EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

Carrying Money.

A returned Alaskan miner went to sleep in a Pullman car in Pennsylvania the other night with $12,000 in gold on his person. He may not have been wiser when he awoke next morning, but he was $12,000 poorer. If he had put his money in a bank and carried only a letter of credit and a small sum of cash on the Pullman he would have had his fortune yet.

The mistake of carrying too much money is a common one. Even good business men sometimes make it. There is no sense in any man's carrying more than a very small amount of cash. Whether he lives in the country and is going to town, or lives in the city and is going downtown, a few dollars will be sufficient to meet any emergency which cannot be met by chequing on the bank. A little money to pay for lunch, for possible telephone and telegraph messages, for street car fare, for a carriage in case of accident—everybody ought to carry enough for these purposes, and there usually is no good reason why anyone should carry more.

Even those who are traveling need less cash than many habitually carry. So perfect and so extensive has the modern banking system become that a man can go all over his own country and around the world on a few slips of paper that would be worthless to anybody else but a bold and skilful knave and would be very dangerous for him. The best and safest place for one's roll is in the bank. Banks fail once in a while; but the chances of losing money deposited in them are infinitely few compared with the chances of losing it from the person.—Kansas City Journal.

Women and Work.

THE census returns of the United States show very clearly that women are pressing forward more and more into professions and positions formerly held by men, and this in our opinion is an excellent sign, although in some branches of labor there is an outery against this usurpation of what is termed man's prerogative. What women more particularly require is a training from an early age which will enable them to take their own part in the battle of life when through the death of those on whom they were dependent, or through misfortune, it becomes incumbent on them to provide for themselves. This early training is a matter which does not appear to receive the attention and consideration that it ought, for how many women are there who can, for example, compute interest intelligently and accurately; how many are there who are even capable of managing their own affairs, or their own property, if they have any, with anything like business capacity? The education of woman is not complete unless she has as part of her equipment a knowledge of at least the rudiments of business. Women who are blessed with a fair share of worldly goods need this knowledge hardly less than those who have to make their own way in the world, and who have not the protection and guardianship of husband and father, for such women can never be sure that they may not at any moment be called up to earn their own livelihood.—How to Live.

The Church and the People.

THE pastor who asks why it is that the younger generation is losing its respect for the church, need not go far afield in search of an answer. It is because a majority of the churches do not meet the demands of people now on earth for an outlet to their physical and mental activities. The congregation to which the preacher propounded his query appears to realize this fact. It is erecting a house of worship which, when completed, will be furnished with a kitchen, dining room and gymnasium for the boys. It will supply the craving for social and physical enjoyments while ministering to the spiritual needs of its members.

But the church which hopes to hold the young must go even further than this. It must compete with the school, the club, the social function, the outdoor diversion and the many other attractions which go to swell the sum total of the joy of living. It also must compete with every organization having for its purpose the amelioration of human ills and human wretchedness. And it must compete successfully or fail in its mission.

The church which lives and moves and does its work close to the world and its toiling, struggling, aspiring, inquiring, practical millions will be successful in retaining its hold upon the people. Mankind demands something more satisfying than sounding theories; something more nutritious than doctrinal husks. To retain its influence the church must be of the people, for the people and by the people. Summing up, the church must come down out of the clouds and abide with the people living here below.—Chicago Journal.

Blow for Phonetic Spelling.

THE cause of "spelling reform" has received a serious setback. The valorous and persistent champions of "phonetic' orthography have received a blow from which they may not recover.

When it came to a discussion of the proposition to make an appropriation of $2,000 a year for five years for missionary work in phonetic spelling before the directors of the National Educational Association at St. Louis, the distressing fact was revealed that none of the educators could remember the dozen words which the association had decided in 1898 must be "reformed."

What progress can be made in spelling reform if the great educators themselves cannot remember the words to be reformed? At the meeting in 1898 the national association recommended twelve orthographical reforms as follows: Program, tho, thru, thoro, thoroly, altho, thorofare, decalog, pedagog, prolog, catalog and demagog. It now transpires that, notwithstanding the vigorous missionary work that has been done in behalf of these twelve "reform" for six years past, the educators at St. Louis who were called upon to consider the question of extending the fight for spelling reform were forced to make the humiliating confession that they had not used the words and hence could not recall them.

Could anything be more thoroly exasperating? Tho these pedagogs have continued the agitation of spelling reform thru six years they confess they have made no attempt to use the adopted words in private correspondence or in any other way. And so the great cause of phonetic spelling languishes—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Girl of Twenty-eight.

GOVERNOR WARFIELD, of Maryland, is evidently not an advocate of large families. In an address to the graduating class of the high school at Wilmington, Del., he said:

Don't do the foolish thing of getting married early in life. I have three daughters, and will not give my consent to any one to marry before she is 28.

The world has changed a good deal in the last forty years. We have "girls" of 30 now, whereas in the old days a woman became an old maid at 25. Seventeen years was then deemed an eminently marriageable age, and this proverb prevailed: "At 20 a woman gets a man better than herself for a husband; at four and twenty, one as good; at eight and twenty, one much worse." Nowadays the public experiences a certain shock when a girl of 18 marries.

The finest years of womanhood lie between the ages of 25 and 35. It is the priviegle of every woman to decide whether she shall spend them in single blessedness or in duplicated bliss. Considering marriage merely as a refuge, or even as a business venture, it may be that she who deliberates up to the age of 28 is lost. Regarding it from the point of view of the individual woman's own preferences, she may quite properly wait longer if she pleases. It is with her a question of marriage with the man she wants or no marriage at all.—New York Mail.

POLITICS OF THE DAY

Protecting the Trusts.

The packers' strike and the high price of beef should stir up the administration to some semblance of activity against the trusts. For months the Department of Commerce and Labor has had a large force of inspectors investigating the beef trust which the Department of Justice about two years ago discovered was a bad trust, in fact the only bad industrial trust it could discover. There is no lack of men or money to fight the trusts, for the large army of employes of the Department of Commerce and Labor, not counting the numerous special attorneys of the Department of Justice, with its appropriation of $500,000 is available and has been for more than two years. The lack of results is evidence that President Roosevelt is not honestly trying to stop the depredating of even the one bad trust that he and Knox selected to try their hand on. The injunction obtained against the beef trust is evidently worthless, as far as protecting the people from its exactions is concerned. Since the injunction was obtained meat has been higher than before the legal proceedings were commenced.

The trouble with President Roosevelt is that he is trying to run with the hare—the people—and with the hounds—the trusts.

Does anyone believe that if the President was really intent on stopping the plundering of the people by any of the great predatory trusts, that under his orders the Attorney General could not find a way to do it and do it quickly? Only two efforts have been made to protect the people and those in only a half-hearted way. As long as Knox was Attorney General, nothing else could have been expected, for his selection by the great trust magnates of Pennsylvania to succeed Quay in the United States Senate is positive evidence that the trusts feel very kindly to him for his forbearance and rewarded him accordingly.

If President Roosevelt was really intent on bringing a few sample big trusts to book, how easy and quickly it could be done. Not only the beef trust, but the coal trust, the Standard Oil trust, the steel trust, the sugar trust, in fact any of the big bad trusts would soon cease their plundering as far as combining and restraining trade is concerned if the following section of the anti-trust law was enforced:

"Section 2. Everyone who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court."

The whole law will be found in the 26th volume of the United States Statutes at Large, page 209, and can be examined at any law library. It created seven different crimes relating to interstate, foreign or territorial trade or commerce, punishable by a penalty not exceeding $5,000, or one year's imprisonment, or both, by providing that every person who shall make (1) a contract in restraint of such trade, or (2) engage in a combination in form of a trust or otherwise, or (3) in a conspiracy in restraint of such trade, or (4) monopolize, or (5) attempt to monopolize, or (6) combine, or (7) conspire to monopolize such trade shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, to be punished as stated.

There would be no delay in gathering evidence against at least two trusts. The evidence against the beef trust and the coal trust is in the archives of the Department of Justice, and the names of those who could be summoned as witnesses are also known.

The advantage of proceeding under Section 2 of the anti-trust law is that the United States Courts are always open to criminal prosecution, and the trust magnates could be indicted and tried without delay.

Trust magnates in jail, with the fear of further prosecution, would at once break up their unlawful combinations. There would still remain the protection they receive under the Dingley tariff law, which prevents competition from outside and allows them to plunder the consumers through high prices. Of course no relief can be expected from Roosevelt from that source. He believes with the Republican majority in Congress, and as the Republican national platform declares: "We insist upon the maintenance of the principles of protection."

There you have it. Protect the trusts and corporations in every way. Protect the trust magnates from the law, especially made to punish them. Protection to the few at the expense of the many is the Alpha and Omega of modern Republicanism.

The White House Reorganized.

When President Roosevelt had warmed up his predecessor's seat for a while there was a kitchen cabinet council held, and it was determined to reorganize the White House. It was too old-fashioned, and did not have the facilities for entertaining that modern progress and a strenuous President required. It was agreed that the people who visit Washington and are intent on sightseeing should, when they came to the White House, not be allowed to enter at the main entrance, but only through the basement. As one of the kitchen cabinet said, the basement was good enough for the common people any way.

Congress was ordered to make the necessary appropriation and did appropriate about half a million dollars for "the improvements." A trust architect named McKim was employed under the direction of the President, for Congress had authorized Mr. Roosevelt to personally expend the money, and the work began and was rushed to completion. All the grand old rooms were gutted, the historical pictures of the early Presidents were too old fashioned and were relegated to the basement and portraits of the Roosevelt family were installed in their place. Washington, the father of his country, was turned to the wall for a time, and Adams, Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson did not any more look down from their historic places.

The Daughters of the American Revolution protested at this desecration, and public opinion, urged on by their patriotic ardor, forced President Roosevelt to order some of the portraits replaced in the state rooms, but to this day most of them remain in the basement.

So much was said about the matter that many speeches were made in Congress about the extraordinary waste of the public money and the lack of regard by the President for the portraits of the Revolutionary fathers. The dislike of President Roosevelt for the early Presidents was shown up by Hon. Malcomb Patterson in a speech delivered at the last session of Congress, in which he quotes from the "Life of Thomas H. Benton" and other works of President Roosevelt. Probably the opinion there expressed by the President led him to order those portraits banished to the lower regions of the White House.

We are living in strenuous times nowadays.

American Shipping.

We have just one line of Atlantic steamships flying the American flag, and that belongs to the ship trust. One of the vessels, the St. Louis, broke down on her late voyage to New York and the president of the steamship trust—an Englishman—has ordered her to be sent to Ireland or England for repairs. The labor unions and the Marine Trade Council have protested that it is dangerous to her crew to have her cross the ocean in her disabled condition, and cite the provisions of Section 4453, of the Revised Statutes, to show that the government officials should not allow the vessel to sail. The owners say it is cheaper to repair the vessel on the other side, and they would have doubtless risked vessel and crew if the labor unions had not protested. No wonder we cannot build up a merchant marine, with our sole Atlantic line run by foreigners discriminating against this country. Yet our government pays a large subsidy for carrying the mails to the American line, but it does not seem to aid our ship yards. If the Republican program for a larger ship subsidy is forced through Congress, from appearances, the English will gobble it, although they will have to allow the stars and stripes to fly over the ships.

The Old Home Hand.

'Tis Old Home Week in Hebron, Ned,
where they keep open doors,
A mining camp my prison here, a Western city yours.
O'er stream and mead they homeward
speed, tho' we our steps must stay;
And I sit thinking here of you, and keeping holiday.

From west and north and south they
come, one magnet for them all;
Where'er the scattered children are they
hear the mother call.
New England by the seaside or New
England on the hills,
They wander wide, yet with her pride
their bosom fondly thrills.

Mind you the brook, the valley, the
school house where they'll meet;
The woods, the pond, the pasture hill, the
staid old village street.
The West is big and lonesome, and we
are too far away
From the dear host, those we love most,
who gather there to-day.

That aged figure, bent and gray, whom I
in fancy see,
Reviewing old familiar scenes, once part
of you and me;
He would remember us, the boys whose
ways he tried to mend.
The Master then we named him, we
should call him now the friend.

The lads we played and hunted with, the
girls, too, will be there,
A spell laid on their spirit and a surcease given to care;
While strange will be the light they see,
the deepened lines they trace,
Reminders of the fleeting years, in many
a dear old face.

The West is big and lonesome, Ned; the
fortunes which we seek
Look poor and cold beside the gold they'll
quarry in Home Week.
I hear the voices calling and the friendly
eyes I see,
The old home hand across the land
reached out to you and me.
—Youth's Companion.

Mess System on a Man-of-War.

The messing on board a big man-of-war is as complex and complete as the table service of a big hotel. The modern war-ship with its five or six hundred persons on board, must be a floating hotel and storehouse in itself. Every vessel of the navy is required by the regulations governing the navy, to have a general messing system. The enlisted men on ship are divided into squads of about twenty each, forming a mess. Chief petty officers and officers' servants are not included in this division. Every mess has one or two petty officers at its table, who fare like the men. Every mess has its special messman who brings the food from the galley and serves it at the table. It is also the messman's duty to see that the messtable and messgear are clean and in order. The messes on board ship are under the direct supervision of the commissary department, which is under the control of the pay officers.—Gunston's Magazine.

The Theatrical Super Trust.

The "super's" salary ranges all the way from twenty-five cents to a dollar a performance, but is generally about three dollars and fifty cents a week. His chance of promotion was formerly rare, though of late years a man with talent stands a very fair show of climbing. There are several well-known actors who began as supers and they are always pointed out by the rest of the profession (super) as shining examples, but for everyone who succeeds, hundreds fail.

In olden times it was the custom in heavy productions to have six or eight men represent a vast concourse of people; then they gradually increased the number until sometimes a hundred were used at one time. It was at this period that the "super" entered the dramatic field. It was then that the "ads" in the papers for "supers" began to make their appearance, and nothing in the "Help Wanted" column was so well responded to. A call for fifteen men invariably brought a hundred and fifty, in all stages of dilapidation.

When a manager needs "supers" nowadays he simply goes to the 'phone and calls up the agency handling them, states how many and what kind he wants, and the agency fills his order.

For example, suppose the manager of a large production requires:

"Two old men with full beards, six middle-aged Frenchmen, one Japanese with long drooping mustache, twenty well-built young man." He rings up the extra people's bureau and gives these items; and the agency, after selecting as many as they have on their books, sends out trained assistants to procure the rest.—Leslie's Monthly.

ALL FOR HAROLD.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuddleston try not to spoil Harold, but they are willing to sacrifice their own pleasure at any time to give him a treat that he will "remember when he grows up." They planned a treat lately, but, as the story is told in the Brooklyn Eagle, the outing will never figure in Harold's reminiscences of his happy childhood.

The circus was in town, and Mrs. Fuddleston said they ought to take Harold; a child thought so much of such things, and he was old enough now to appreciate it.

Mr. Fuddleston agreed. "I will try to take him to-night," he said, resignedly.

"I shouldn't think of letting you go alone with him!" exclaimed Mrs. Fuddleston. "That is asking too much of you, dearest. I will go along to relieve you of some of the care. I shouldn't ask you to go at all, but it is hardly the thing for me to go without you."

"Certainly not," said Mr. Fuddleston, chivalrously. "But the little chap mustn't be deprived of the pleasure, even if it is rather of a bore to us."

In the afternoon Mrs. Fuddleston's two sisters dropped in, and Mrs. Fuddlestone told them, with a sigh, that they were going to the circus that evening on Harold's account.

"Oh, my dear!" said Sister Jane. "Of course he will enjoy it, but he will be a dreadful care to you and Jack. I know you will have a headache to-morrow to pay for it. I think I shall just go along to relieve you. Now don't say a word, dear! I'd much rather do it than stay at home thinking of you wearing yourself out watching that boy alone."

"So should I," put in Sister Margaret, "and I am going, too. He will be so excited that it will be all the three of us can do to hold him down."

Mrs. Fuddleston looked at her with gratitude. "Well, then," she said, "come here for dinner and we'll get an early start. I should hate to have Harold miss a single thing."

At his office that day Mr. Fuddleston happened to speak to his two partners about the treat he was going to give to his little boy.

"My stars!" one of them exclaimed. "I'd like to go along just to see the little chap enjoy it."

"So should I," said the other. "I'd rather be horsewhipped than go to the circus with grown folks, but it's a circus in itself to watch a boy at such a show."

So it came about that three men and three women sat down at Fuddleston's table that evening for an early dinner. When it was nearly time to go Mr. Fuddleston asked his wife if she had told Harold.

"No; I thought it would be best to give him a surprise," she answered.

Just then one of the partners looked out of the window. "Why, it's raining!" he said.

This was serious. Aunt Jane at once grew concerned over the risk of taking Harold out in the night air when it was raining.

"What do you think, my dear?" the fond father asked of his wife.

"Why, of course, if it is going to be a rainy evening it would never do to take him."

Then the other partner peered through the window and said it looked pretty bad; not a mere shower, he thought, but the beginning of a storm.

"I shouldn't take any risk, Julia," said the other sister.

"It's lucky you didn't tell Harold!" said the junior partner.

"Where is he?" asked Mr. Fuddleston.

"Upstairs with the nurse," answered Mrs. Fuddleston.

"Well," said Fuddleston, decidedly, "we won't take any chances. Besides, my ticket is for a box, which only seats six people.

So little Harold was left at home, and six adults, instead of two, sacrificed their entire evening that he might not run the risk of getting wet and catching a cold.

CITY MAN OUT-OF-DOORS.

Vacation Habit Means Improvement in Public Health and Happiness.

A general and killing absorption in the business of life was once the accepted theory of American activity. It is true that there is still tremendous stress shown by Americans in the pursuit not only of their business vocations but of their social avocations. Yet the business man's summer vacation is getting to be more and more an accepted institution. He manages to get longer periods of complete rest and recreation, and he contrives, moreover, to seize upon any number of half holidays and over-Sunday outings, especially in the warmer months. When he can control his time he gives greater portions of it than ever before to horseback exercise and to golf and kindred sports. The business man's family, instead of being satisfied, as of old, with a few weeks in a crowded hotel by the sea or in the mountains, spend the whole summer in the country, as boarders in hotel or farmhouse, or as dwellers in a country place of their own, modest or sumptuous in accordance with their means and taste.

The city man's modern discovery of the country and his increasing use of it in the summer months has been a subject of comment now these many years. There has been discussions of its effect upon the city people themselves, and upon the country people into whose communities they enter; of its effect upon manners and morals; of its economic bearings and its relation to the abandoned farm problem, and of the influence upon the nation of the great mingling of people from various parts of the country.

With all this search for recreation and health, what with Westerners going East and Easterners going West, with Northerners going South and Southerners going North, summer and winter; with all this search for the opportunity to fish and shoot, or to enjoy social pleasures; with all this interchange of national advantages (for any and every climate can be found in the United States), one may look for an improvement in the public health and happiness, as well as for a dissemination of a knowledge of our own people and of our own country which ought to be decidedly conducive to an intelligent patriotism.—Century.

It is surprising how young a man is when his folks decide that he is too old to be allowed to spend his money, and how old another man is when his family think he is still young enough to be earning it.

Red hair is not a bar to good looks. But no hair at all is