

that they are bringing hardships on our farmers and working people, some of whom have lost the savings of a lifetime. Therefore, be it resolved that we, East Plymouth patrons of husbandry 1548, do respectfully petition our next legislature to enact a law compelling, banks, trust companies, loan societies, and other corporations receiving deposits of the peoples' money and doing business in our state, to give bonds to double the amount of their probable deposits; to be approved annually, the first week in January by the mayor and council in the city or village in which such institutions are situated, and be it further resolved that copies of these resolutions be sent to the other Granges in the county and to the Pomona and the State Grange also to the papers which publish Grange news."

HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER of Lexington, Va., president of the American Bar association, in his address at the opening of the twentieth annual meeting of that association, made a plea for professional purity. Mr. Tucker referred to what he termed the remarkable address of President Roosevelt before the Harvard Alumni in which the president said: "We all know that, as things actually are, many of the most influential and most highly remunerated members of the bar in every center of wealth make it their special task to work out bold and ingenious schemes by which their very wealthy clients, individual or corporate, can evade the laws which are made to regulate in the interest of the public the use of great wealth. Now, the great lawyer who employs his talent and learning in the highly remunerative task of enabling a wealthy client to override or circumvent the law is doing all that in him lies to encourage the growth in this country of a spirit of dumb anger against all laws and a disbelief in their efficacy."

COMMENTING on Mr. Roosevelt's remarks, Mr. Tucker said: "The serious charge made by the president against some of the members of our profession must give us pause. His recognized position in the country of stimulating lofty ideals in life, as well as his recognition of the position of our profession in molding public sentiment in the country, forces upon us, willingly or unwillingly, as an association, the inquiry not only whether the charge be true but also the broader inquiry whether the ethics of our profession rise to the high standard which its position of influence in the country demands. Surely no more important question than this can be forced upon the profession. I am one of those who believe that the profession of the law is more potential for good than any other profession, excepting the Christian ministry, and in some respects more powerful for good than even that high profession. Its power for evil is correspondingly great. The lawyer who fights his battles in the open, with no weapons save those taken from the arsenal of eternal truth and right, who scorns the temptation to advance a principle for his client or his cause as his own which cannot be defended in the forum of conscience, leaves a lasting impress for good upon those who hear him; and day by day in the shop, in the street, in the market place, and around the family hearthstone the discussion continues which quietly but effectively forms a part of the character of the community in which he lives."

R. J. HARDY of Carnegie, Pa., writing to The Commoner says: "In your edition of the 25th inst. a Toronto (Ont.) correspondent says: 'The street car problem does not bother Toronto people. There is no immediate demand for municipal ownership, the reason being that the owners of the street railway here seem to deal fairly with the people.' I think if your correspondent will look into this matter he will find that the city of Toronto owns the roadbed, rails and everything that goes to make up the permanent way of the street railway, and that the right of way to operate cars on these lines is sold by the city to the highest bidder every ten or fifteen years. I do not remember the details of the plan, but they would make interesting reading, and unless I am very much mistaken go to prove that Toronto's efficient and cheap street car service is due not to voluntary liberality on the part of the street railway company, but to the fact that municipal ownership exists, as far as the permanent way is concerned."

REV. EDWARD SAVAGE, of Windom, Minn., says: "The Commoner has a charm that I enjoy outside of its political position. Its pure tone touching social and religious life en-

ables me to use it often in the pulpit to good advantage in illustrating the points I try to present to my little congregation, and I keep my copies circulating among friends whom I know will appreciate the bright thoughts presented in such selections as 'Kingdom of Never-Grow-Old' and 'Little Myself as I Used To Be.' Yesterday I had an impressive service in my son's home. It was the baptism of my only granddaughter and the families of both parents were present together with three other friends. I read Isaiah 11: 1-6; then I recited without remark that beautiful little poem 'Little Myself as I Used To Be;' then baptism and prayer. The poem from The Commoner fit in beautifully and impressively."

THE NEWSPAPERS recently told of an instance where a woman who had been disappointed in love, bequeathed her fortune to her old time lover on the condition that he abandon her successful rival, his wife. The Allentown, Pa., correspondent for the New York World tells of another "jilted lover's curse" which was fulfilled. This correspondent explains: "When Mr. and Mrs. Allen C. Deppe, of Hickory Run, at the age of forty years became the parents of twenty-three children, upon the arrival of their sixth pair of twins last week, there was fulfilled an extraordinary curse. A little more than twenty years ago Mrs. Deppe was Miss Elizabeth Searfass, and was living with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Searfass, at Albrightsville. She was engaged to the son of a neighboring farmer when Allen Deppe appeared. After a short acquaintance, lasting only a few weeks, Deppe and Miss Searfass eloped and were married. The bride's parents and the neighbors, with whom Deppe had made himself popular, took the elopement in good part and counted it a joke on the other fellow. The jilted fiancé, however, was terribly disappointed. Instead of congratulating the bride he uttered an imprecation, wishing she would become the mother of the largest family ever known, including six pairs of twins."

IT IS estimated that the late census for the state of New York will enumerate a total population of 7,800,000 people. Then New York Sun says that about 4,000,000 or more than one-half of this number are in New York City, and adds "Moreover, the gain in the population of the state since 1900 will probably be shown to have been in the city wholly, for that gain seems to have been only about equal to the increase in the city. New York will continue to lead all the states in population. It has a population greater by more than two millions than the aggregate number of inhabitants in all the six New England states. The aggregate population of the whole eleven states of the old Southern Confederacy is only about twice as great. Canada, adjoining New York to the north, in all its provinces has a population which is about two millions less."

ACCORDING to this same writer, at the beginning of the last century, New York was third in population among the states, Virginia holding the first place with 880,200, Pennsylvania second, with 602,365, and New York, 589,051. In 1810 it had gone ahead of Pennsylvania, but was still behind Virginia, and not until 1820 did it get the first place in the Union in population, which it has since held. The Sun further says: "The building of the Erie canal gave New York a great impetus, and then came the foreign immigration, so that between 1830 and 1860 its population more than doubled. Pennsylvania continued to hold the second place, but by 1860 the population of Virginia was much less than half that of New York, and in 1900 only about a quarter."

THE preponderance of the city of New York in the population of the state, is steadily increasing, and the Sun predicts that when the next state census shall be taken in 1915, New York's population will be two-thirds of the whole. The Sun adds: "About four-fifths of the population of the city in 1900 was of foreign birth or parentage, and in the five years since this percentage must have increased very considerably. Leaving out the accessions by immigration, the natural increase of the foreign elements is much greater than of the native. Much less than a fifth of the births officially reported by the health department in Manhattan last year were of native parents, and among these parents were included a very great part who are of comparatively recent alien extraction, descendants of immigrants who settled here in the middle of the last century. Relatively to their numbers, the birth rate among the Jews was the highest, with the Italians a close second. Among the Jews alone this natural increase last

year was about a half greater than among the native born, including, as we have said, those of comparatively recent foreign descent. Out of toward sixty thousand births in Manhattan last year something more than 28 per cent were children of Jews and about 20 per cent of Italians. These are very significant statistics, and the more so because the birth rate among the Irish and Germans is much less. The children born last year of Irish and German parents were more than ten thousand less than those of Jewish parentage and about five thousand less than the Italian. The birth statistics generally, however, indicate that in Manhattan there is no reason to deplore 'race suicide.'"

ATTENTION has already been directed to the statements concerning child labor made by Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child labor committee. Commenting upon Mr. Lovejoy's statements, the Chicago Record Herald says: "If it had not been for the self-sacrificing labor of private persons who felt the horrors of the abuse of young children in factories we would not have obtained on our statute books even the laws we have today. For much of the progress that the future is to show we must look to private initiative. Indeed, we could look to no better force, so long as we keep our government in such clean running order that private initiative can secure results and not get blocked up or sidetracked. On the basis of census reports Mr. Lovejoy shows that the percentage of boys employed in factories has been increasing; faster than the percentage of increase in the population, while the girls employed have been increasing faster still. He wishes that he could show that the intelligence of the members of our legislatures and the extent of their information on the subject were likewise increasing. He is unfortunately obliged to record rather startling facts about the ignorance and the blunted consciences of some of the legislators he has met. The full text of Mr. Lovejoy's address would be an excellent document to put into the hands of every legislator in the country."

THOSE who were pessimistic during the recent peace conference at Portsmouth were encouraged by the statement made by the Chicago Record Herald that not a single peace conference held since the reorganization and rehabilitation of Europe by the action of the nations at the congress of Vienna, in 1815, failed to bring forth a treaty settling the issues between the belligerents for the time being and leading to the cessation of hostilities. The Record Herald says: "Omitting civil and minor conflicts and colonial warfare of expanding powers, the world has witnessed these wars since the fall of Napoleon: The Russo-Turkish conflict of 1829; the 'opium' war in China and the subsequent war between the Celestial empire and the 'allies,' England and Russia; the Crimean war; the Italian war, in which Austria was pitted against France and Piedmont; the Austro-Prussian war, the Franco-Prussian war, the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, the Chino-Japanese war, the Spanish-American war and the Anglo-Boer war in South Africa."

SOME of the treaties whereby these conflicts were terminated are veritable landmarks in the course of historical events. The Record-Herald explains: "Few events are more notable in modern history than the Franco-Prussian negotiations, which led to the treaty of Frankfurt, and the congress of Berlin, which overhauled the Russo-Turkish treaty of San Stefano and put an entirely new face on the settlement of the near eastern question. Only second to these treaties in importance are the treaty of Prague, which followed the Austrian disaster at Sadowa and marked an epoch in the history of what has since become the German Empire, the treaty of Paris, which adjusted the difficult questions of the Crimean war, and the treaty of Shimonoseki, which gave Japan a new position in the world and the unceremonious revision of which by Russia, Germany and France may be considered the primary cause of the present Russo-Japanese conflict. Momentous and difficult as the issues were in most of the cases named, none of the conferences arranged for the discussion of principles and terms of peace ended in disagreement and failure. In each instance a treaty was concluded and the foundation of concord laid."

Governor Hoch is indulging in dreams. He says that of all states Kansas has among her people the least per cent of illiteracy, excepting only Iowa. We suggest to Governor Mickey of Nebraska that he inform Governor Hoch that Nebraska is still on the map.