

South Carolina, Gore of Oklahoma, Milton of Florida, Overman of North Carolina, all of whom will be succeeded by democrats. The only senatorships remaining in doubt are those of Ohio, Indiana and Oregon, which are now represented by Senators Foraker, Hemenway and Fulton, republicans, and Colorado, Missouri and Nevada, represented by Senators Teller, Stone and Newlands, democrats. Governor Cummins of Iowa is about to realize his ambition of becoming a senator from that state. He has many admirers in Washington and his entry upon the scene of national politics will be observed with keen interest."

"PRIVATE JOHN" Allen of Mississippi may always be counted upon to come to the front with a timely story. His latest one has to do with politics and tells of the experiences of a certain Major Blank of Mississippi. Major Blank tried for years to secure a democratic nomination to congress but signally failed each time. Finally he turned republican and was given the republican nomination. He made a "whirlwind tour" of his district and felt confident of the result. When the returns were counted it was found that Major Blank had received just two votes. And the next day he was arrested on the charge of "repeating."

ONE OF the most important crusades inaugurated in this country during recent years is that against tuberculosis—the "white death." All over the country "tuberculosis exhibits" are being given with a view to educating the people as to how the plague may be successfully combated. These exhibits educate the people by visual lessons in methods of sanitation, and warn against the so-called consumption cures that are offered by charlatans who wax rich upon the fears of stricken and often well nigh hopeless people. These exhibitions are made doubly interesting by lectures and illustrations and awaken a determination to seize every opportunity to remove the causes that result in tuberculosis. Municipalities and states are lending every encouragement to the crusade and already the beneficial effects are being felt. One of these exhibits recently given in Lincoln showed some startling statistics that immediately halted the attention of visitors. One was that 2,000 children in Lincoln and 75,000 in Nebraska would die of tuberculosis before they arrived at the age of forty years unless proper safeguards were taken immediately. Another statement showed that tuberculosis is costing the state of Nebraska \$75,000,000 a year through the loss of the activities of wage earners and producers. It is gratifying to note that fraternal societies, insurance companies, trades unions, charitable organizations, medical societies and religious bodies are co-operating in the great fight against this dread disease.

THE DESTRUCTION of the American forests is commanding the earnest attention of thoughtful people. The New York Times furnishes some interesting statistics on this matter when it says: "The cuttings in Uncle Sam's wood lot during 1907 were the most severe on record. They were seven per cent more than the cut reported in 1906, and amounted to considerably over 40,000,000,000 of board feet. Texas, possibly because of this year's more accurate reports, rose from eighth to third place among lumber producing States. The supply in the north is giving out; in the south the forests are being ruthlessly destroyed. Prices for lumber have climbed for a half century, while the average consumption per capita has risen from 250 feet in 1850 to 460 in 1900 and 480 in 1907. It has been a stupid waste of sylvan capital, without thought of interest." In this connection it may not be out of place to recall the fact that during the last twenty-five or thirty years a premium has been put upon the destruction of the American forests by the very men who are now loudest in their denunciation of the destroyers.

THE APPEAL of the Audobon Society for funds for the prosecution of bird killers should meet with a hearty response. But, after all, would it not be better to begin a crusade against the bird wearers? The bird killers would soon find their occupation gone if there was none to wear the birds after being properly mounted. The practice of wearing birds as personal adornment is responsible for the wholesale slaughter of the feathered songsters, and

until "woman, lovely woman" ceases to adorn herself with the corpses of birds the cruel work will continue. "You cruel boys," exclaimed a woman when she saw some boys robbing a bird's nest of its young. "What would the poor mother bird say if she could speak?" "She wouldn't say nuttin'," retorted one of the boys, "'cause she's a roostin' on yer hat dis minute." All appeals for the protection of the birds will be vain until the use of birds and feathers as articles of adornment is no longer prevalent.

THE TRUTH about these so-called international marriages is that the American girl who trades her millions for a foreign title is looked upon as being the morganatic wife of the foreign nobleman. The American girl who has been raised in the belief that the marriage tie is sacred finds, after an alliance with a foreign nobleman that she is merely a "wife of convenience" and that so far as she is concerned the marriage tie is a myth. Charles Edward Russell has very clearly and succinctly set these facts forth in recent magazine articles—so clearly that the American girl who is hereafter deceived has no one but herself to blame. The morganatic wife in Europe may be an accepted institution, but no American girl who is true to her training or to American traditions can accept a position as such. The American heiress who puts her fortune in the scale with a title and social position soon finds that she has neither title nor social position, and that she is looked upon by the circle of nobility as little more than the mistress of the man upon whom she confers her wealth. The sooner this brutal fact is impressed upon the minds of our American girls the better.

THE PRESIDENT of a franchised corporation in a western city recently rented a local theatre and gave an illustrated lecture to his employes on his recent tour of Europe. At first blush this might be taken as an evidence of great interest in the welfare of the employes, but beyond this there is an evidence of something that may well cause the people to think deeply. Doubtless the employes of this man may be inclined to look upon his action with approval, but is it not exactly in line with the principle adhered to by the barons and feudal masters of ancient times? The master takes all the trips—the men must be content with hearing about them. The master will assume all responsibility for the welfare of his people, theirs being but to have implicit confidence and render implicit obedience. Secure in his feudal castle the baron ruled by right of holding the welfare of his retainers in the hollow of his hand, and now and then he condescended to give them a holiday, a festival or a bout in which they furnished the fighters and nursed the wounded. The incident mentioned above must strike the thoughtful observer as a harking back to those feudal customs.

"LETTERS OF an American Workingman" is the title of a recently published book which should be carefully read by students of modern industrial conditions. The book is published anonymously, though there are many who have kept in close touch with literature upon industrial topics who will readily recognize the author. The book consists of a series of letters written by a machinist named "Bill" to a friend named "Jim," and these letters discuss in a plain, simple and yet effective way the many questions of vital concern to the workers. Not the least interesting of the letters are those dealing with the subjects of the workingman and the church, the workingman and the missions, the workingman and his relations to the employers and the workingmen and the saloon. These subjects are handled from the viewpoint of a man who has had actual experience as a wage-earner, and in this respect the letters differ from those written by men whose experience in industrial welfare work has been that of men who approached it from a standpoint unknown to the mechanic. Several of the letters in this helpful book appeared originally in the Outlook, the Independent and the Edworth Herald. The book is from the press of the Fleming H. Revell Company, New York.

ON THE DAY following election, Norman E. Mack, chairman of the democratic national committee, issued this statement: "There is not much for me to say and no apologies to make relative to the victory of the republican

party. Mr. Bryan made the most magnificent fight ever waged by a candidate. The party was made the victim of misrepresentation—a misrepresentation that democratic success would retard the business interests of the country. That was, of course, an argument without foundation in fact. Notwithstanding yesterday's defeat, the democratic party stands more united today than it has been in many years, and in this union lies the future strength and power of recuperation. It is my intention to continue headquarters in Buffalo and Washington for the next four years to keep in touch with the leaders of all the states and to promulgate democratic principles and democratic thought by the printing of literature to aid the leaders of the party, by fighting the high tariff, which, in all probability, the republicans will continue notwithstanding their promises to revise it. I am supported in this by the national committee, state chairmen and other leaders all over the country. In his own state of Nebraska, where he is best known, Mr. Bryan was victorious, and while it is true he met defeat in the nation he did so as the nominee of his party supported by the six or seven million of his countrymen who voted for him and the principles he so splendidly espoused, and with the respect and admiration of the entire nation."

THE ORIGIN of dogs' names is told by the London Answers in this way: "The dog fancier stroked gently the silky coat of a beautiful spaniel. 'Do you know,' he asked, 'where our dogs get their names from?' The spaniel was so called because the original breed of this type came from Spain. The Blenheim spaniel got his name from Blenheim Palace, where this dog first gained popularity in the time of the great Duke of Marlborough. In the same way the King Charles spaniel owes its name to the merry monarch. Fox terriers did not gain their name from a likeness to the fox, but from the fact that formerly they were used in hunting foxes. Many years ago they were sent by their masters down the fox's burrow to draw and kill their quarry. It was in those days a saying that a good fox terrier never came out of a burrow without the fox. He either brought out his prey dead or never came out alive himself. The bulldog used to drive cattle, and was trained to meet the rushes of his enormous charges by gripping them in their most vulnerable spot—the nose. Thus in time he became known as the bulldog. The dachshund is a German dog, and, as his name indicates when translated, was used for hunting badgers. Hence his name—badger dog. Among hunters in the fatherland this breed is still popular, although as a rule they are now too delicate to face such a ferocious fighter as the badger. Spitz dogs are so named owing to their sharp noses. This is also a German name, spitz meaning sharp-pointed. Another name for this breed is Dalmatian dog, because his native home was in Dalmatia."

TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA, former president of the Cuban republic, is dead. Referring to this Cuban patriot the Chicago Record-Herald says: "Senor Palma, as first president of the republic of Cuba, held an honor merited by his loyalty to liberty's cause and the sacrifices he made in the days long before the sun of independence had shot more than a feeble ray above the horizon. Senor Palma died almost on the eve of the second trial at self-government which is to settle the fate of Cuba as an independent nation. There is pathos connected with the closing chapter of his career. Called from practical exile after the war between the United States and Spain had established Cuba in its long-sought status, he was placed at the head of an apparently joyful people, only to meet a situation which was feared by those observing from a distance. He was an old man even then. Had he been younger he might have been able to face the situation vigorously, to overcome the jealousies and other Cuban characteristics that menaced self-government, instead of being forced to a somewhat ignominious but still patriotic abdication in favor of possible future national life through American intervention. As an executive Palma showed none of the genius at a critical time which might have given him place among the great men of the present age. His long career devoted to freeing Cuba, however, must be weighed against the circumstances and conditions that confronted him at the end. Whatever be Cuba's destiny, its people will owe cherished remembrance to the patriots among whom Palma was a striking, picturesque figure."