THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
George B. Tzschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of April, 1909, was as follows:

1	39,280	17	41,030
2	39,050	18	37,130
3	39,490	19	40,350
4	37,500	20	40,820
5	41,300	21	40,410
6	40,540	22	40,460
7	41,800	23	40,360
8	41,450	24	40,640
9	41,880	25	40,450
10	41,400	26	45,880
11	37,300	27	45,590
12	41,300	28	45,850
13	41,440	29	45,350
14	40,520	30	45,380
15	40,800		
16	40,550	Total	1,226,410
		Returned copies	11,203
		Net total	1,225,207
		Daily average	40,840

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1909.
M. P. WALKER, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The tariff on pumice stone has been saved. Who says Nebraska will not get its share?

As interpreted by Mr. Bailey of Texas senatorial courtesy is not broad enough to take in the press gallery.

The Dahlman Democracy will hold a picnic. We can name at least six so-called democrats who will not be invited.

Editor Stead's latest is the telegraph line to the spirit world. He has not yet announced whether he will put in a distance tariff or a flat rate.

Seventeen pairs of shoes have been ordered for the royal babe of Holland. Evidently the pleasures of running around barefoot are not for royalty.

Mayor "Jim" has reduced his list of councilmanic traitors from four to three, but the suspicion lurks that the fourth is still kept on his suspect list.

Admiral Dewey is on record as saying that the American navy is the best on earth. Is the admiral trying to make John Bull have another fit?

The World-Herald wants it distinctly understood while it is opposed to any republican getting any office, it is opposed to some republicans more than to others.

Between hunting and denouncing fake correspondents Theodore Roosevelt is finding time to write a book. That African climate is not so bad as it is painted.

One of the big New York hotels has provided a tennis court on the roof for the benefit of its guests. A golf course in the basement would complete the job.

The Brooklyn Eagle laments that the time was when the governor of the state of New York had respect for the legislature. Luckily the governor is not blamed for the changed condition.

Secretary of War Dickinson says that on his recent trip he saw Cuba only through the porthole of the ship. That is not an uncommon experience for people taking their first ocean voyage.

The Presbyterian assembly settled one thing at least that a person may play tennis and be a good church member. A few years more and all these fine doctrinal points will be disposed of.

If the usual experience in such cases is repeated some of the amounts enclosed in those stolen registered letters will have increased wonderfully from the time they were mailed to the time of making the claim for reimbursement.

The Charleston Post says that "a democrat believes in certain established principles of government." In view of the late developments it might help some in answering the query, "What is a democrat?" if the Post would clearly define those principles.

The legislative sponsor of the deposit guaranty law appears to be surprised that Nebraska bankers of the state are not more prompt in sending in contributions to contest the expected attack upon the law's validity. Perhaps the bankers would not feel sorry if the law were lost in the shuffle of the courts.

Tariff and Trusts.

The persistently cultivated Bryanite doctrine that the tariff is the mother of trusts and that all that is necessary to kill off the trusts is to put trust-made products on the free list is being rudely jolted in the developments of the tariff revision in progress in Washington.

We hear so much of a sugar trust that it is a fair assumption that by far the larger part of the sugar trade in this country is controlled by one big corporation. And yet the development of the beet sugar industry in the west and the protection of the cane growing interests in the south are responsible for the demand for the retention of safely protective duties in the sugar schedule. They insist that putting sugar on the free list would not only fail to extinguish the sugar trust but by leaving its competitors unprotected would weaken them, if not kill them off, and without their rivalry the sugar trust would be more firmly entrenched than ever.

In the matter of the oil schedule, a similar situation is presented, the clamorous objections to removing the tariff from crude and refined oil coming not from the Standard Oil, but from the independents who declare that such a course would be ruinous to them. It has been charged that these independent producers are merely masked agents of the Standard Oil, but the refutation comes from a source that will hardly be questioned. A letter written by Ida M. Tarbell is quoted in Collier's as follows:

> There is no question in my mind of the entire independence of the oil producers and the oil refiners who are now in Washington petitioning congress for a duty on crude oil. I have known many of them all my life and am more or less familiar with their business careers. As to their contention that free crude oil would be a serious handicap to them in their competition with the Standard Oil company and an advantage to the Standard, they are undoubtedly right. If Mexico turns out the tremendous oil producer that oil men are predicting. If the field does not develop as they seem to think it will, there is nothing in the world for them to fear from crude oil. As you know, I am, myself, a thorough believer in free raw materials, including oil, and I wish that the independent oil men felt that they were in a strong enough position to risk free crude oil.

The oil trust, like the sugar trust, is plainly less concerned with tariff charges than are the independent producers, who now have all they can do to hold their own and with free oil would have to meet a still cheaper source of supply.

The democratic platform promise of free trade in trust controlled products is plainly demonstrated to be inadequate as a remedy for trust evils, and it is not to be wondered that the democrats in congress have not even proposed to apply it. As Collier's intimates, in its comment on the Tarbell letter, "there should be some more direct means of dealing with monopoly than through the tariff." It must be remembered, too, that enormous trade combines operate in fields that have nothing whatever to do with tariff duties. The problems of the trust are not to be solved simply by tearing down all tariff barriers.

A Broadguage President.

It is nothing strange that President Taft in an address in a Jewish synagogue in Pittsburg should take occasion to express his views on religious tolerance and bigotry. The president has been a broadguage man with ideas reaching beyond the horizon of littleness. Some of his political opponents have not been of this mould and his words can be taken to have particular application. The president said:

> I am not a preacher and not in the habit of appearing in pulpits. I never had done so until I went to the Philippines where I stood first in a Presbyterian pulpit and then in an Episcopalian. Returning to this country I have appeared in the pulpit of my own church, the Unitarian, and now I am in a Jewish tabernacle. That is a round which I think justifies me in saying that I hope to be the president of all the people and hope to have your support, as you have given it to my predecessors, without stint and with every desire to make this a truly good and great country.

Both in his words and in his presence at the Jewish synagogue Mr. Taft cautioned those who would have this a government of class or sect. He recognizes the fact that our citizenship is cosmopolitan and that all who comport themselves in obedience to law are entitled alike to the rights, immunities and privileges of American citizenship, irrespective of religious belief. It is the true ideal of Americanism that no man has the right to challenge his neighbor because he attends a different church or springs from a different race.

As a candidate before the people Mr. Taft made no appeal to class, race or creed and he is proceeding to demonstrate that he is the chief executive of the whole country and all its inhabitants.

A Good Job.

The apprehension of three men strongly suspected of being the bandits who held up the Overland Limited on the outskirts of Omaha a week ago, and the recovery of a large part of the stolen plunder will be applauded as a good job. The fact that the most important clues by which the holdup men were trapped were uncovered accidentally by bright school boys does not detract from the promptness with which they were followed up by the officers.

It is always amazing that criminals clever enough to plan out and execute a train robbery should bungle what is to them still more important, namely, the means of getting away with the loot and their own successful escape. If, as now seems probable, the bandits caught here have been making a profession of crime and have been implicated in a series of train robberies of the same daring kind as that of the Overland, their apprehension is of much more than local importance and will probably interrupt a career of crime on the part of the gang sure to have cost human life.

It goes without saying that if the prisoners shall be duly convicted by the evidence, the community will consider no punishment too severe. When at his work the train holdup must be ready to kill all the time, and it is only a chance that murder is not laid at his door. Our laws have been properly made to define train robbery as a felony secondary only to homicide and the best preventive will be the swift and sure limit of the law.

Prosecuting Land Frauds.

Attorney General Wickersham recently declared in a public speech that "obedience to law is the price of peace," and he is proceeding to demonstrate that these were not idle words. The prosecution of land frauds, commenced under the Roosevelt administration is being continued without interruption. Another bunch of coal land grabbers were not long ago indicted in Wyoming and now a number of the same class in Colorado are being forced to answer in court. These men are not poor settlers, but men of standing charged with illegally appropriating valuable coal deposits.

While the question of guilty remains for the court the fact that indictments have been brought proves that the government will not permit such questionable transactions to go unchallenged. That the public domain has been ruthlessly plundered in the past is patent to all familiar with the history of the west. A part of what has been done cannot be undone, but what remains of the public domain can be saved by those who are entitled to it. With the development of the western states these coal deposits will become a material factor to their prosperity. It would be a calamity if a few unscrupulous speculators were permitted to seize them and use them to pile up immense fortunes, at the expense of other industries. Whatever may be lawfully accomplished in this direction depends on the legislation, but the administration will meet its responsibilities by seeing that no fraud is perpetrated to evade the law.

Hindrances to Economy.

It is a condition and not a theory which confronts the national administration in its desire to institute economical reforms into government affairs. Habit is one of the most difficult things to combat; it is not amenable to ordinary processes of reasoning. The means by which the estimates of government expenditures are arrived at are tortuous and the totals go up through a chain of bureau chiefs and subordinates. Necessarily the cabinet officers cannot know of the infinite details of the various bureaus of their departments and likewise the bureau chiefs are in turn dependent upon their subordinates. Much of the work is beyond the personal knowledge of any single individual.

Through a long series of years it has been the practice of everyone in the federal service to secure as large an appropriation as possible for the work in which he was personally interested. The money secured is not permitted to lapse if the officials in charge can prevent it, for such a condition might result in cutting down future appropriations. Added to the pressure of officials in the executive branch of the government is the log-rolling of congressmen and senators to secure something for their constituencies and the appropriations pile up in spite of the best intentions of the president and it requires courage and persistence for department heads to send back estimates and insist on reduction.

It is a great task which the administration has set for itself in holding down the scale of expenditures which has obtained during the years of treasury surpluses, but the high officials are going about it in a manner which promises at least a fair measure of success.

The will of the late H. H. Rogers provides that the cost of any litigation over it shall be deducted from the bequest made to the person starting the suit. If there were a clause like this in every will several Omaha lawyers who ride in autos would still be walking.

Another American invasion of England is impending. An American firm proposes to introduce the 10-cent store idea into that country. The American department store has made good and if the invasion keeps up Brother John will have to wake up or retaliate.

The storm harvest of death appears to be unusually large this year. While there have been no great disasters, almost every day chronicles some in which a few lives are lost. Human ingenuity has not yet been able to cope with the giant forces of nature.

Finding that its meeting dates conflict with Ak-Sar-Ben's initiations the police board is figuring on changing the time for its sessions. As between King Ak-Sar-Ben and any mere city official there is no question which is paramount.

If our amiable democratic contemporary, the World-Herald, cannot dictate the appointments of the democratic mayor whom it helped to elect, it still wants to dictate to the republican councilmen whom it tried its best to beat.

All the members of the fire and police department have agreed to forego the increased salaries which the legislature injected into the new charter without making provision for raising the money to pay them. By so doing the departments will be enabled to go along with undiminished numbers. This is the right spirit and the men should have credit for taking the common-sense view of the situation.

After all his hiding behind technicalities Governor Haskell of Oklahoma will have an opportunity to face his accusers in court. Whether he will again seek vindication by the demurrer route is not yet disclosed.

Of Lincoln's new chief of police it is said that "it has been years since he has tasted liquor." If he has to furnish the evidence himself against all the blind pigs he will not be able to keep up this record.

Information Rubbed In.

New York World.

The director of the census bureau thought he was not responsible to the secretary of commerce and labor. He knows better now.

Sympathy with a Club.

Baltimore American.

The middle west has been shaken by an earthquake shock. It serves that section right for the warm waves it manufactures and then gets rid of to the rest of the country.

Political Surgery.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Governor Hughes of New York has succeeded in cutting more than $4,000,000 out of the state's expense budget. That man seems to have absolutely no mercy for the political grafters.

A Crusade Worth While.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Los Angeles' crusade against billboards, which, under the terms of an anti-billboard law that has just become effective, is now being carried on by tearing down painted signs along the streets and highways, should be emulated by other cities. The prevalence of billboards, with their offense against art and usually also against the English language, is a public nuisance which should be abated.

Light on Swahili Lingo.

Philadelphia Record.

It is explained by one who claims to be versed in Swahili nomenclature that the name "Bwano Tumbo," given to our faunal naturalist by the natives of east Africa, would be correctly translated as "Mister Stomach." Swahili names always have reference to some striking personal characteristic, and the rotund front of the American "mister" seems to have hit the native fancy. "Bwano Tumbo" would possibly sound more polite in French, as "Monsieur Embonpoint."

Doings in a Wireless Way.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

With a hall at Omaha actually lighted up by 4,000 incandescent lamps, kept in a brilliant, steady glow by a wireless current from a plant five miles away; with electricians prodding the Navy department for permission to install a wireless apparatus which shall propel its warships, anywhere on the Atlantic, by currents produced in Washington; and with others offering to run railroad trains in the same manner without wires—surely we are on the eve of tremendous doings in the "wireless" way. What must be the effect of these inventions on the development of the water-power of the country? If that power can be transmitted for long distances without wires, it would seem that the cost of utilizing it must be very considerably reduced.

A BETRAYED PARTY.

Democratic Senators Repudiate the Denver Platform.

New York World (dem.).

The democratic national platform last year contained these sentences:

"We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now affected by the republican party, * * * but the people cannot safely trust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests. * * * We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed upon the free list. * * * We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on pulp, print paper, lumber, timber and logs."

In the house of representatives a month ago forty democrats voted against free lumber. In the senate this week seventeen democrats did the same. Thus a specific demand of the democratic platform was defeated by democratic votes. Democratic votes also defeated free hides and free iron. For the first time in fifty years democrats this spring have had an opportunity, with the aid of progressive republicans, to give effect to their pretense of principle. This shameful record shows how basely they have acquitted themselves.

HARD WORK.

Basis of Success in Every Line of Human Endeavor.

Washington Post.

When somebody asked Henry H. Rogers, just dead in New York, to what he attributed his immense success in the business world, he answered, "I have worked as hard as any man ever worked," and that is the secret of good fortune in more than nine prosperous careers of every ten.

But there is such a thing as luck, as one may be convinced who will read Thackeray's admirable chapter on chance in one of his most engaging novels, "Catherine," where he accounts it pure chance that the apple fell on Newton's nose and Napoleon ate too much mutton at Leipsic.

It is related that soon after the discovery of gold in California a miner, without a cent and very hungry, asked credit for breakfast at a tent "hotel" in the tented camp of Coloma and was refused. He took his pick and shovel and entered a claim abandoned in despair by its recent owner and after a dozen strokes brought to the surface a nugget that yielded him $2,000 a few moments later.

That was success, and it may be claimed that it was due to labor, for had he not delved he would have gone breakfastless that day and perhaps many subsequent days, but most of us unthinking will continue to ascribe that man's "success" to luck rather than to labor. The dews of heaven fall on the worthy and the unworthy alike, and the element of chance is the biggest sort of a factor in the affairs of men. All the work in the world will not grow a crop of corn in parched Sahara.

But we must admit that labor is the antecedent of success, as will is the antecedent of labor. "All the wishes that men can fancy will not fill the Arno, nor turn a plum into an orange." Thomas Jefferson was a successful man, and his confidential agent of forty years declared that never but twice had he seen Mr. Jefferson when he was not at work.

Happy is he that loves his job and to whom hard work is a luxury as well as a necessity.

Washington Life

President Taft, as a Jolly Cupid posed in the Billiken attitude, his face wreathed in smiles, his eyes twinkling with joyous satisfaction, and his empty quiver slung recklessly over the corner of his throne, is the masterpiece to the book of reminiscences prepared by the men and women who, in his secretarial days, followed William Howard Taft half way around the globe. Prostrate before him, making obeisance for their marital happiness, are Representative and Mrs. Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, and Representative and Mrs. Swager Sherley, whose courtship and marriage were a direct outcome of the famous tour of the Taft party to the Philippines.

The unique volume, says the Washington Herald, consists of a collection of congratulatory sketches, inscriptions, verses and epigrams contributed by the Philippines on the occasion of the dinner they gave for the president last March on the eve of his inauguration. The text, inscribed on post octavo vellum of exquisite quality, is hand written and signed by the several members of the party, to each of whom at least one leaf is devoted. The book is hand bound, and the full crushed levant cover of dark red is beautifully tooled in a special design worked out by Mrs. Ward Brown, to whom the work was intrusted.

Following the title page is the leaf given over to the signatures of Representative and Mrs. Longworth, Representative and Mrs. Sherley, and Mr. and Mrs. Bourke Cockran. At the top of the page is the sentiment evolved by Bourke Cockran:

"The happiness of the matrimonial unions he has promoted argues boundless happiness for the political union he is to maintain."

For additional decoration the page has a border drawn by Mrs. Cockran.

A noticeable coincidence is the similarity of the signatures of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. Sherley, and Mr. and Mrs. Cockran, respectively—with a chirography so similar, one to the other, as to leave no doubt of their being "soul mates."

Among the inscriptions, which ranged from a mere autograph to ambitious examples of verse, is Senator Warren's parody on "Evangeline," dubbed "The Tafters," which winds up with—

And we who know well of his patience,
his kind and cheerful forbearance,
Who know that his heart is attuned to
his country's welfare,
Confident, look to the future and see
there
A happy and prosperous nation of 80,000,000
of Tafters.

The sentiment, "Reflect how mortified we Filipinos would have been had we allowed him to take the veil and be buried in the supreme court," bears the imperial signature "Edwards."

Fred H. Gillette sings:

We were Tafters;
Some said grafters;
Some said missionaries to the Philippines.
We lived in palaces;
Made love to Alices;
Our business was in matrimonial lines.

"What need have women folk to vote when men can choose so well?" is a contribution from Mary Hopkins Clark, of Hartford, Conn.

The book, which has several hundred pages, concludes with a poem, "L'Envoi," written by Miss Boardman, under whose direction the work of binding and illuminating was conducted.

"One of the bravest men I ever saw in battle," said a retired colonel in the United States army, quoted by the Philadelphia Record, "was a native of Ireland who had served in the British army and was captain of the United States volunteers during the war with Spain. After that scrimmage he settled down to business in Washington, D. C. That this man, whose name I will not mention, could be brave on all occasions was proved by an episode in a leading restaurant on F street, at the capital, one day.

"There was a big bully, an ex-prize fighter, as big as Jim Jeffries, who, when in his cups, had the cheerful habit of shaking hands with a man in a friendly way, and, at the same time, smashing him in the jaw with his left. He pulled off this trick one afternoon upon a friend of my army acquaintance—Captain Smith, we'll call him—and the bully's victim, on the way to the hospital, ran into Smith. A few minutes later Smith entered the restaurant. Nodding to some acquaintances, he pushed his way through the crowd and walked straight up to Mr. Bully, who weighed 100 pounds more than Smith.

"'Hello, Smith, shake hands,' said the big man.

"'Yes, I'll shake hands with you,' replied Smith, his steely eyes glittering dangerously, 'but if you try that stunt that you did to a friend of mine a while ago I'll go home and get my big gun and I'll kill you. You wouldn't be here when I came back, because you are a coward, a cur and a bully, but I'd get you, anyhow.'

"Declining to drink with the pug, Smith nonchalantly walked to the other end of the bar to join a party of friends, while the alleged terror of F street, who always went armed, humiliated by this calldown before about thirty men, slunk out of the place and wasn't seen in Washington for about three months."

The senate has a mystery, tinged with romance. Nearly every day a smartly dressed woman walks into the diplomatic gallery and takes a seat in the first row. There she sits, gazing with absorbing interest upon the statesmen below. It is, indeed, a dull, dreary debate which drives the fair listener away. She is the most faithful attendant the senate has. She rarely misses a day and always occupies the same seat.

Many a curious glance has been sent from the floor to the diplomatic gallery, with the mental query of what it is that is responsible for the daily visits of the stylish, good looking woman. Efforts have been made to locate the object of her interest by a close watch upon her eyes. Thus far she has baffled the watchful sleuths. Her interest is general, while intense.

"President Taft has a mighty persistent fashion of getting his own way in spite of that calm, obligating disposition of his," said a republican United States senator quoted by the Brooklyn Eagle correspondent. "He listens very patiently to what you have to say about appointments. He will smile and nod his head and apparently agree with you that your man is just the fellow for the job. Just as you think it is all fixed up he will suggest a man you didn't think he had ever heard about. He generally makes up his mind about the type of man he wants to fill a certain office and will keep hunting until he finds the fellow he is after. In spite of his calm, judicial temperament, he sticks to his own ideas with almost as much pertinacity as did his strenuous predecessor."

Will Fairview Tell?

Washington Post.

Was there a brick concealed in the bouquet which Senator Stone tossed to the Peerless Nebraskan?

"GODLESS" UNIVERSITIES.

Reflections of a Preacher Shown to Be Baseless.

Kansas City Journal.

Matters relating to the Presbyterian Board of Education seems to be in a rather bad way if one may judge by the remarks of Dr. Joseph W. Cochran, secretary of the board, who addressed the central assembly of the Presbyterian church at Denver upon the subject of religious instruction. Dr. Cochran complained that his church couldn't get young men to study for the ministry. And in answer to his own query as to the cause he asked: "Does the boy go in for education in a Christian school? A Presbyterian school? No. He goes to a Godless state university, and when he returns to his home town he puts religion at low ebb."

It is a regrettable fact, no doubt, from the standpoint of Dr. Cochran, that the state universities do not teach Presbyterian theology, but the minister has taken an extreme view when he refers to them as "Godless state universities." Perhaps in his own experience he has not had the opportunity of an intimate acquaintance with state universities, and the fact that so few young men are preparing for the Presbyterian ministry may have irritated him to say things that in a quieter moment he would not have said.

There is probably not a single "Godless" state university in the United States. We are a Christian people, but the church and the state are separated in this country. Probably 90 per cent of the heads of our great state universities are professed Christians and it would be a libel upon them to say that they would lend their aid to promote the interests of a "Godless" institution of learning. It is quite true that state universities do not teach theology, for the very good and sufficient reason that such schools are for people of all denominations. The state university recognizes no religious creed, caste or class. It is as ideal a democracy as the state itself.

But the majority of the state universities not only recognize the Fatherhood of God, but they have chapel exercises of worship, and exert all proper influences to secure the attendance of the students. State universities encourage the formation of religious societies in the student body, of representatives of all denominations. Members of state university faculties, as a rule, are worthy examples of manly Christianity and lose no appropriate opportunity to instill in the minds of the students the dignity and the beauty of religion. In view of these facts, Dr. Cochran's arraignment of state universities as being "Godless" is highly improper and does a grave injustice to many devout and conscientious Christian instructors.

"AMERICANS ARE JUST LOVELY"

War-Searred Britons Tossing Bouquets Across the Sea.

Baltimore American.

A wave of enthusiasm for America seems to be sweeping over England. It is borne in the shadow of the mailed hand. For some time the nervous Britons have been disturbed with nightmare apparitions of German airships skirting the British coast. It would not have surprised the nervous element of the population if they had awakened to read a scare-head in the most sedate of their newspapers to the effect that the Teutons were raining bombs upon the coast cities. In the House of Commons discussions involving the budget involve also the country's policy toward the United States. Some of our nervous cousins in the British statesman class declare that the Germanic wave threatens to sweep over England and break itself upon the American continent. In this bit of allegory is hidden a warning that German aggression contemplates nothing short of gobbling up a few tasty morsels in the shape of some of the South American republics.

Emperor William is looked upon as the bogy man by these timid folk. It is to be hoped, however, that the epidemic of terror that seems to have England in its grip will not be communicated to the United States. As a matter of fact, Germany is now making every effort to strengthen relations with this country. It has no more design upon South America than it has upon the north pole. Consequently, there is no reason for the United States to entertain the picturesque, though not novel, suggestion to have England unite with it in the ratification of the Monroe doctrine, to be thrown into the teeth of the kaiser.

It is amusing to find advocates of the plan for England to observe an America day. In return for this compliment the United States would be expected to observe Empire day, thus showing to the world that Anglo-Saxon blood is thicker than water. Nevertheless, water does count in any such fraternal plan. There are some thousands of miles of water between the United States and England, and this expanse makes all the difference in the world between a friendly sentiment for a people having a common derivity and the pursuit of a common policy and common antagonisms. The United States is commercially healthy, has maritime vigor, its resources are ample for every crisis, its traditional position represented by the Monroe doctrine is generally respected, so that it has no reason to be nervous over anything.

"LET US REASON TOGETHER."

A Time for Action by Genuine Friends of World Peace.

New York Evening Post.

This year's peace conference at Mohonk took a higher tone than the last one on the folly and peril of great and needless armaments. The swift development of the big navy mania, with its inevitable accompaniments of suspicion, jealousy and hate, during the past twelvemonth, fairly compelled this. Genuine friends of peace cannot sit by in silence when the air is filled with clamors about the need of Christian nations taxing themselves to the point of exhaustion in order to become each an armed camp against the other. Never did the argument that great navies are the surest guaranty of peace appear more hollow than in this present year of grace and madness. If something is not done to forestall this wicked craze, an explosion will follow that will shake the world. The Mohonk conference appealed to President Taft to take the initiative in calling an international congress to work for general disarmament. Our neutral position certainly would enable us to make such advances without exposing ourselves to the charge of selfish motives. Mr. Taft must personally sympathize with the objects aimed at by the Mohonk delegates, though it will take time, and be a matter of delicacy, to make the diplomatic approaches necessary. But the need of applying reason to a wholly irrational state of affairs is urgent. A move for disarmament now would be on a par with President Roosevelt's intervention in order to bring about peace between Japan and Russia, and would be as heartily applauded by civilized nations. We greatly hope, therefore, that President Taft may soon undertake negotiations. One English speaker at Mohonk expressed the desire that the United States government might give Germany a good scolding! That is a fine illustration of the precise disease to be cured—a blind antagonism and unwillingness to see that anybody is at fault except foreigners. The movement for conciliation and for laying down arms and cutting down war taxes must be taken up, if at all, only in the broadest spirit, and with the tacit confession by all concerned that they have been miserable sinners.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A German inventor announces the completion of a phonograph which can be heard for several miles. Here is another item to add to the terrors of the English war scare.

If that Kansas linotype operator who refused to be married unless the wedding certificate bore the union label will insist that his wife work no more than eight hours a day for six days, with a Saturday half-holiday and overtime for Sunday work, the country will be content.

An ardent advocate of equal suffrage, the late Charles C. Mellor, left $5,000 to the Carnegie library of Pittsburg. The provision attached to this bequest is that the annual income from the money shall be used to purchase books relating to women considered physically, intellectually and historically.

Edwin A. Brown, a rich Denver man who is devoting his time and fortune to the investigation of the conditions of the poor, says Washington has the worst municipal lodging house in the United States. He has just returned home from the capital, where he spent several days inquiring into the conditions of the "down-and-out" element.

Fannie, a pet dog, is benefited in the will of her mistress, Mrs. Anna E. Iler of North Tonawanda. By the condition of the instrument the whole estate is left in trust to Nora Robinson and Mary Wilson of Buffalo, provided they agree to take care of her dog and spend a large sum on the animal. The two heirs will have to agree to this before the surrogate.

Former Senator A. W. Clark of Montana does some good things with his money. He has been foremost in promoting the International Conservatory of Music, which has been opened in Paris under the auspices of the most eminent European musicians. The list of teachers is a competent one, and the artistic director is Prof. Frank Dessert, an American. There will be three scholarships for Americans and three for other nationalities. Winners of scholarships are guaranteed engagements either in Germany or Italy, the leading opera managers of those countries having agreed to this program.

IS IT ONLY A FAD?

Mental Suggestion as Followed by Some Churches.

Leslie's Weekly.

Psychotherapy, or mental and spiritual healing, has become so much a fad in modern times that some branches of the Christian church have taken it up and are practicing it. The "Emmanuel movement," which aims to cure certain diseases through mental suggestion, had its origin with Rev. Dr. Worcester, an Episcopal rector in Boston. It is claimed that many persons suffering from nervous troubles have been benefited by the treatment afforded them by this method. There are, however, plenty of doubters of the efficacy and the wisdom of this form of church activity. At the recent National Episcopal congress in Boston the Emmanuel movement was thoroughly discussed, prominent among the speakers being that able and level-headed physician, Dr. Thomas Darlington, commissioner of health in New York City. Dr. Darlington pointed out the danger to the church in this movement. He declared that Dr. Worcester and his associates were practicing a branch of medicine, and while physicians and pastors might well be co-workers, their professions should forever remain separate. While giving due weight to the good effect of optimism and persuasion to faith in God by a pastor in the sick room, he held that the pastor who has not studied medicine would do wrong to attempt extended practice as a healer. The church, he said, had at many times in the past suffered from quackery. He maintained that if psychotherapy should become a function of the church the opportunities of deceivers would be multiplied. Every intelligent person who has looked at all into the subject of mental and spiritual healing fully realizes that the doctor's warning is timely.

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

"He is a lovely judge!"
"I'll bet I know the answer."
"Well?"
"He did not ask you how old you were."
"Yes he did, too; he asked me if I was 21!"—Houston Post.

"The old man told me if I wanted to marry his daughter, I would have to go to work."
"Well, did you work?"
"You bet I did. I worked him."—Baltimore American.

"Old boy, that oration of yours was a peach."
"It wasn't so bad. I had—er—pruned it down till it was just about the right size."—Chicago Tribune.

Ted—I hear he's giving a lecture on "How to Live on Fifteen Cents a Day." Is he doing well with it?
Ned—Fine. I met him in a restaurant after the lecture and he was eating a $2 dinner.—Puck.

"I don't know how to refuse him."
"Then let him down easy."
"How can I?"
"Accept him, start a flirtation with another fellow and when your fiance gets mad break off the engagement."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I have a theory that their choice of flowers and plants are indications of persons' characters. What do you think of it?"
"It may be. There is Mrs. Gadding, who is intensely curious about her neighbors' business. Well, her house is full of rubber plants."—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Ferguson—George, you needn't look so suspiciously at that cold meat. All it needs is a little garnishing.
Mr. Ferguson—Great Peter, Laura! is a legal process necessary in order to get it off the table!—Chicago Tribune.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

William Everett Jillson

Leaving home and peace and pleasure,
Father, mother, brother, friend,
Marching to the drumbeat's measure
Onward to the bloody end,

"Volunteers" in name and action
Ready ever, brave and true,
Fearing no rebellious faction
Southward moved the boys in blue.

Four long years of warfare weary,
Years of pain and deadly strife,
In the swamps and thickets dreary
Fought they for the nation's life.

Many fell on field of battle,
Faces set against the foe,
Requiem sad the musket's rattle,
Boom of cannon deep and low.

Others died from forced starvation
Died from sickness, prison-crime,
Volunteers, they gave the nation
All of life, a gift sublime.

Others still, the warfare ended,
As the years have since gone by,
"Mustered out," have homeward wended,
Joined the G. A. R. on high.

On the hillsides they are sleeping
In the city of the dead,
Past the suffering and the weeping
Angel guards and God o'erhead.

Oft is found some headstone nameless,
"Unknown" is the title mere,
Yet the hero lies not fameless
Known to all—a volunteer.

Let us cull a floral offering,
Lay it on their resting place,
Well-won tribute gently proffering
To the noblest of our race.

Gloried be these heroes loyal,
Well the battle they have fought;
Privileged we with task most royal,
Honoring thus what they have wrought.