

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1906.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them.

Russia will learn that it requires more than American war equipment to make its soldiers invincible.

France seems to think an elastic unwritten understanding with Great Britain better than a formal treaty.

Naturally the convicted land fraud men will appeal their cases. While they have money to pay the lawyers they may have hope.

Perhaps the best solution of the Moroccan situation would be to let Raisuli annihilate the sultan and then hang him for regicide.

Omaha's Christmas stocking was well filled despite the estimate that the city sent out \$10,000 worth of presents more than it received.

A new president has been elected in Ecuador, but the length of his term of office will not be known until returns are received from the insurgents.

And now we are sagely told that many holdups occur that are not reported to the police. Quite possible. Many holdups are also reported to the police that never occur.

Now that the right of a railroad to confiscate coal consigned to points on its lines is to be tested in court, the value of the product without power to move it may be ascertained.

Sir Horace Plunkett's remarks regarding Irish farmers seems to prove that in the matter of co-operation they are ahead of the Americans. Perhaps the inducement was stronger.

The letter carriers who deliver the Christmas gifts that come through Uncle Sam's mails do not have to be told that the country is experiencing an unprecedented era of prosperity.

In the Tennessee sheriff's case the supreme court of the United States has laid down a rule for contempt proceedings calculated to bring joy to the hearts of the "injunctive lawyers."

James Bryce is to be given a preliminary test as peace envoy at the Hague before being sent as ambassador to the United States. No doubt a delicate compliment to the peaceful desires of the president.

It is worth noting also that the express companies are not losing any money these days, and have good reason to oppose any change by which either the railroads or the postoffice would poach on their fields.

The lobby is said to be getting ready to do business at the old stand at Lincoln as soon as the legislature opens up. It may devote upon the legislature to do a little business calculated to put the paid lobby out of business.

The state of Nebraska has gotten along nicely with one federal district court ever since it was admitted into the union and the litigation has not yet reached the point where two courts and two retinues of court officers are needed.

The judges of the district court should not forget to grade the salaries of the county attorney's deputies when they come to fix their compensation for the coming year. There is no reason why the taxpayers should reward all these deputies alike when some of them do twice the work of others and are worth twice the money.

A VICTORY FOR PUBLICITY.

Seldom has there been a more forceful illustration of the effect of publicity than the announcement that one of the three Missouri subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil combination, the other two having already been consolidated, has decided to abandon business in that state as a result of Attorney General Hadley's prosecution under its anti-monopoly laws.

The decision appears to be not altogether and probably not mainly due to any specific legal penalty that might ultimately be inflicted, but it was admitted under oath by the president of the concern that the notoriety given its relations to the Oil trust had destroyed its business not only in Missouri, but also in Iowa and Illinois, from which it has already completely withdrawn.

The surrendering company was ostensibly independent and a competitor of the trust, which pretended independence was the very basis of the extensive patronage at first eagerly given to it by the public. When Attorney General Hadley instituted proceedings to discover its real relations most strenuous efforts were made to defeat his purpose.

But when at length the chief officials of the trust were driven to confess in open court that the concern was a mere dummy, owned absolutely and operated by the trust, the farce was played out and the public was placed in position to act intelligently.

The very policy of the trust thus exposed is signal testimony to the efficacy of publicity, for it was simply part of an elaborate scheme to keep its true character and doings in the dark, and it shows consummate subtlety that it should thus so long have contrived actually to thrive upon its own unpopularity. A great point for fair dealing has been gained by the exposure, if only the benefit in this particular case be considered, but an incomparably greater point in the far-reaching prestige of the state's victory through publicity.

THE GRAB FOR GOLD. The extraordinary increase of the production of gold is fully matched by the extraordinary strain of demand for gold for money use. There is today no great financial center in the world which is not either anxiously holding on to its gold stores or keenly competing for that of others or is restrained only by the injury to itself which would result from too great success in such competition.

With the cumulative effect of a series of years, in which the world's annual gold output has bounded upward, we thus still find the gold reserve proportion actually generally shrinking compared to the volume of credit built upon it. In all the commercial and industrial nations financial concern is now notably turning to the question how the gold reserve is to be strengthened, and even in Great Britain alarmist views are being more and more expressed. Hereafter a dearth of gold at one important credit and exchange center could ordinarily be relieved surely and in no long time from the surplus of others.

It is a plausible theory that the very increase in the yellow metal supply has universally stimulated enterprise and demand for it as a credit basis, and that the certainty of its continued production on an increased scale in the future has resulted in eagerly competitive discount beyond reason. But while the supposition may offer a plausible explanation of the present situation, it in no wise relieves the strain nor points a practical way to escape in the future.

CONGRESSMEN AND FREE TRANSPORTATION. It is asserted that the provision of the new rate law inhibiting free transportation in interstate travel is being strictly observed, particularly with reference to the families, friends and dependents of congressmen and government employees.

Observers at Washington agree that never before have so many national legislators come to the capital unaccompanied by their families. The breaking up of the habit of bringing them there at the opening of the session and then returning home for the holidays and coming back for the remainder of the session is a fact too significant of one effect of the law to be overlooked.

The result will certainly tend to relieve the national legislature from a suspicion of undue corporation influence which was seriously impairing public confidence. The extent of the abuse can be more clearly appreciated now that the effects of the remedy are visible. And it should be an object lesson for the numerous state legislatures which are about to convene and of which most of the members besides are under pledges, express or implied, to apply in state jurisdiction the rule of the national law.

FOR FUTURE EFFECT. The verdict of guilty and the severe sentence imposed by the court martial on the officers of the Russian squadron signally defeated in the great naval battle of the Sea of Japan, which proved decisive in the war between Russia and Japan should be understood as for future effect. The charge against the admiral and his associates is based on his surrender of his ships without fighting to the end. Of course the time and need to surrender in battle is a question of discretion to be decided by the commander of any fighting force, but a cowardly surrender without sufficient justification has always been regarded as bordering on traitorous conduct and calling for severe punishment. Whether the Russian surrender to the Japanese was imperative or not, it devolves upon the Russian government from motives of self

preservation to make an example of the officers, even though tempered with mercy, in order to stiffen up the courage of the men still in its army and navy and to prevent similar surrenders on like pretexts in other emergencies like to come. In military and naval discipline summary action must frequently be taken, which would appear arbitrary if not unjust in civil life. That is involved in the very essence of war, and is the foundation of martial law as distinguished from the administration of justice through ordinary tribunals.

GRAZING LAND LEGISLATION. In his special message to congress urging revision of the land laws, President Roosevelt calls particular attention to the unsatisfactory condition of that part of the legislation on the statute books governing the grazing lands that still remain in the public domain.

Without suggesting any specific remedy, he nevertheless urges consideration of this problem and its speedy solution by the enactment of new laws on the subject.

The situation in the grazing land country, of which northwest Nebraska constitutes the larger part, has been acute for a number of years, but no adequate measures of reform have been presented commanding the united support of any large number of the different interests directly concerned. On the contrary, every bill that has been urged for lease or sale or transfer to the state of these lands has been opposed by powerful cattle corporations, whose owners apparently preferred to have no legislation, because they were then enjoying the use and benefit of these lands by virtue of their illegal fences without paying anything to the government, either as rent, as purchase money or as taxes.

The prosecution of the land fraud cases have gone far enough now to prove to all without distinction that there is no possible hope of restoring the old regime, under which the public grazing lands were appropriated by cattlemen, big and little, each to the extent to which they were able to maintain possession against all comers. The laws against fences are plainly to be enforced and the wily schemes to evade them by fraudulent land entries are no longer effective.

Conditions, therefore, should be ripe for the cattlemen and others in the grazing country to get together upon one or more alternative propositions for the disposition of these lands along practical lines. Whether this shall be in the shape of a leasing bill or a head tax proportioned to the number of cattle sent in upon the public lands, or a classification and outright sale of land not available for actual purposes of cultivation, will have to be determined. It may be impossible to get the attention of congress fixed at the present short session, but even so, it is not too early to move for procuring action at the succeeding session of congress.

The prosperity of the live stock industry is intimately interwoven with the prosperity of all the people of this state, and a successful readjustment that would remove existing obstacles in the way of the cattle business would be welcomed by all.

It is announced from Des Moines that Colonel Bryan will soon deliver there for the first time a new lecture which he has already arranged to repeat next summer at eighty-six Chautauque engagements. If, as is currently reported, Mr. Bryan receives a minimum, or even an average, of \$500 for each lecture to which an admission fee is charged, his income for the coming year is already assured. In this connection it is only fair to give simultaneous publicity to the statement made in the last number of Mr. Bryan's Commoner to the effect that he exacts no compensation whatever for political speeches and that "his campaign work is a source of expense to him rather than a source of profit; for his traveling expenses amount to considerable for each campaign and his income from lectures is cut off while he is at work in the campaign."

We rejoice to see prosperity smile upon any of our fellow citizens, and surely if the Chautauque business holds out at this rate Mr. Bryan's hope will be gratified "to make enough from his lectures and writings during a part of the year to enable him to devote the rest of his time to gratuitous service."

Some corroboration is at hand for The Bee's guess that the payment by the Burlington of its city taxes in Lincoln without protest for the first time in several years may be due to the fact that the amount in dispute is less than the \$2,000 needed to take it into the federal courts. The Union Pacific, which threatens to protest its city taxes in Lincoln, seems alone to have enough at stake to make the difference more than \$2,000.

Since the editor of the World-Herald visited London and sat in the spectacular gallery of the House of Lords he has become such an enthusiastic admirer of everything British that he wants our court judges to model themselves upon the British judges. Of course, this is a bid for Irish support.

The Water board declares its purpose to pursue the even tenor of its way. In the meanwhile the water company is also pursuing the even tenor of its way. The people who pay both the lawyers' fees and the water bills are the ones who have a rocky road to travel.

The beauty of autocracy is shown in the manifesto of President Diaz requiring the immediate repair of the break in the Colorado river or a forfeiture of

the franchise of the company responsible. President Roosevelt could make only a request.

With the supreme court of Illinois declaring that contracts for future delivery of grain cannot be enforced in court, speculation has again been placed on the basis of "honor."

Doing Quite Well, Thank You. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The railroads of the United States this year earned \$2,800,000,000 and increased dividends \$2,000,000. This showing disposes of the charge of "unfriendly legislation."

Happy in the Unfractured. Washington Herald. While Mr. Root was talking about those states which maintain vicious laws designedly enacted for the purpose of fostering trusts and oppressive monopolies, New Jersey tried to look just as unconcerned as possible.

The Hook Unloosed. Philadelphia Press. As long as the legislature had free power the railroad corporations could drive over the railroad or under the street, the constitution without getting caught at it. There are no passes now, and things are going to be different.

An Open Question. New York Post. The committee in charge of the Hudson-Fulton celebration voted yesterday to invite "the president of the United States and the surviving ex-president or ex-presidents." Another evidence that the third-term question is still open.

Tied at the Post. Baltimore American. The president went Poulney Higlow one better on his account. His trip to Panama-two days better, so far as the length of his stay was concerned, and several thousand words better so far as the length of his report was concerned.

A Toast to Laughter. Life. Here's to laughter, the sunshine of the soul, the happiness of the heart, the leaven of youth, the privilege of purity, the echo of innocence, the treasure of the humble, the wealth of the poor, the bread of the cup of pleasure; it dispels dejection, banishes blues and mingles melancholy; for it's the foe of woe, the destroyer of depression, the enemy of grief; it is what kings envy the peasants, plutocrats envy the poor, the guilty envy the innocent; it's the sheen on the silver of smiles, the ripple on the water's delight, the gleam of the gold of gladness; without it humor would be dumb, wit would wither, dimples would disappear and smiles would shrivel, for it's the glow of a clean conscience, the voice of a pure soul, the birth cry of mirth, the swan song of sadness.

JAPANESE MODERATION. An Exhibition of Common Sense and Self Control. Cleveland Standard. Japan is giving an exhibition of level-headedness and moderation which this country can ponder over with profit to itself. The island empire has made no threats and indulged in no bluster. The first manifestations of resentment among its people were so suppressed. It realizes the fact that the government at Washington is doing its utmost to correct the error committed by San Francisco, and the rulers of Japan are content.

Not only this, Japan has, without solicitation, removed a number of her ships from the United States in the near future, at the sacrifice of a certain amount of national pride. A squadron of her warships was to have stopped at San Francisco, early in the coming year, during the course of a training cruise. The route of the vessels has been changed so that it will not include this country.

Were the warships to visit San Francisco there is little doubt that the men on them would be insulted by the rowdy element of the city and an attempt might foolishly be made to subject the vessels to the same latter contingency they would, without question, be fully prepared, and what Japanese preparedness means the world knows well. Then the United States would have to make ample reparation and punish the offenders.

What would be the temper of the American people if some of their number were thrown out of educational institutions in Tokyo and others mobbed on the streets and their houses bombarded with stones? To put it mildly, the eagle would swoop. If a squadron of warships was on its way to Japan, would it be recalled? Not unless the president had the courage to disregard popular clamor.

And Japan is not afraid, either. It did not hesitate to fight Russia, with its immense military armaments, and its best military strongholds in the world close by.

A TEAPOT TEMPEST. Basis of the Japanese Teapot Proves Trifling. Chicago Chronicle. As the tumult and the shouting die it becomes unpleasantly apparent that the whole uproar over the San Francisco Japanese business has been the exaggeration of a small matter. There can be no doubt, however, that the report of the late Mr. C. Secretary McCall's report shows it.

A perusal of that document convinces the reader that while there may have been a principle involved in the school question, the excitement and uproar were out of all proportion to the importance of the issue. The San Francisco business has been a tempest in a teapot—a tempest which might have been and ought to have been stilled easily and quietly without being permitted to assume the proportions of an international incident.

The school incident was exaggerated, both in Japan and in this country, but especially in this country. Certain timorous and susceptible journalists and politicians jumped to the conclusion that we were upon the point of war with Japan and they reached the further conclusion that this country would be "licked." The hysteria and tremors which were evoked by the episode are by no means agreeable to contemplate. They are especially unpleasant because of the slightness of the foundation for them.

The situation in San Francisco arose from the pernicious activity of the small interests which have the city by the throat and which threaten to strangle it to death. The attack upon the Japanese school children was merely a phase of a general policy which comprehended hostility not only to the Japanese, but to Caucasians who do not acknowledge allegiance to organized tyranny disguised as labor unions.

That is unquestionably the source of the anti-Japanese movement in San Francisco. In Los Angeles and other California cities there is no antagonism to the Japanese because in those cities the trades unions are not in power. It follows, then, that all the excitement, all the anxiety of timid editors and all the fears of apprehensive politicians have been the result of the fact that a few labor bosses to make San Francisco a "closed town" by barring out workmen of all colors and races who do not wear the union label.

That is the last analysis of the whole hubbalooboo, and it is not exactly flattering to our national equities and self-confidence. It follows, then, that all the excitement, all the anxiety of timid editors and all the fears of apprehensive politicians have been the result of the fact that a few labor bosses to make San Francisco a "closed town" by barring out workmen of all colors and races who do not wear the union label.

CLEAN SWEEP OF GRAPTERS.

Senatorial criticism of the Interior department for suspending the sale of a portion of the public domain in Indian Territory, which a law of congress directed should be opened to settlement, becomes particularly interesting in connection with the operations of land grabbers in the southwest. The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun reports that Secretary Hitchcock is determined to make a clean sweep of government officials who are under suspicion of standing in with the grabbers in the territory. A malodorous condition of affairs exists there. The statement is made on the authority of a high officer of the department that Indian Territory harbors, in addition to many honest people, the most ingenious band of grafters ever organized in connection with a public domain.

"Loot is the watchword of these brigands," said the official. "They consider it perfectly proper to rob the Indians of their lands and their money and have conceived the idea that the Indian tribes were made to prey upon. Unscrupulous politicians are not the only offenders. Certain civilized Indians have violated the moral laws as well as the laws of the land."

The latest scandal to be disclosed in Indian Territory is that involving valuable tracts of land belonging to the Creek nation. Recently William Dudley Foulke, special investigator sent to the territory by President Roosevelt to investigate charges made, submitted his report to Secretary Hitchcock. It discloses that a little coterie in Muskogee and other towns of the territory have come into possession through fraud of valuable townsites and town lots. Whether government officials are involved cannot be learned for a certainty. This significant statement was made by an official at the Interior department.

"Unfortunately the statute of limitation will apply in these cases. The offenses were committed more than three years ago."

The charge was made, and is substantiated in the report of Mr. Foulke, that the frauds committed in connection with the Creek lands were planned and executed about as follows: Under the law governing the disposal of the Creek lands, town sites covering an area of four acres may be procured by individuals if they desire to erect a home and business houses on such tracts. The method is that individuals, from acquiring more than one lot through a number of persons, among them whites and "civilized" Indians, secured town lots aggregating in value something like \$5,000,000, or \$500,000. A better idea of values in the territory is given in the report, made upon the authority of a department officer, that certain tracts in Muskogee are worth \$300 a front foot. The grabbers, it is asserted, were enabled to get land to which they were not entitled under the law by employing dummy purchasers, who transferred title after the deal was closed. It is asserted that certain officials in the territory, or at least corporations with which they are connected, are in possession of Creek lands that were secured through fraud.

It is the purpose of the department officers to continue the investigation that was started by Mr. Foulke. Marshall L. Mott, attorney for the Creeks, was in conference with Secretary Hitchcock, Indian Commissioner Leupp and Mr. Foulke today. In the extended investigation Mr. Mott will be in charge of the interests both of the government and of the Creek nation. If it is found upon further inquiry that the statutes of limitation do not apply in the proceedings will be instituted.

A few days ago James Bixby, commissioner in charge of the Five Civilized Tribes, was summoned to Washington to what he has termed "a very important matter." Mr. Bixby will have an opportunity to explain certain of the transactions in the territory that were brought to the attention of Secretary Hitchcock by Mr. Foulke and Mr. Mott. There is reason to believe that Mr. Bixby will soon resign his office. Special investigator Foulke refused to discuss his work in the territory in relation to the scandal or to tell what his report to Secretary Hitchcock contained, but he was perfectly willing to talk about some of his experiences in the Indian Territory.

Investigators got a warm reception down there," he said. "On my arrival in the territory a number of narrow lanes were related in my presence for my special benefit. One story was told of how a government investigator after a few weeks in Muskogee had gone crazy from overwork and worry. Another was slugged and mysteriously disappeared. Still another was threatened and his property was taken away and he disappeared."

"When they see an investigator coming," continued Mr. Foulke, "they just laugh. Down there it is called the 'horse laugh.' I got it. All investigators who go there get it."

Mr. Foulke intimated that all sorts of odious and placed in the way of those who are sent to the territory to find out facts concerning charges of fraud in Indian matters, charges that come to Washington nearly every day in the week.

Heroic measures will undoubtedly be taken by Secretary Hitchcock to bring to an end the scandals that have developed in connection with the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes.

OVERDOING THE SQUEEZE. Short Weight Cheating in High Priced Food Products. Kansas State Board of Health has weighed and analyzed a number of creamery products and has found that all the butter packages examined are under weight, and most of them are inferior in quality. The shortage in weight and its adulteration are not great in any case, but they are enough to put the advantage always on the side of the manufacturers and against the consumers.

Now this showing would not be so serious but for the fact that butter prices are excessively high, and have been for a long time, and that makes it still more important is that the cheating here exposed ramifies trade in general to a very great extent. There are honest manufacturers and honest dealers, but there are many who are not. The only security the people have against cheating is the enactment and enforcement of state and city laws to supplement the national pure food legislation of the last session of congress. And any or all of these laws will, of course, be of no avail unless there are funds providing for inspection and prosecution.

It is certainly true that the consumers of this country should be given a square deal at the hands of grasping manufacturers and dealers. And in the end it is their own fault if they do not get a square deal.

Too Much of a Good Thing. Chicago Record-Herald. Latest estimates of John D. Rockefeller's income place it at \$20,000,000 a year, or \$10 a second. Think of the fate that would overtake him if by some strange chance it came to pass that his income were in the form of silver dollars which were thrown at his feet as fast as he was getting to them and that his only means of getting rid of them was by taking them up one at a time and tossing them as far as he could.

INDIANS AS HUMORISTS.

Boeton Transcript. Mr. Francis E. Leupp, the commissioner of Indian affairs, in his address at Harvard on Monday evening combated the view that Indians are solemn, serious-minded persons, without perception of humor or love of fun. On one occasion he found a reservation at which the Indians were overruling an amiable and conscientious superintendent, waking him up at all hours of the night, and breaking in upon him at meal times, with trifling affairs that could be attended to just as well in business hours. Mr. Leupp, when the time came, gave them a lecture on the courtesy they owed to the superintendent, or agent, as he is generally called, the commissioner saying that this officer needed time to sleep, time to eat, time to be with his family, and in somewhat eloquent climax, "some time for rest." Thereupon an aged Indian, of striking presence and great dignity, arose and interrupted the speaker with the explanatory statement: "The last agent that we had here never did anything but rest."

On another occasion an Episcopal bishop was traveling through the Navajo country accompanied by an Indian philosopher. The case on the bishop consulted his companion as to the best means of hiding a pocketbook, watch and other valuables in his possession. The Indian promptly ridiculed the idea that there was any necessity for doing this, bringing forward this convincing proof of the soundness of his recommendation: "There is a certain white man within 100 miles." Mr. Leupp thinks the Indian essentially honest as a people, in spite of all the legends to the contrary which linger in frontier settlements. He told of a bill in congress some years ago, backed by many philanthropic bodies, to appropriate \$200,000 for the relief of a tribe which was then in sore distress, through the failure of its crops. It had been reduced to the necessity of eating its ponies, which is an Indian's last resort. While the bill was pending two of the wise old leaders of the tribe wrote to Mr. Leupp urging him to use every effort to prevent its passage, saying that they preferred to endure their present sufferings rather than run the risk of pauperizing their young men. He knew of few other peoples in the world who would have this degree of ruggedness.

But perhaps Mr. Leupp's best story shows the emphasis which the Indian puts on politeness. It was customary at a certain reservation, when payments of tribal funds were to be made, for the superintendent to ask, as each Indian's name was called, if anybody had any claims against him, which could then be paid, or balance turned over. On such an occasion an elderly Indian put in a claim of \$7, to which the younger brave made no dissent. It was accordingly taken out of the allowance in the customary way. A few moments later the young Indian was called, and he stated a claim against the agency beating most unmercifully the man who had presented the \$7 claim. When he was called to account for his behavior he replied that the elder Indian had made a false charge against him; that no such amount had been due. "Why did you not say so?" asked the superintendent.

"What, tell him he is not telling the truth? It would have been so very impolite."

AT HIGH PRESSURE. Industrial Activity Considered Dangerous to the System. Indianapolis News. If ever there was the spectacle of a nation at high pressure, we Americans present it now. Senator Hanabrough of North Dakota is profoundly apprehensive of calamity to come from our superactivity. He is a student of the transportation problem, but he says the evil of working too hard, too rapidly and too long every day is not confined to railroad service; it extends to nearly every branch of business life. If we do not "let up," he believes that nervous prostration will become distinctly an American malady.

There is more in this protest than "hygiene." The child labor problem is a sign of its reality. In Providence, since the beginning of the autumn business season there has been a steady stream of parents and children at the city hall for certificates to permit the holders to accept employment without making the employers liable to prosecution. The mills of various kinds and the great jewelry establishments are running night and day to catch up with orders. Most of the applicants for permits are foreigners whose veracity as to the age of their children is very doubtful, and they are often denied. With all this the number of children that are kept at work owing to the pressure is so great that the need of stringent measures is felt. Here is the condition in only one manufacturing center.

Martin W. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission, says the whole country is in a state of congestion. Demand exceeds the present capacity of supply. In railroad work, for example, good service can be given up to the capacity. Let demand be 5 per cent more and there is an increased expense to the unit and more or less confusion and demoralization. It is the same, he goes on to say, with the individual. He can perform a certain task daily with satisfaction to all concerned, but if pressure—silent it may be and chiefly by circumstances—be allowed so that he be habitually required to do more than he ought, he falls inevitably into a state of diminished energy and discouragement and the unit of work is done at a greater friction and with less satisfaction. Mr. Knapp, United States labor commissioner, says Mr. Hanabrough and Mr. Knapp speak truly and that the same condition exists in machine shops as with railroads. The men have to keep up with the machine. Scarcity in the labor market he holds as the primal cause. This, however, begs the question. Everything is relative. If we cannot get a sufficient labor supply with our immigration of a million a year, serious thought should be given to the other end of the problem.

Our high pressure methods have been increasing for many years until they have gradually encroached on all life. It is hurried, hurry all the time. The subject is one that goes beyond its material aspects. It is eating into vitality and into the real or better development of the individual.

Lines to a Laughter. "Say," asked the first messenger boy, "got any peaches ter'wazy?" "Not any, 'cep 'ol' Dad's Revenge," replied the other. "Is it a long story?" "No, 'cept it's a long one. It's in two messages."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Miss Wise—Do you think master's illness will prove fatal? "E throws everything in the place."—Dumb Bells. Doctor—No, Jenkins. Those are not death throes.—Harper's Weekly.

Miss Wise—He's professor of classics out at the university. Miss Dumb—Yes, and he's a vegetarian, so Mr. Kladder tells me. Miss Wise—Did he really tell you that? Miss Dumb—He said he simply lives on Greek roots.—Philadelphia Press.

"Who is that strikingly handsome young woman?" asked the slightly deaf person. "That's Mrs. West," answered the other. "Putting his hand to his ear—He's 'Same thing.'—Chicago Tribune.

Rivers—What do you suppose becomes of all the fountain pens? Brooks—They are consigned, eventually, to the bottomless pit.—Chicago Tribune.

Hees—Yes, the engagement's off. He told her she ought to give up novels and read something more substantial; something that would improve her. Ben—Well? Ben—Of course, don't you see? The idea of a man intimating to his fiancée that she could be improved in any way.—Philadelphia Press.

UNUSING. Thomas Bailey Aldrich. As sweet as the breath that goes from the lips of the white rose, As pure as the air of the dawn, This glimmer of frosty nights, As wild as the winds that tear the curtains red from the sky, Is the song I have never sung.

In slumber, a hundred times I've said the enchanted rhyme, I've said it in my dreams, This gleam of a poem's fire, Of the interludic strains, Not even a note remains. I know by my pulses' beat It was something wild and sweet, and will my rest be strangely stirred By an unremembered word.

I strive, but I strive in vain, To recall the lost refrain. On some miraculous day Perhaps it will come and stay! In some unimagined spring I shall hear its voice, and sing The song I have never sung.

DEATH THINGS THE BANKS OF EMINENT CHURCHMEN.

Boeton Transcript. The death of Bishop McCabe of the Methodist Episcopal church, following soon after the death of Bishop Tigert of the Methodist church, South, and Bishops Nicholson and Seymour of the Protestant Episcopal church, indicates something of the strain that modern ecclesiastical and social conditions put upon episcopal officers, whether their fields of official service are diocesan or national. The death of Bishop Joyce, the serious illness of Bishop Fowler and now the death of Bishop McCabe creates a serious situation for the Methodist Episcopal church during the major part of the quadrennium which must intervene before the general conference can add to the episcopal board. It will throw an exceptional load on the bishops who are still in the harness, since the territory they have to cover is large, with the number of conferences increasing yearly, and most of them are elderly men. Had it not been for the general conference, which increased the number of bishops, or had it permitted the employment of bishops who had retired, there would have been no such burden cast upon the present board by the course of events.

PERSONAL NOTES. The sum of \$25,000 to erect a monument in Baltimore to Francis Scott Key, the composer of "The Star Spangled Banner," has been offered by Charles L. Marburg of that city, providing the city furnish a suitable site.

The youngest member of the Sixtieth congress will be Harry B. Wolf, who has recently been elected from the Third congressional district of Maryland. He has just passed his 26th birthday. Mr. Wolf began life as a Baltimore newshy.

Prof. Moissan, the inventor of artificial diamonds, has been awarded the Nobel prize for chemistry. Prof. Moissan invented an electrical furnace giving a temperature of 3,000 degrees. His invention of diamonds was severely challenged when it was first made known.

It has just been discovered that Gashwant G. Pandit, a very wealthy high caste Hindu and a protégé of the gawkier of Baroda, is working as a common laborer in an acid factory at Raocoo. N. D. Pandit, though said to be worth millions, works and lives as the other laborers do.

The model of a statue of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, ordered by the Ingersoll Monument association of Peoria, Ill., has been finished in clay in New York. It will be cast in bronze early in the spring and will be unveiled at Peoria on the anniversary of Colonel Ingersoll's death, on July 2.

A. A. Thatcher of Washington, D. C., has in his possession the anvil upon which the armor of Captain John Smith, the hero of the early English settlers in Virginia, was forged. This anvil was also used for forging some of the parts of the first temple built in Nauvoo, Ill. The date on the steel of the anvil is 1486, just 500 years ago.

An American citizen is a candidate for the Russian duma. He is Dr. Isaac A. Horwich, formerly of Washington, D. C., but who returned to his native country about two years ago to represent several papers prior to the breaking out of the Russo-Japanese war. He is well impressed by his familiarity with the government and institutions of a free country, having prevailed upon him to run for the next duma as an independent candidate from the district of Minsk.

INDIAN REVENUE. "Say," asked the first messenger boy, "got any peaches ter'wazy?" "Not any, 'cep 'ol' Dad's Revenge," replied the other. "Is it a long story?" "No, 'cept it's a long one. It's in two messages."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Miss Wise—Do you think master's illness will prove fatal? "E throws everything in the place."—Dumb Bells. Doctor—No, Jenkins. Those are not death throes.—Harper's Weekly.

Miss Wise—He's professor of classics out at the university. Miss Dumb—Yes, and he's a vegetarian, so Mr. Kladder tells me. Miss Wise—Did he really tell you that? Miss Dumb—He said he simply lives on Greek roots.—Philadelphia Press.

"Who is that strikingly handsome young woman?" asked the slightly deaf person. "That's Mrs. West