps be taken for the fortification of Hawaii and the development of the territory on traditional American lines. Admission of Chinese labor under statute restrictions is con-

demned as leading to a status of servility which, the message declares can never again be tolerated on Amer ican soil. The President says: "Our aim must be to develop the territory on the same basis of stable citizen ship as exists on this continent."

Porto Rico.

Dealing with the affairs of Porto Rco, the President says:

Reo, the President says: I earnestly advocate the adoption of legisla-tion which will explicitly confer American citi-enship on all citizens of Porto Rico. There is, in my judgment, no excuse for failure to do this. The harbor of San Juan should be dredged and Improved. The expenses of the Federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the Federal treasury, and not from the Porto Ricon treasury. The elections in Porto Rico should take place every four years, and the legisla-ture should meet in session every two years. The present form of government in Porto Rico, which provides for the appointment by the President of the members of the executive coun-cil or upper house of the legislature, has proved satisfactory and has .nspired confidence in property owners and investors. I do not deem it advisable at the present time to change this form in any material feature. The problems and needs of the island are industrial and com-mercial rather than political. than themselves and have some opportunities superior to those of the Yankee. The Italian ability to copy machinery made in other countries is remarkable. The Italians are keenly alive to the fact that they might not from their own workshops, but that one of the strongest competitors of America. The greatest thing for Italian trade this year has been the chines in a series of motor car races. In Milan and the country round there Discussing the needs of Alaska, the

are about a dozen factories capable of President recommends that the territory be given an elective delegate tomobiles, paper bags, wrappings, who will be able to speak with autools, engravings and engraving mathority on the needs of that section chines, electrical and other machines of our country. The message conand their parts, and of many other cludes:

Admission to Statehood.

ca's other strongest European com-I recommend that Indian Territory and Okla-I recommend that Indian Territory and Okla-homs be admitted as one State and that New Mexico and Arizona be admitted as one State. There is no obligation upon us to treat ter-ritorial subdivisious, which are matters of con-venience only, as binding us on the question of admission to statehood. Nothing has taken up more time in the Congress during the past few years than the question as to the statehood to be granted to the four Territories above men-tioned, and after careful-consideration of all that has been developed in the discussions of the question I recommend that they be im-mediately admitted as two States. There is no institution for further delay: and the ast and prestige.

Met Death in Automobile Accident



THE TRANCES BURTON HADDISON

to Be Overlooked.

articles. It is these and all of Ameri-

HENRY WHITE

Balance of European Power.

Italian cleverness in machinery is

Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, who | ter of the late Charles A. Crocker of met death in an automobile accident | San Francisco, and inherited \$5,000, near New York Nov. 25, was a daugh- 000 from her father.

TALY TO BE RECKONED WITH I WERE CHRISTIANS IN POMPEIL

Continental Trade Condition Liable Symbols of That Religion Unearthed During Excavations.

Newly discovered evidence that the one of the continental trade condi-Christian religion was known in the tions which, it is pointed out, Americity of Pompeii before its destruction can enterprise sometimes forgets by the eruption of Vesuvius in the when rating European manufacturers year 79 runs counter to the accepted who have been in the field longer theories of the archaeologists. Of course the proof may be disputed as not being conclusive. But the terra cotta lamp of common Roman pattern bearing the symbols of Christianity which had been unearthed in the course of excavations by the Italian only supply their own home markets government is a stubborn fact. Students of antiquity have frequently they may enter the export trade as constructed elaborate theses on flimsier foundations

There is nothing inherently improb able in the idea that followers of the success of the pair of Italian ma- Christian faith existed in Pompeli. Twenty years before its destruction the Apostle Paul had reached Rome. The Christian sect had already gaincompeting in the manufacture of au- ed a foothold there and Paul was allowed to continue his preaching unharmed for some time. When he was brought back a captive to the imperial capital and sentenced to death in the year 65 the Christians had plainly become numerous enough to be regardpetitors that will exhibit in Milan's ed as a dangerous influence in the exposition next year. The American state. In fact, five years earlier Nero consul there advises Uncle Sam to had laid the burning of Rome to the send his best goods thither, lest by Christians, whom he afterward cruelfailing to do so he lose much business | ly persecuted. Short of positive proof, what more plausible presumption does history offer than in the twenty TO REPRESENT UNITED STATES. years following Paul's arrival in Italy

can be effectively exercised when the need arises. The first consideration to be kept in mind is that the power should be affirm-ative and should be given to some ad-ministrative body created by the Congress. If given to the present Interstate Com-merce commission or to a reorganized Interstate Commerce commission, such commission should be made unequivocally administrative. I do not believe in the government interfering with private busi-ness more than is necessary. I do not believe in the government undertaking any work which can with propriety be left in private hands. But neither do I believe in the government finching from overseeing any work when it becomes evident that abuses are sure to obtain therein unless there is governmental supervision. It is not my province to indicate the exact terms of the law which should be enacted; but I call the attention of the Congress to certain existing con-ditions with which it is desirable to deal. In my judgment the most important pro-vision which such law should contain

<text><text><text><text><text>

10

 Chief in the second state in the second state of the problem does not be effectively revealed in the basiness of interstate commerce data the second state in the basiness of the congress may suggest proper control over the big corporations is the second state to second state in the basiness of the second state in the basiness of the congress may suggest proper control over the big corporations engaged in interstate commerce-tradition does not be second in the basiness of the second state in the basiness of the congress may suggest proper control over the big corporations is far as legislation is second to be revenue ,the views of the President are as follows:

<text>

The necessity for safety appliances on railroads, recommended in the

President's message to the last Congress, is emphasized, together with the necessity for a law regulating the hours of labor of railroad men. On the labor question, the mes

sage says: The necessity for economy and a

rigid scrutiny of appropriations is made manifest, with this proviso:

Yet, in speaking of economy, I must in no wise be understood as advocating the false economy which is in the end the worst ex-travagance. To cut down on the navy, for instance, would be a crime against the na-tion. To fail to push forward all work on the Panama canal would be as great a folly. Currency.

The currency question is dealt with as follows:

Economy in Expenditures.

as follows: Every consideration of prudence demands the addition of the element of elasticity to our currency system. The evil does not con-sist in an adequate volume of money, but in the rigidity of this volume, which does not respond as it should to the varying needs of communities and of seasons. Inflation must be avoided: but some provision should be made that will insure a larger volume of money during the fail and winter months than in the less active seasons of the year; so that the currency will contract against of legitimate business. At present the Treas-try department is at irregularly recurring in-ness world—that is, in the interests of the busi-ness world—that is, in the interests of the busi-ness world—that is, in the interests of the provident of the generation. Federal Elections.

Federal Elections.

On the subject of federal elections, the President says:

the President says: "The power of the government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own of-ficials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the Supreme court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so in-sidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would op-pose vigorous measures to eradicate it. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the Con-gress, but it should go as far as under the constitution it is possible to go, and should include severe penalties against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influ-

in civil actions in which the amount in con-troversy is unlimited; in cities of over 100,-000 inhabitants the United States district courts to have exclusive jur naturalization of the alien residents of such cities.

Criminal Laws.

Legislation to make our criminal laws more effective and to provide ad-

There is more need of stability than of equate punishment for breaches of trust by public officals is urged, and the promise made that all the power of the administration shall be devoted to the detection and punishment of such wrongdoers.

> The President continues: The President continues: Once again I call your attention to the condition of the public-land laws. Recent developments have given new urgency to the need for such changes as will fit these laws to actual present conditions. The honest dis-posal and right use of the remaining public lands is of fundamental importance. The iniquitous methods by which the monopoliz-ing of the public lands is being brought about under the present laws are becoming more generally known, but the existing laws do not furnish effective remedies. The rec-ommendations of the Public Lands commis-sion upon this subject are wise and should be given effect.

> The policy of creating forest reserves is shown to have met popular approval, as has the initiation of for-

est reserves. Merchant Marine.

On the subject of the merchant marine, the message says:

rine, the message says: To the spread of our trade in peace and prosperous merchant marine is indispensable. We should have ships of our own and sea-men of our own to convey our goods to neu-tral markets, and in case of need to rein-force our battle line. It cannot but be a source of regret and uncasiness to us that the lines of communication with our sister republics of South America should be chief-ly under foreign control. It is not a good hing that American merchants and manu-facturers should have to send their goods and letters to South America via Europe if they wish security and dispatch. Even on the Pacific, where our ships have held their own better than on the Atlantic, our mer-chant flag is now threatened through the lib-erchant flag is now threatened through the lib-rechant Marine commission has followed its long and careful inquiry.

Praise of the good work of the pension bureau with an acknowledge-ment of the debt the country owes to the veterans of the Civil war follows.

Immigration.

Continuing, the message shows clearly the necessity for checking the steamship companies in their activity in promoting the importation of undesirable immigranis, while pointing out how warmly welcome is the man of good health and moral character. who bids fair to add value to the community. An increase in the stringency of the immigration law is advo cated.

On the subject of Chinese immigration the message urges the necessity for courteous treatment of the Chi nese students, business and professional men who visit this country, while asserting unalterable opposition to the admission of coolies or skilled or unskilled labor from China.

Civil Service. Some paragraphs of the message are devoted to an elucidation of the workings of the civil service law. The assertion is made that the effects of the law have been excellent.

A recommendation is made for increased appropriations and payment of more attention to the needs of the Indians.

mediately admitted as two States. There is no justification for further delay; and the ad-visability of making the four Territorles into two States has been clearly established. In some of the Territorles the legislative as-semblies issue licenses for gambling. The Congress should by law forbid this practice, the harmful results of which are obvious at a

The Panama Canal.

<text><text><text><text>

this important mission.

tions in reference thereto as may seem neces-sary. What is needed now and without delay is an appropriation by the Congress to meet the cur-rent and accruing expenses of the commission. The first appropriation of \$10,000,000, out of the \$135,000,000 authorized by the Spooner act, was made three years ago. It is nearly ex-hausted. There is barely enough of it remala-ing to carry the commission to the end of the year. Unless the Congress shall appropriate before that time all work must cease. To ar-rest progress for any length of time now, when matters are advancing so satisfactorily, would be deplorable. There will be no money with which to meet pay-roll obligations and none with which to meet bills coming due for ma-terials and supplies; and there will be demoral-ization of the forces, here and on the isthaus, now working so barmonlously and effectively, if there is delay in granting an emergency ap-propristion. Estimates of the amount neces-sary will be found in the accompanying re-ports of the Secretary of War and the com-mission. Department of State. sary.

Department of State.

<text><text><text><text>

the Christian doctrine should have been heard at Pompeli, only a day's sail from Rome on a much traveled route?

So far less than half of the buried city has been explored. . What secrets about the life of the people remain concealed under the ashes of Vesuvius no one can say. It may be that further research will establish beyond a doubt that Christianity was an active religion in Pompeii in the days when the elder Pliny perished at the spectacle of its ruin.

KNOWS SECRET OF DIAMONDS.

English Scientist Can Make Them of Microscopical Size.

Henry White, ambassador to Rome, Diamonds are not born but made has been selected to represent this with unprecedented success by Dr. country in conjunction with Minister Burton of Cambridge, England, who Gummere of Tangier at the approaching Morocco conference. Mr. White is has proved that the inestimable gem chosen because of his special knowlis a denser form of carbon crystal than graphite and that a lesser presedge of European politics and his gensure than hitherto has been supposed eral qualification and experience as a suffices for producing artificial diadiplomat. Temperamentally he is remonds. He uses a molten alloy of garded as particularly well suited for lead and some metallic calcium, which can also hold a small quantity of carbon in solution. If the calcium is It is a sound maxim that the proper separated from the molten mass some of the carbon crystallizes. The sepafunction of diplomacy is not to make war but to make peace and secure its ration of calcium can be accomcontinuance. Certainly no public serplished through steam. If the introduction of steam is made during full vant can be more usefully employed than in the preservation of good neighred heat small graphite crystals are borhood between the nations. The formed in the resulting crust of lime; maintenance of immense military ar- if the steam is introduced during low maments by the great powers, how- red heat no graphite is formed, but a ever, proves that they have not yet number of microstopical crystals are reached the stage of perfect mutual formed, the properties of which are confidence. It has been the policy of entirely identical with those of nat-European statesmen generally for ural diamonds. These diamonds possome 400 years to secure by a "bal- sess a high refractive power and ance of power" immunity against the therefore strengthen the belief that aggressiveness of any one dangerous- some day the chemist may produce ly strong state-New Orleans Picay- gems of sufficient size and perfection to compete with the natural stone.

How She Came.

She had just arrived from a journey. and Ying Hsing-wen, are doing well On the seat by her and on the one in front had been two nice-looking men with whom she would not have objected to conversing from sheer weariness. But they had somehow failed to avail themselves of their opportunity to talk with a pretty girl.

"Did you come by easy stages?" inquired a friend.

Recalling the two silent fellow voyagers, she replied with a shrug:

"No; by slow coaches!"-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

In Crusade Against Check Rein.

The duke of Portland, who holds two local village teams. Excitement the position of master of the horse at the courts of King Edward, desder of the day. The ball fell at the cribed the bearing rein (known in feet of a man running down the field. this country as the check rein) as vulgar at a recent meeting of the Enghalf a dozen players: In the midst lish Society for the Prevention of of the confusion a muffled voice was Cruelty to Animals. "To my mind," declared his grace, "the bearing rein "Hey!" it said. "Three or four of is vulgar, and its effect is by no means you fellows get off my face while I beautiful. It is ignorantly supposed blow the whistle! I'm the referee!' to be the correct thing, however, among those who know no better."

une. Chinese at West Point. and cadets.

Two Chinese cadets, Ting Chiachen at West Point. They are handicapped by their lack of a thorough knowledge of English-especially the technical terms used in mathematics and other branches-and that accounts for their

low standing in purely English studles. But their conduct has been evcellent. They are diligent in their studies and in all other matters their conduct is admirable. They have the respect and friendship of both officers

They Got Off.

It was at a football match between ran high, and rough play was the or-Instantly he was pounced upon by heard:

-London Tit-Bits.