

will not be content to stop ship building until they can stop on equal terms with Great Britain. The greatest hope for disarmament at present lies in the apparent fact that the point is being approached when armaments become automatically self limiting, limited by the limited capacity of the wealth makers to lift the load.

Mr. Harriman's prosecution of the stenographer who is charged with betraying his private correspondence calls attention to the remarkable faithfulness in great matters or the members of a useful but seldom highly paid calling. Practically all of the business correspondence of these times is carried on through stenographers. Matters of the highest importance and of the most confidential nature thus come to their knowledge. Secrets that could be sold for high prices and matters that might often be made the occasion of levying blackmail come into their possession. It is known that the temptation is often made acute by offers of money for information that will help a competitor or arm an enemy. Cases wherein the trust is actually betrayed are almost never heard of. If they occur they are never made public.

One is inclined to wonder why the legislature of the greatest state of the union should squirm and fight and plot over the defeat of a little bill for giving a chief of police full control of a police department. For a time it seemed that Governor Hughes would be defeated in his efforts to force through a bill to that effect applied to the city of New York. The secret of the opposition appears in the fact that the New York police commissioner has been forced to act through police inspectors, and on this trifling fact hangs a vital quantity of Tammany graft. Tammany can control the police system of New York city with its rich field for graft despite all an honest mayor or an active police commissioner can do. Or, so small a point may hinge the existence of a seemingly impregnable machine. A tremendous tearing up in the New York police department is anticipated, for the demand for the passage of the bill became so overwhelming that the machine men in the legislature were compelled to give way.

Prospective candidates for office under the direct primary this year would like to know whether the law limiting the expenditures of the canvass is to be enforced. The law forbids a candidate to spend more than \$100 in a canvass where he appeals to less than five thousand voters, and the expense permitted is proportionately less as the number of voters appealed to increases. The enforcement of the law is in the interest of the honest candidate and the less wealthy. Having in mind Mr. Harriman's recent boast that he turned 50,000 votes in New York city with \$200,000 in an election, the only decision possible for one to arrive at is that the law must be enforced both as it applies to primaries and to elections. All but a small number of people have a direct interest in seeing that this is done. A good beginning and one that would have a good future effect might be to apply the law to the recent Lincoln primaries. The law forbids, for instance, the giving away of drinks or cigars by the candidate himself or by his agents.

Eighty of the two hundred seats in the new Finnish diet were won by the socialists. This is the only official report yet received of what was in one respect the most remarkable election ever held in Europe. By common consent the new Finnish constitution made no discrimination whatsoever between the electoral rights of women and men, and this election was accordingly the first in the history of Europe where women took part in a general election in which they exercised the power of suffrage without any restrictions not also applicable to the men. Previous to the election the women of the country took great interest in fitting themselves for their new duty. Schools for women voters were established everywhere for the study of the questions at issue, no effort being made to induce the women as such to align themselves with any particular party. While the women were united on certain matters pertaining more particularly to their own sex, revision of the marriage laws, better protection for children, the abolition of legalized prostitution, for example, they elected to make these demands felt through the several parties with which they allied themselves on other issues. All of the parties nominated some women for seats in the new landtag, and it was expected that about twenty women would be elected. It is not likely that any connection can be established between the large number of socialists elected and the suffrage of the women. That proportion of socialists is not less than would be expected in Russia had the men alone done the voting.

A GREAT OBJECT LESSON.

As a result of his Panama trip Congressman Pollard confirms an early impression that the southern countries

might be benefited by the object lesson in orderly government which the United States is giving in Panama. Now that the army has been given charge of the work confidence in this result has risen. When the West Pointers undertake a job they generally finish it with credit. The eight-year-old Gaynor-Greene case is an exception that illuminates this fact.

The army engineers work efficiently and with a minimum of graft. Already, to tell the truth, the tropical American governments have taken notice of the achievements of the northerners in Panama. The Peruvian minister to Panama lately expressed his desire to visit the United States to study further the wonderful system of city government which has turned the canal zone cities from pest holes into salubrious places of residence. At this point we become strangely embarrassed. Where, within the United States, shall we find for this pilgrim an example of administrative efficiency such as excites his admiration in Panama? If he would not be disillusioned would he not better stay away till we have learned to govern our own cities as well as we govern the cities of others? Until, in a word, we have learned to administer our cities by graduates of a West Point for educating our civil service.

DIRTY PITTSBURG.

A western paper has elected to compare the Pittsburg of Corey and Thaw with the Sodom and Gomorrah of Abraham and Lot, to the great disadvantage of Pittsburg. The story goes that Pittsburg, nettled by the ready acquiescence of the country at large in this view, proceeded to make up a list of fifty prominent citizens of undoubted spotlessness, but ran out of material at the twenty-eighth man. No doubt this is a "josh," but that Pittsburg does offer a fine field for the sociologist and the student of ethics, Pittsburg itself can hardly deny. That city has without question contributed more than its proportion of salacious scandal to the "high" life. Why? The city is altogether from its own fault as notoriously dirty, physically. It answers the well earned nickname of "smoky city" and "great smoke" is the favorite by-word of its citizens. Is there a connection between a sooty atmosphere and shady conduct? The city is notable, moreover, for the great number of its got rich quick millionaires, and these appear to have done more than their share to link Pittsburg and Sodom together. This raises a question as to the relation between morals and money. The municipal government of Pittsburg has been notably piratical. Is that because a majority of the people are bad, or ignorant, or are they merely inert? The future of humanity may turn on the answer to the question is Pittsburg great because wicked, or wicked because great?

THE INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

Some of the senators were led astray in the closing debates by the issue that had been raised over farm and engineering buildings. They assumed that the managing board was against the farm because it had recommended an engineering building. To those who listened to the debate, it was apparent that the opponents of the engineering building did not understand the real organization of the state university. In view of the facts, the assertion of Senator Patrick that the senate needed no advice or information, is decidedly amusing. Had he been addressing a Kansas, Iowa or Michigan legislature, his remarks about the farm might have been applicable, for in these states the agricultural colleges are separate institutions located at different places. In Nebraska, educational plants are not duplicated, and all students take the same subjects under the same teacher. Any agricultural college of standing, such as Ames, gives advanced courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, political economy, history, engineering and literature. To avoid the expense of duplication, these courses in Nebraska are taught in buildings on the campus, and only special courses are taught at the farm. The assumption that no university buildings except those at the farm are for the benefit of agricultural education, shows how little these senators had informed themselves about university affairs.

So long as the university has insufficient funds to properly provide for its main courses in the industrial college, it may well be doubted whether it is desirable to boom special courses in any subject. A three months' winter course at the farm is of some benefit, but it is not an education in agriculture or in any other subject. Farming is one of the most important vocations of life, and no short special course is adequate preparation for it. The farm is worthy of the best training, and it should be the object of institutions of higher learning to give it.

Don't be a grouch. Don't grumble at people who are doing pretty well. That's the worst sin we know about.

QUESTION BOX

Please give a synopsis of the principal features of the Jamestown exposition, also tell where it is located.

The exposition will be held on the waters and shores of Hampton Roads. The waterway comprises 160 square miles of protected harbor. The exposition grounds contain 350 odd acres, with one mile of shore line on the Roads.

Within a radius of eight miles are the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Berkeley, Hampton and Phoebus, together with the great government reservation at Fortress Monroe, Va.

Probably the chief distinguishing feature of the exposition will be its naval rendezvous. A statistician of the United States navy has estimated that the money value of fighting craft assembled in Hampton Roads during 1907 will at no time fall below \$250,000,000, while on gala occasions this amount may be doubled.

In connection with the rendezvous, aquatic contests will be inaugurated for the purpose of friendly rivalry between crews of the various fleets assembled. These exhibitions by day and searchlights and other lighting features by night will form the chief spectacular part of the exposition. Next in consequence will be the military encampment.

The exposition itself will differ very materially from all previous expositions in so far as the exploitation is concerned. The history of our country from 1607 up to the present will be graphically portrayed by periods, and to the end that this may be effective, the co-operation of the chief historical students of the country has been sought and obtained.

What is the annual revenue and total debt of New York city?

The reports show that the gross receipts for 1906 were \$70,527,312.92, and the gross expenditures \$70,114,141.62, with a cash balance on December 31 of \$13,273,009.46. The total gross funded debt, Jan. 1, 1907, \$665,697,392.06. Less amount held by sinking fund 191,044,186.94.

Net funded debt \$474,653,205.12. This debt is approximately half that of the United States nation.

Will you kindly tell what elements go to make up the air?

Mainly the gases oxygen and nitrogen, which are merely mixed and not chemically combined, but in addition it contains many other substances in small amounts, among which are water vapor, carbon dioxide, nitric acid, ammonia, ozone, argon, neon and organic matter, as well as dust germs and other organic particles held in suspension. In certain localities other components may occur. Near the sea, for example, salt can be detected in it, and over the land it contains sulphates in small amounts. The proportion of nitrogen and oxygen is subject to variation, also, though within narrow limits. In general, 100 volumes of air contain twenty-one volumes of oxygen and seventy-nine of nitrogen. Argon constitutes about 1 per cent of air and neon about 0.001 per cent. The nitric acid present in the air is so small in amount that it can be detected only in rain water, by which it is dissolved and brought down. The amount of ammonia is exceedingly variable, ranging from 0.1 to 135.0 parts (calculated as carbonate) in 1,000,000 parts of air, the average amount being perhaps six. Hydrogen peroxide has been detected in the air, and some authorities consider that it may be present in greater abundance than ozone.

Who is Dr. Wiley, the government chemist of whom so much is heard in connection with the enforcement of the pure food law?

Dr. Wiley was born in Kent, Jefferson county, Indiana. In 1863 he entered the freshman class of Hanover college, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1867. A three years' course in medicine gave him the degree of M. D. from the Indiana medical college in 1871, and during his medical course he was instructor in Latin and Greek in Butler college. He entered the Lawrence scientific school at Harvard university and graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1873, becoming then professor of chemistry at Butler college for the year 1873-74. Between 1874 and 1883 he was professor of chemistry at the agricultural college of Indiana at Purdue. During this same period he was granted leave of absence for study in Germany and spent the year 1878-79 in research in Berlin. From 1881 to 1883 he was state chemist of Indiana and in the latter year came to Washington as chief of the division of chemistry in the department of agriculture. He has thus been connected with the department for about twenty-four years and under his direction most of the changes in the bureau of chemistry have been effected.

Kindly print an itemized list of the appropriations of the last session of congress.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Agriculture (\$9,447,290), Army (78,535,282), Diplomatic and consular (3,392,333), District of Columbia (10,454,118), Fortification (6,538,901), Indian (9,227,376), Legislative, etc. (32,094,013), Military academy (1,229,703), Navy (98,368,007), Pension (145,907,000), Postoffice (212,129,393), River and harbor (37,183,493), Sundry civil (119,756,551).

Total \$756,622,674. Deficiencies \$12,452,685.

Total \$769,062,359. Miscellaneous \$1,000,000.

Total regular annual \$770,062,359. Permanent annual appropriation \$149,886,329.

Grand total regular and permanent annual appropriation \$919,948,679.

What is the Nebraska law against killing birds?

It shall be unlawful for any person in the state of Nebraska to kill, injure or harm any robin, lark, thrush, blue bird, kingbird, wren, jay, swallow, or oriole, woodpecker, yellowhammer, cuckoo, yellowbird, bobolink, or other bird or birds of like nature that promote agriculture or horticulture by feeding on noxious worms and insects, or that are attractive in appearance or cheerful in song. Provided, that hawks and owls may be killed on one's own premises. It shall be unlawful for any person to destroy nests and eggs or carry away the eggs or young of any of the birds described in this section. Provided, that schools, colleges and universities may, when authorized so to do by the game and fish commissioner, take or kill for educational or scientific purposes, not to exceed twenty-five in number of any one species or kind of birds protected by this section.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined five dollars for each bird killed, injured or harmed, and a like sum for each nest taken or destroyed.

Frequently the Russian dispatches use the word "pogrom." I do not find it in the dictionaries. What does it mean?

The word "pogrom" has been used in dispatches from Russia to describe the massacres, organized riots, and loots of shops which have taken place in various parts of the empire. In particular, the demonstrations of this nature supposed to have been organized or encouraged by officers of the local or central government. In the Russian language the verb "pogromiyat" means to devastate, plunder, pillage. The substantive "pogrom"—accent on the last syllable—means devastation, destruction.

Which are the five wealthiest states of the Union?

According to estimates of the census bureau the states with more than a billion dollars of wealth rank as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Wealth. Includes New York (\$14,789,000,000), Pennsylvania (11,473,000,000), Illinois (8,816,000,000), Ohio (5,946,000,000), Massachusetts (4,956,000,000), California (4,115,000,000), Iowa (4,048,000,000), Missouri (3,759,000,000), Minnesota (3,545,000,000), New Jersey (3,335,000,000), Michigan (3,282,000,000), Indiana (3,105,000,000), Wisconsin (2,838,000,000), Texas (2,826,000,000), Kansas (2,353,000,000), Nebraska (2,069,000,000), Kentucky (1,527,000,000), Maryland (1,511,000,000), Connecticut (1,414,000,000), Virginia (1,287,000,000), Colorado (1,267,000,000), Georgia (1,167,000,000), Tennessee (1,104,000,000), Washington (1,051,000,000), District of Columbia (1,040,000,000), Louisiana (1,032,000,000).

Want Column

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