

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROBEVATER, EDITOR.

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6. Sunday Bee, 20,350	21. Sunday Bee, 20,350
7. Sunday Bee, 20,350	22. Sunday Bee, 20,350
8. Sunday Bee, 20,350	23. Sunday Bee, 20,350
9. Sunday Bee, 20,350	24. Sunday Bee, 20,350
10. Sunday Bee, 20,350	25. Sunday Bee, 20,350
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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 29th day of November, 1904.

(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Residents of Kentucky are praying for rain. The crop of winter rye must be in danger.

The report of the treasurer of the state committee shows that the committee is only \$2,433.31 in the hole. It might have been worse.

Those Dakota farmers who are engaged in capturing jackrabbits for Frenchmen may find that they have been engaged in chasing moonshine for some practical joker.

The Omaha fire department seems to be doing quite well as it is. It manages to eat up the entire fire fund and more, too, on its present scale. Why then should it be enlarged?

Japanese are said to have carried another hill near Fort Arthur. If a census of the hills around that devoted town were taken, one might be able to make a prediction as to when the islanders will reach the citadel.

By deciding against the proposition to use funds to erect a second naval college Russian nobles probably decided that those officers graduated by the existing institution hardly repay the expense and trouble of their education.

Brigadier General Story complains that the United States neglects its field artillery. He must admit, however, that for a neglected branch of the service the artillery has spoken to good effect every time it has been called upon.

Rev. Ira E. Hicks is making a counter attack upon Dr. Willis H. Moore's objection to "long range weather forecasts" and while the argument continues the elements are fooling the prophets whenever they please to do so.

Tom Watson predicts that Bryan will be the candidate of the democratic party for president in 1908. But those who have been waiting for the fulfillment of other predictions of Mr. Watson will risk no money on the strength of the prognostication.

Now that it is a feasible office to wear a hat in any public place of amusement in Omaha the same code of theater etiquette may be expected to be enforced in the orchestra music room as in the thespian halls of grand opera and Shakespearean tragedy.

The woman banker of Ohio whose speculations have started New York is now in a hotel in that city. Had she been a man she would have been in Canada by this time rather than in a sickbed. Yet there are those who maintain the equality of the sexes in every respect.

Those Russian nobles who have decided to devote a large sum of money to the education of the villagers may only be guided by that "enlightened selfishness" the country heard so much about a few years ago. An ignorant peasantry is more to be dreaded than an intelligent one.

The Japanese Diet is open, but the dispatches do not tell how many of the new members were their office to honors gained upon the field of battle, although it is impossible to think of a new congress under the circumstances controlling Japan in which men had not been lifted by their shoulderstraps.

The Sioux City Journal remarks that Omaha has reached "that stage of wickedness that it has been enabled to pull off a law and order meeting." The strange part of it is that Omaha has been redeemed repeatedly every few months by imported revolutionaries and evangelists who have successively rescued its inhabitants from an impending fate too horrible to describe.

## A CALL FOR ECONOMY.

There is a very general sentiment that congress should exercise judicious economy in appropriations at the coming session and it is probable that this will be urged by both the president and the secretary of the treasury. Indeed it is announced that Secretary Shaw will in his report point out the necessity of going slow in the matter of appropriations for the next fiscal year and in this he is doubtless in accord with the president. Unquestionably there is room for a curtailment in the expenditures of the government and as the treasury deficit for the present fiscal year is now about \$20,000,000 the expediency of reducing expenditure wherever it can be done without impairing the efficiency of the public service is obvious.

In what directions economy may be wisely applied cannot be indicated offhand and the task of pruning department estimates is not so easy as the average citizen may suppose. Every head of a department is likely to persistently urge that the appropriations he asks for are imperatively required for the proper carrying on of the work of the department and the pressure from this source is always very strong. It rarely happens, however, that these department demands are fully complied with by congress and in view of the fact that expenditures are now in excess of receipts it is safe to assume that no exception will be made at the coming session. It can be regarded as reasonably certain, for instance, that the heavy appropriations which it has been stated will be recommended by the Navy department will not be allowed, while it is also quite probable that the large amount which it is expected will be urged for river and harbor improvements will be materially reduced.

Speaker Cannon has always been an earnest advocate of judicious economy in public expenditures and the chairman of the house committee on appropriations, Representative Hemenway of Indiana, is in full sympathy with the speaker. They will doubtless be able to prevent excessive appropriations so far as the house is concerned, but the senate is usually less inclined to practice economy than the lower branch, so that what the house may do in the direction of economy may not be approved by the upper branch. With the president and the secretary of the treasury, however, urging economy, it would seem a safe conclusion that both houses of congress will give heed to their admonition. It is obvious that unless this is done the deficit for the next fiscal year will be very large and a condition may be created necessitating an increase of internal taxation. It is needless to say that this would be most unfortunate both in an economic and in a political way. Increased taxation would be a drawback to prosperity and inevitably it would cause a strong popular resentment toward the party in power. Every consideration favors careful economy in federal expenditures.

## BRITISH TARIFF REFORM.

It is said that the triumphant election of President Roosevelt has strengthened the cause of tariff reform in England and it is not at all surprising that such is the case. The London correspondent of the New York Tribune observes that if the American people had shown any lack of faith in the policies which the republican party represented, the free traders would have been overjoyed and liberal speakers would have pointed the moral that England must stand by Cobdenism with unflinching loyalty. As there is no evidence that any of the countries having protection are prepared to sacrifice the interests of their working people by abandoning that policy, the reformers in England are returning to their attack upon free trade with increased ardor. The Chamberlaines are telling the supporters of the existing fiscal policy that they are begging the question when they assert that the weight of authority is on their side and point out that when it is claimed that the United States would not have been less prosperous under free trade than under protection the burden of proof rests with those who make this claim.

There is no doubt that the overwhelming verdict of the American people in favor of maintaining the protective principle will not only exert a great influence upon public opinion in England and strengthen support of the fiscal reform for which Mr. Chamberlain is contending, but will also make stronger the adherence to protection in Germany and France. Whether or not this will be to the ultimate advantage of this country is a question which time must determine.

## LITTLE LEGISLATION EXPECTED.

A considerable number of senators and representatives are already in Washington and it is said that the general opinion among them is that very little legislation, outside the regular appropriation bills, will be enacted at the coming session. It is generally conceded that there will be a river and harbor bill passed carrying a sufficient sum to meet all immediate requirements, and in view of the fact that this measure carries appropriations of equal interest to democrats as well as republicans, it is not expected to take up much time in the house and will probably be ready for the consideration of the senate before the holiday recess.

As to what legislation other than appropriation bills may be considered will depend to some extent upon the recommendations of the president in his annual message. It is not unlikely that there are some matters which he regards as of such pressing importance as to call for action by the present congress and if so they will undoubtedly receive consideration. It appears to be assured that so far as the questions of tariff and the currency are concerned they will be left for the next congress, which may be called in extra session shortly after the beginning of the next administration.

istration to consider tariff revision. If report is correct the president thinks there ought to be further currency legislation, but of course nothing can be done at the short session. There will be business enough for congress during the period from December 5 to March 4, with the usual two weeks taken out for the holiday recess, but the deliberations do not promise to be of extraordinary interest.

## PUSHING THE FIRE LIMIT.

The fire department has always been Mayor Moore's pet hobby and his plea to the city council for an additional appropriation of nearly \$25,000 to enlarge the department and an extension of the fire fund limit from \$125,000 to \$225,000 is unquestionably made in sincere earnestness, but we doubt whether it will be convincing upon the taxpayers who would have to foot the bills.

Omaha is now spending more money upon its fire department than upon any other department of the city government and the limit of the fire fund has been pushed by one legislature after another, each time with the assurance that it would cover all legitimate demands, only to be followed almost immediately by overdrafts and overlaps. The estimated overlap in the fire fund for the present year is \$18,175, notwithstanding express provisions of the charter forbidding overlaps and barring transfers to place out from other funds.

According to the mayor's communication to the council, the chief of the fire department has prepared a request for an appropriation of \$107,000 for the fire department for the coming year, or more than \$70,000 in excess of the charter limit. The erection of new fire houses has been made the basis for the demand for new equipment and the purchase of fire apparatus prepared the way for demands for more men and officers for additional fire companies—all working together as an endless chain draft upon the municipal treasury.

Omaha wants effective fire protection by a well-manned and well-equipped fire department. It is willing to pay fair salaries and to exact only reasonable service, but there is no good reason why the whole city government should be subordinated to this one department. The council should go slow about anticipating charter changes to validate the overlaps, because the legislative delegation will be expected to authorize no increase that is not absolutely necessary.

In resisting the encroachments of a dangerous press clipping bureau, Colonel Thomas H. Tibbles is entitled to the encouragement and support of every liberty-loving citizen of the land. By sending Mr. Tibbles a few complimentary newspaper notices the clipping bureau conspirators inveigled him into giving an order for all the printed references that might come under its scissors-wielders' hands, and as a result 1,432 items of notoriety were transmitted by Uncle Sam's mail carriers to Mr. Tibbles' postoffice box. The clipping bureau has the audacity to ask payment at the rate of 5 cents per notice, whereas Mr. Tibbles evinces an unwillingness to settle the whole account for more than \$5, or at the rate of a little more than three for a cent. We have no doubt that the quality of the clippings progressed from the time his order was given to the press bureau and that Mr. Tibbles' appraisal is, if anything, in excess of their real worth. At any rate, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and the clipping bureaucrats may as well be given to understand now as later that they have overstepped the constitution and the laws. The next populist platform will surely contain a plank for national ownership of press clipping bureau and a service of newspaper bouquets to every patriot at the expense of the government without price and without limit.

Senator Dietrich's scheme for utilizing convict labor in the construction of the Panama canal will doubtless precipitate considerable discussion. It should be remembered that as governor Senator Dietrich evolved a scheme for the employment of convict labor on the digging of irrigation ditches with a view to giving them wholesome exercise without bringing them into competition with independent self-supporting labor. The present use to which convict labor is put, namely, the manufacture of brooms, barrels, boots and shoes, harness and articles of that description, interferes seriously with the free development of these industries, which would otherwise give employment to large numbers of thrifty working men at current wages. The convict labor problem has by no means had a satisfactory solution and if Senator Dietrich's proposition leads to something better than the present system it will at least accomplish some good.

The Lincoln Star takes up and reinforces for Lincoln The Bee's appeal for more stringent inspection and regulation of the storage and sale of explosives and inflammables within the city of Omaha. The capital city has had a number of disastrous experiences with explosions occasioned by confagurations in buildings where such materials were kept without the knowledge of the authorities. Dynamite, gun cotton, powder and explosive oils are more dangerous to the community than opium, arsenic, cocaine and other narcotic poisons, and the possession and sale of one ought to be as much controlled and safeguarded as the other.

The United States circuit court of California has decided that the railroads can, if they wish, put in a rate on through shipments from San Francisco to Omaha less than the rate for a shorter haul, stopping at an intervening point in this state, the case not being governed by the long and short haul clause on account of the possibility of water competition. If the court can figure out water competition in transcontinental traffic between the Pacific

coast and the Missouri river, it ought to be able to conjure up some similar pretext by which the local rates throughout Nebraska would be reduced by judicial decree.

The new circus license ordinance lessens the sliding scale of fees upon the price charged for admission tickets instead of the number of elephants and multiplicity of side shows, as formerly. It might be well, however, if this change is to be made, to specify a little more definitely whether the price of admission is the maximum or the minimum price. Circus managers are always looking out for the main chance, and if they could save a wad of license money by selling a few tickets at cut rates they would hardly be above it.

Aside from all technical argument over the sufficiency of the vote for the Iowa amendments, it should be safe to assume that the supreme court will be guided by the intention of the voter, and certainly no voter expected to amend anything other than the constitution of the state of Iowa by his vote on the propositions.

## Oh, Forget It.

Chicago Tribune.  
With a record of thirteen killed and nearly 300 injured, the foot ball season passes into history as a good second to the late fourth of July.

## Bait for Feeble Memories.

Chicago News.  
Though the Standard Oil officials may "welcome an investigation" as reported, it is not impossible that their memories will completely fail them when they are summoned to the witness stand.

## Note of the Knocker.

Minneapolis Journal.  
Nebraska cast over 5,000 socialist votes. The populist party has gone, but there are still farmers left who feel, when they think of the government, just as they do when the cow has stepped into the milk pail.

## Mississippi's Price Boar.

Louisville Courier-Journal.  
Mr. Vardaman's latest exposure of himself merely confirms the general opinion, based upon some of his previous performances, that Mississippi unfortunately has a governor who should be ignored by gentlemen when dealing with gentlemen.

## LONGEVITY AND TEMPERANCE.

Substantial Impetus to the Cause of Total Abstinence.  
Philadelphia Record.

The cause of the total abstinence is likely to receive a very substantial impetus from the life insurance companies. A few months ago an English company, which has been in business many years and which has kept its business with total abstinence and with moderate drinkers separate, announced that the longevity of the former decidedly exceeded that of the latter. This has been followed by the report that the subject, have reached the same conclusion and will offer cheaper insurance to total abstainers than to those who "take a little something when they feel like it." Conclusions of the actuaries of the leading life insurance companies will carry more weight with the public than the arguments and appeals of the temperance orators. Not all men are as careful of their habits as they know they ought to be, but the judgment of the insurance companies will make an impression upon men who are not influenced by the opinions of the more timid doctors, and the fact that their own general knowledge. While every man will admit that excessive drinking is deleterious, few will admit even to themselves that they are excessive drinkers. But the conclusion of English and American insurers, based upon long experience, that even moderate drinking detracts from existence, will make some impression upon all men who are not slaves of the drinking habit, and if the companies shall offer to insure the lives of total abstainers at lower rates than are charged to others, they will be backing their conclusions by the most convincing of all arguments, for "money talks."

It is increasingly common for the great corporations to make total abstinence, or something very near it, a condition of employment. There is little toleration in business for temperance and there is a growing suspicion that the great corporations, if this attitude of the great employers shall be supported by the insurance companies the money argument will accomplish for totalism more than all the appeals of the temperance societies.

## POLITICAL PALMS ITCHING.

Millions in the Irrigation Fund Attract Covetous Schemers.  
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The magnitude of the irrigation project contemplated by the government is well understood. The money to execute it is to come from the sale of public lands. More than \$20,000,000, all of which must be devoted to irrigation purposes, has been received from this source. This is to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the interior and the amount to be spent in each state has no relation to the sum received from the sale of lands within that state. For example, the proceeds of land sales in Montana can be spent in New Mexico if the secretary so directs.

Naturally the knowledge that such a vast sum is to be expended has caused an epidemic of itching palms among those patriots who cannot understand how or why it should be disbursed directly by the government without the intervention of middlemen who have so often profited by such transactions. It is intimated that a determined effort will be made to induce congress to provide salaried agents to have charge of the distribution of this money. As the irrigated districts must pay back within ten years the money expended for their improvement, and as there will thus always be a large fund for irrigation purposes, to be handled over and over again indefinitely, it is plain that if the plan to have these agents or commissioners appointed shall succeed there will be not only a substantial and probably needless swelling of the government treasury, but a possible opportunity for pickings and stealings while the cash is changing hands.

The men now in charge of the work are specially trained and carefully selected experts and there will be no difficulty in finding plenty more such if need shall arise. The law contemplated entrusting the work to just such men, and there can be no reason or excuse for violating its spirit by creating intermediate agencies in the shape of commissioners, who would in all probability be politicians and not much else. The trust of the public and the grafter is over so many departments of the public service that his intrusion in this new field will be bitterly resented. Probably the publication of the scheme will be sufficient to defeat it. In any event the president takes much peculiar interest in the irrigation project, which in a certain sense his own creation, that he will not be disposed to tolerate meddling by political lame ducks.

## WHO ARE THE AMERICANS?

Part Reply to the Criticism of an English Lawyer.  
Philadelphia Press.

If Sir Edward Clarke at the Thanksgiving banquet in London had simply been indulging in playful badinage when he criticized the title of "American" ambassador as an assumption, Mr. Choate would probably have retorted in kind. If Sir Edward was serious underneath his sarcasm, Mr. Choate, not wishing to make a contention, would naturally have turned to the only word, as he did. His negative answer treated the objection as intended.

And yet it is hard to believe that Sir Edward could seriously have meant to complain because the people and the ambassadors of the United States are described and described themselves as "Americans." The English lawyer will have to go back a long way in the history of his own country with his fault-finding. He will have to point his shafts at the greatest of English statesmen. When Lord Chatham thundered: "If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, I never would lay down my arms while I was engaged in a war on my shore," did he mean a Canadian or a Mexican?

Edmund Burke in his great speech on "Conciliation with America," delivered in 1775, showed that English commerce had grown as much from 1704 to 1775 as in all previous history. He pointed to Lord Bathurst, whose life spanned that period. He pictured the glow of that auspicious year as opening a vision before him, thus: "If amid these bright and happy scenes of domestic honor and prosperity, that angel should have drawn up the curtains and unfolded the rising glories of his country, and we were gazing upon the admiration on the then commercial grandeur of England, the genius should point out to him a little speck scarce visible in the mass of national interest, a small seminal principle rather than a small body, and should tell him: 'Young man, there is America, which at this time serves for little more than to amuse you with stories of savage men and uncouth manners; yet shall, before you taste death, show itself equal to the whole of that commerce which now attracts the envy of the world. Whatever England has been growing to a progressive increase of improvement, it is by the varieties of people, by succession of civilized conquests and civilizing settlements in a series of 1,700 years, you shall see as much added to it by America in the course of a single life!'

Don Burke drew that glowing picture did he by "American" mean Brazil or Peru? Sir Edward Clarke should pour his sarcasm on Chatham and Burke! Poor orators!—according to this new Daniel come to judgment they did not know how to use the term. There is the United States of Mexico, and they are Mexicans. There is the United States of Colombia, and they are Colombians. There is the United States of Brazil, and they are Brazilians. There is the United States of America, and why are they not the Americans?

## RAILROADS AS ARTFUL DODGERS.

Variety of Means by Which Laws Are Nullified.  
Chicago Tribune.  
When the railroads of the country find a law passed which prohibits a discrimination in freight rates between shippers "by any special rate, rebated, drawback, or other device," a law which intends that all shippers shall be equally favored by the railroads, what do they do? Do they faithfully observe the law both in letter and in practice, as loyal citizens of the country should do, and in case they think it unjust either prove it, or else they do the consequences? This query seems childish when the facts are known.

There are several methods used by the railroads to evade the law against rebates. One is the industrial railway, another is the private car line, a third is the fictitious damage claim. The first has been revealed by the Interstate Commerce commission. They are all ingenious, and it is difficult to tell which is the most clever method of law-breaking.

The industrial railway is in reality a truck owned by the favored shipper. He uses his own cars to haul his freight a mile or so to the connecting railroad and gets a division of the rate charged for hauling the freight to its destination. In Chicago some of the industrial roads get 20 per cent of the rate to the Missouri river. It is 50 miles to that point. They do not haul the freight the whole distance, but 1 per cent of the work and get 20 per cent of the compensation. This subterfuge gives them a switching charge of about \$12 a car, where the ordinary charge would be about \$2. The owner of the industrial road in this manner gets a rebate of \$9 a car, inasmuch as he is well profitable!

The private car line is a device by which the favored shipper forwards his freight in his own cars and the railroads make him allowances for using his own cars instead of theirs. The railroads are said to be generous to a fault in the allowances they grant these private car owners.

The fictitious damage claim has been brought out recently in the inquiry into live stock rates. It was found that the favored shipper brought in a bill for damages to his stock while in transit, and the railroads were so taken aback and staggered by the overwhelming evidence against them that they forgot the customary practice of contesting all damages—especially damages for death and injury to human live stock—and paid the bills without protest.

## Description of the Army.

Springfield Republican.  
The annual report of General Chaffee, as chief of staff of the army, expresses unlimited satisfaction in the working of the new system of army organization, which has been in operation about a year and a half. For the present, little new legislation is needed for the army, according to the general. There is the same old problem of desertions, but that evidently is beyond reach. A certain proportion of enlisted men are sure to desert each year, and no amount of punishment seems to have a deterrent effect.

## Cutting Out the Handshake.

Portland Oregonian.  
Handshaking of a president is a nuisance, a bore, a hardship and a danger; and it seems to have been properly omitted for the ceremony of the reception to President Roosevelt at St. Louis. If the president inaugurates during his present term a needed reform by declining to shake hands at any public reception, he will be sustained by sentiment. The popularity of the handshake is not necessarily lasting, anyway.

## GOSSIP ABOUT THE WAR.

Men and Measures Conspicuous in the Struggle.  
A late issue of Engineering gives detailed information about the recently completed link in the Transiberian railway around the south end of Lake Baikal. The purpose of the line is to avoid the delays incident to the ferry service across a body of water frequently swept by storms and covered with ice four months of the year. The new section is 161 miles in length, but the most difficult work was required between stations known as Baikal and Kulituk, which are fifty-three miles apart. This part of the route was chosen from several that had been surveyed because it had no steep grades. The quality of the rock to be cut seemed more satisfactory than that elsewhere, and a piece of road previously built from Irkutsk to Baikal could be utilized. Otherwise thirty or forty miles of track would have been wasted.

Along the shore from Baikal to Kulituk the mountains rise abruptly to a height of from 800 to 1,200 feet, and in places the cliff is absolutely vertical. In some places the mountains are so high that the most difficult work was required to get the line through. The route was chosen from several that had been surveyed because it had no steep grades. The quality of the rock to be cut seemed more satisfactory than that elsewhere, and a piece of road previously built from Irkutsk to Baikal could be utilized. Otherwise thirty or forty miles of track would have been wasted.

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However, the all-rail line is of great value in expediting military supplies, but the ferry service will be continued as heretofore, so that a break in one will not block transportation to the front.

"There are certain features of the Japanese army which are wholly distinctive and which separate it from all the armies of the world," says a writer in Leslie's Weekly. "An invitation to a band concert at headquarters is a function so little indulged in by the Japanese and so palpably a foreign innovation—brought home this train of reflection with especial force. In attempting to analyze the subject, some of the factors seem to be these: There is no paucity of war; there are never any ostentatious effects. No flaunting of flags, no parade, no display of martial display. Quite, sober, serious, the general no more conspicuous—except for a fine dapple-gray horse—than the cavalry trooper; the colonel of foot is modestly dressed as the private in his ranks. A modern army, run on plain, business principles; no spectacular demonstrations; no dare-devil, hair-raising taking of chances with the enemy, but a grim, silent and stealthy preparedness, to take advantage of the slightest false move on the part of the adversary. No sporting spirit; always meet your enemy two, three, four to one, if possible, and overwhelm him. And, when the time comes to die in the attack, sacrifice your life as dearly as possible, making use of every bit of cover, but die uncomplainingly."

Field Marshal Oyama, who is in command of the Japanese armies in Manchuria, was once a pupil in the Temple Hill school at Genesee, N. Y., and Walter G. Fairbank, one of Genesee's leading residents, remembers Oyama and relates many amusing experiences of the young Japanese, whom he describes as an undisciplined boy of 15, heavy set, but bright-eyed and keen-witted. "I am perhaps the first man who saw Oyama under fire," said Mr. Fairbank. "The other day, one Saturday morning a crowd of students started afoot for a peach orchard belonging to 'Tom' Campbell, which was a favorite place with the boys. While climbing a fence Oyama was the last over. Suddenly Mr. Campbell appeared with a shotgun. He took aim at Oyama and fired a charge of rock salt into his body. Oyama stood the pain stoically as one of the fortunes of war to be encountered when raiding peach orchards."

The money value of the Russian fleet now speeding toward the east of war is quite large. Some idea of its cost may be obtained from the following table:  
Seven battleships, \$4,500,000.....\$45,000,000  
Two armored cruisers, \$1,000,000.....20,000,000  
Six protected cruisers, \$2,500,000.....15,000,000  
Twelve destroyers, \$200,000.....2,400,000  
Nine auxiliary cruisers, \$200,000.....1,800,000  
Two repair ships, \$500,000.....1,000,000  
Three colliers, \$500,000.....1,500,000  
Hospital ship, \$200,000.....200,000  
Total.....\$87,900,000

Apparently Marshal Oki is the most admired of the Japanese generals. A letter to him in a mail bag captured by General Baileys' command is following:  
"When our awe-inspiring commander, for the first time inspected our battalion the new men shook with fear, thinking he could see into their hearts. But the general dismounted from his horse and talked to the men, giving advice to the youngest. He tasted our food, examined our coats and ordered us to be given new boots. Now that we have fought under his renowned leadership we fear no defeat."

Field Marshal Oyama is not much of a beauty, but he is a good deal of a man. Once was the judge advocate of the Japanese army and well known for his justice. He attended a ball at Tokio one night and was standing near a door when a European woman of unusual beauty passed him. He watched her for an instant, and then he turned and said, "What a lovely woman." The woman heard him, turned, recognized him and said, "What an excellent judge."

Consecrated New Bishop.  
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Father Cornelius Vandeven was today consecrated bishop of Natchitoches.

## A MATTER OF HEALTH



## PERSONAL NOTES.

O'Donovan Rossa has arrived in Ireland his twenty years' exile from that country having expired.

Miss Helen Gould unveiled a bronze tablet in the West Side Young Men's Christian association building, New York City, on Saturday night last, entitled, "Washington at Valley Forge," which was presented by John J. Clancy.

W. R. McKee, who recently celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday at Terre Haute, Ind., was for twenty-five years president of the Vandalla railroad. In the twenty-five years of his presidency the road never killed a passenger.

Mrs. Pauline Steinmetz, described as the most prominent Jewess of Toledo, O., and a great favorite with the late Mayor Sam Jones, has been elected to the city's school board. She ran 709 votes ahead of her ticket and her plurality was about \$300.

J. Adam Bede has been talking about the Roosevelt landslide. "I once asked a Montana conductor," he says, "why his train was two days late, and he told me that half a mile of the scenery had fallen down. That's what happened a few days ago."

James Jeffrey Roche, the author, is a very amusing story teller. One of his friends thus identified him to an unknown admirer: "If you see two men sitting together, and one of them is all broken up laughing, the other one is James Jeffrey Roche."

Copenhagen has lost its most prolific novelist by the death of Louis de Moulins. He used to write half a dozen stories at once. Many of them were printed in the Danish Review, and he is said to have been bound by contract to furnish at least five murders in each story.

Judge Charles Field of Athol, Mass., is the oldest member of the bar in New England and the oldest judge in the United States who is at present exercising full judicial functions. Although 90 years old, Judge Field sits on his court bench almost every day, either at Athol or Gardner.

## POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

If a man's pipe could tell all the meditations it has shared with him they would make his wife's hair stand on end.—New York Press.

Gerald—There's