

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND 17TH.

Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.50.

Saturday Bee, one year, \$2.50.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per mo., 40c.

Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$4.50.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Evening Bee (with Sunday), per mo., 25c.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per mo., 45c.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per mo., 40c.

Address all complaints or irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Dept.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order.

Payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

Only 1-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee building.

South Omaha—N. W. corner of 12th and F.

Council Bluffs—75 Scott St.

Lincoln—10 Little building.

Chicago—180 Marquette building.

Kansas City—Reliance building.

New York—34 West Thirty-third.

Washington—74 Fourteenth St. N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

MAY CIRCULATION.

50,421

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of May, 1912, was 50,421.

Dwight Williams, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23rd day of June, 1912.

(Seal) ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

At that, Heney probably won his fee.

Chicago weather note: "Continued high winds."

Most of the colored delegates fought nobly.

Add the battle of Waterloo was also fought on June 18.

Now, how your busy political head is the quiet of Sabbath devotion.

If your pet item is crowded out of the paper, lay it onto the conventions.

The strike at Perth Amboy, N. J., died out. Killed, possibly, by the mosquitoes.

Boss Flinn had hardly resigned from the national committee till they found a substitute.

"What was the Cuban rebellion about?" asks a correspondent. Referred to the masses, who will soon attack.

Think of a man from Texas named Cline Johnson making the nominating speech for Prof. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey.

The retreat of Aleo Lillian Russell Moore from Chicago to the vine-clad cottage of his bride carries none of the heartaches of a rout.

The esteemed Dr. Cook turns up on this side of the Atlantic just in time to find the waiting list of the Annapolis club shamefully crowded.

In answer to that more or less popular query, "Who are the people?" we desire to say the majority at the Chicago convention and some others.

The fact might as well be admitted without debate that the output of emotion in Chicago is too much for the hysterical pen of Laura Jean Libbey.

The promised strike of gravediggers in Baltimore is grievously flattered. However, democratic conventions usually contain a few experts in that line.

Many a man stoops under an imaginary burden of importance, when, if he only would, he could straighten up and outrun a hare so far as his importance is concerned.

Those who have felt the vigor of his bluster blows in the Chicago convention got the impression that Billie Root would make an ideal stake driver for a circus.

An association of doctors in Milwaukee promises to present to the next legislature a bill to make kissing unlawful. That such an attack on liberty, should be thought of in the ideal progressive state of Wisconsin is calculated to provoke a shriek from freedom surpassing the Keweenaw stunt.

Every one of the old reliable canaries volcans in this country, from Senator Jeff Davis to Congressman Nelson, are hushed and dazed by the superior volume of power of eruption in Chicago. The country is fortunate in having an abundance of safety valves for excess steam.

Thomas A. Edison denies the report that he was the mysterious giver of a money donation to Boston's "Tech." "I have better use for my money," he remarked. "I can use it to a thousand times better advantage than any college in the country." Whether the money will go when the time comes is locked up with other mysteries in the wizard's laboratory.

Omaha and Its Up-State Neighbors.

More and more the people out in the state are coming to Omaha to visit and get better acquainted with the city and its people. We are quite sure it is mutually beneficial. Nothing nourishes friendship more than acquaintance, and certainly there cannot be as fruitful friendship where there is a lack of real acquaintance.

The state Sunday school workers have just held their convention here, and they were a fine set of people. Omaha enjoyed them and hopes they enjoyed Omaha. We think they did. Omaha has a cordial welcome for all state conventioners. They, like the individual visitor, will always find the latching on when they come and they need never be afraid of wearing out their welcome.

Omaha is growing so rapidly, its beautiful homes are multiplying so fast, its new schools and churches arising, its streets, parks and boulevards improving so encouragingly as to call for frequent visits from its friends if they would know it well. Too many wait for the Ak-Sar-Ben season to visit the city; that is a good time, but so is the present; in fact, the present is always the best time.

The Sneering Non-Voter.

The American citizen who cannot feel a sort of tingle of his nerves and his very blood during times of tense political activity lacks just a little which the average American enjoys.

We are in the midst of the great Olympic in our national life that sets a new stake in progress, marks a new turn in our history, and it must be said that we are getting the worth of our franchise this time. No one may justly deny that. And the man who finds no interest, no zest in all this exhilarating exercise is really to be pitied.

Now and then we find a man who, when asked how he intends to vote, has voted, superciliously sneers, "Vote? Who, me, vote? Why, man, I haven't time." Who is big enough to say that? Rather, who is little enough? No man is bigger than the elective franchise of American citizenship. Let them while about crooked politicians and corrupt government. What are they doing to improve conditions, they who do not vote, who find no interest in such events as transpired during the week in Chicago and are about to begin in Baltimore? What right have these persons to complain about politics or politicians? Their government gave them in the ballot a power they cannot match outside of the ballot, and they spurn this power and holler "fraud."

The man who takes no interest in politics and does not vote has positively no ground to stand on when the time comes for redressing grievances. He is out of all consideration except that he figures as a negligible and, therefore, bad quantity. Our politics has never been ideal and, ours being a deeply human government, our politics probably never shall be ideal, but the red corpses of American citizenship do not stand back on that account and cringe in craven cowardice before the chance to make it ideal.

The Larger Americanism.

History finds the establishment of genuine Americanism in the administration of the second Adams and its rapid and strong development from then until the death of Abraham Lincoln. Both issues and statesmen in this era were distinctly American.

"But with the accompanying inundation of many foreign and alien elements," says Morse, we ceased to be a homogeneous people. And he thinks it would be difficult to say what the present American character is. Says this historian:

We have the power and consideration which come with wealth and numbers; perhaps we are developing a new and, it may be, a grander national character; certainly we are becoming what is vaguely called cosmopolitan; but in getting much we are also losing what we are losing, or have actually lost, the group of distinguishing traits which marked the period to which this group (statesmen of the period mentioned) belongs.

Yes, these patriots build on well the foundation of Americanism that late generations are able to rear its superstructure to the lofty heights intended. It was never in the great plan that the building should not rise to its present dimensions and higher. But what we are losing is the non-essentials, the provincialisms, not the traditions, of genuine Americanism; the scaffolding is being torn away, but the structure, itself, is not.

We cannot remain a homogeneous race and perform the world mission which is our destiny. The test of Americanism comes in how well we adapt it to the needs of this inundation of foreign and alien elements. And the worth of our traditions is best expressed in their successful application to the varying conditions and problems which these continuous accretions bring, forming a heterogeneous population. We need not think our Americanism less pure because it interprets itself in the terms of universal demands.

America today is not the home of a provincial people. It is, as J. E. McAfee, in his "World Missions

From the Home Base," has put it, God's laboratory in which He is making the final man. "Here," says this author, "the races meet to epitomize the race. Each shipload brings its elements to contribute to the ultimate composite. From the ends of the earth they come." And he adds that, "The final man will be shackled by no artificial boundary lines; will be no accident of locality; will be no puppet of prevailing wind currents; will be no creature of climates."

This is the larger Americanism, which is but the logic of our early "genuine Americanism," and nothing less than this, let us believe, would be our destiny.

Panama and the Middle West.

The middle west will undoubtedly reap great commercial advantages as a result of the building of the Panama canal. Assuming that the government will see that nothing intervenes to deprive us of the looked for competition in shipping rates and conditions, the middle west should be able to send its raw and manufactured articles down the rivers to the gulf and out through the canal to South American and other ports to immense advantage.

At least this is precisely what the middle west has been counting on all along. It is most amusing, therefore, to read an otherwise highly illuminating and convincing article in the Saturday Evening Post entitled, "What's Panama to the Middle West?" in which the writer proceeds to reiterate the statement that the middle west is either inimical or indifferent to the canal and what it means to this section. He has met a short-sighted senator or two and a commercial club clerk who expressed slighting remarks to this effect and proceeds to rip up the entire middle west on the absurd assumption that these few individuals speak for it.

This writer, as we say, nevertheless lays down some powerful argument to prove that the canal will mean everything to the middle west. The regret is that he should have stood up his straw man just in order to knock him down. It is quite probable that the hard-headed business men of the middle west saw as soon as he did that "the canal will move South America fifty days nearer" and open up to our vast resources the great markets down there that are now practically shut off from us. It is certain that the great packing interests of Omaha, Kansas City and other middle west towns have not been asleep to this.

The Woman and the Theater.

Dr. Shaffer Matthews of Chicago, speaking to the Omaha Summer School, asserted that if the women would only unite in denunciation of the unclean play, it would very soon disappear from the stage. He specifically exonerated men from responsibility for conditions at the theater he complains of, contending that it is through woman that man is brought into the realm of the unreal as represented at the theater.

It is unquestionable that if the women of the country unite in opposition to a play, that play will be shelved without delay; so, if the women were to unite in opposition to a novel, or a newspaper, or any one thing, it would be overwhelmed, for the united women of this country would wield an influence that is irresistible. But, before union can be had on any point, and a definite plan for concerted action be adopted, certain details must be attended to. First of all, it must be determined just what is undesirable, and, after that has been fixed, the test must be applied to the object of proposed condemnation, whether it be play or book or what not.

Who is to determine whether a play is fit for presentation? Are we to leave this to the woman, herself? Not so very long ago one of the lesser stars of the American stage presented in Chicago a drama of what is known among the guild as the "mush" type, a sobby affair that had for its metier a very frank discussion of an episode in wedded life that is usually left to husband and wife, and the family physician, if need be for consultation. In this play not alone the episode itself, but events antecedent and subsequent, were debated among the several characters among whom was a tender slip of a girl, who must have been especially trained; at any rate she evinced knowledge that would be of value to many who are actually experienced. And this play received the unquestionable endorsement of a society of Chicago folks, mostly women, who purport to stand sternly for the uplift of the stage.

The difficulty invariably encountered in a movement to clear up a question involving moral or ethical phases is that each individual has individual views, and each desires to be "shown." Personal inquiry or observation is usually taken as a basis for determination, and this is to be had only by one method. So when a play, picture, book, or anything whatsoever, not inherently evil, is labeled evil, folks want to see if it really is bad, and it has a vague utilitarian curiosity is satisfied.

Women are not more prone to give countenance to these things than are men; frequently what appears to be a sophisticated man as trivial or inconsequential appeals to an unsophisticated woman as piquant. It may be that she is morbid, or unduly inquisitive, and so she gets the blame for supporting the unworthy. Dr. Matthews is right in his premise that woman can banish anything against which she sets her face; he is wrong in his conclusion that she is alone responsible for evil at the theater or anywhere else.

Cheaper Money for Homes.

The coming reduction of interest charges announced by the building and loan associations of Omaha evidences the abundance of available money for investment in homes. It is also an answer to the recent criticism of Secretary Royce of the state banking department: "Home builders, who patronize your institutions are entitled to the benefits that come to other borrowers on account of the low rate of interest prevalent now and for some time past." But the criticism had no bearing on the change. It has been under consideration for over a year by the leading association, and was deferred until the present time to enable smaller associations to prepare for it.

The expansion of the co-operative movement in financing home ownership in the Greater Omaha far exceeds the wildest hopes of the founders. Not only has Omaha the largest state association in the United States, but no city of equal population can match its record of \$15,000,000 assets in eight associations. The pre-eminence of the city in this movement is due first of all to careful management and the time and attention which business men unselfishly devoted to their upbuilding. Their fundamental strength and solvency was demonstrated in the financial stress of '93-4, weathering storms which wrecked scores of other financial institutions. As fast as advancing strength justified, the cost of money to borrowers has been reduced by gradual steps from 9.6 to the announced rate of 6.6 per cent.

The criticism directed by Secretary Royce at the unlimited issue of full-paid stock as an element of danger, in the case of Omaha associations has been the chief factor in forcing successive reductions of interest charges. Attractive earning power without appreciable risk brought such an abundance of investment money that associations had to choose between refusing it, or by reducing the rate, enter the field of straight loans. The change which will also affect the dividend rate may check the influx of money for a time, but the signs point to an eventual 5 per cent dividend and 6 per cent interest, the rock bottom rates of eastern associations.

With long experience as a guide in avoiding public indignation, the managers of the Philadelphia waterworks are careful to explain that the movement for greater use of water meters is not to make their use compulsory, but to facilitate their installation where desired, especially where wastefulness prevails among large users of water. The home owners and small users of water in the "city of homes" have made it clear to the managers that they will not stand for the cost of meters. And the managers are shrewd enough to dodge trouble.

Ten Years Ago.

Eighty-four Catholic priests from the various dioceses of Omaha met in Creighton university auditorium for the annual retreat and were addressed by the Rev. John J. Hennon, Bishop of Kansas City. Plans for the cathedral to be erected at Fortieth and Burr streets were on exhibition.

"Governor's night" without a governor present at the Ak-Sar-Ben Den brought out the largest crowd of the season. The absence of Governor Savage and his staff occasioned a good deal of comment. John H. Mickey, republican candidate for governor, and E. G. McGilton of Omaha, candidate for lieutenant governor, were present and spoke.

The car builders of the Union Pacific shops presented demands upon the company and this tended to complicate the strike in which the machinists and boiler makers were already engaged.

E. G. McGilton and C. W. Sues and F. H. Woodland filed articles of incorporation for the New York Securities company with an authorized capital of \$50,000. The company was to deal in land and securities and have its principal headquarters in New York.

Anthony Los, a civil engineer from Prague, Bohemia, who was on a tour of the United States stopped in the city as the guest of John Rosicky and other of his countrymen.

More than 900 people attended the social given by Holy Family church on the lawn at Eighteenth and Izard streets. The most popular numbers on the program were the fancy dancing of Cecil Thompson and Robert Buckner, the recitation of Miss Mary Neu and D. J. Hurley and coon song of ten girls in black face.

A Preposterous Notion.

The notion that none but delegates whose seats were not contested should vote on the question of the temporary organization of the convention was preposterous for the simple reason that if such a rule prevailed each side could start contests against every delegate on the other side and thus a convention would be reduced to an absurdity. No such rule could ever prevail, unless anarchy were deliberately sought.

There's the Rub!

Indianapolis News.

It is all right enough for the Interstate Commerce commission to investigate the rates, practices and regulations which apply to the railroad transportation of anthracite coal, but what the ordinary consumer wants is some investigation of the rates, practices and customs that interfere with his getting it stored in his cellar at a price he can really afford.

Literary Precedents Upset.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Contrary to all the literary precedents the late Goldwin Smith contrived to amass a fortune of \$1,000,000. He was not a poet, however, and his philosophy was backed by a goodly salary and a generous diet.

Unique Experience.

Washington Post.

William J. Bryan says he is at Chicago to attend the burial of the republican party. It must be quite a unique experience for Bill to be anything at a funeral but the corpse.

An Opening Prayer.

Houston (Tex.) Post.

Go it, you rascals in Chicago! Lord, let the light of wisdom and sanity into the long atrophied intelligence of the democratic party!

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

JUNE 23.

Thirty Years Ago.

The public meeting for relief of Iowa cyclone sufferers called by Mayor Boyd, was held at the court house, and a soliciting committee appointed, consisting of P. L. Perrine, Ezra Millard, C. S. Chase, W. V. Morse, John McCrary and Samuel Burns. About \$500 was subscribed on the spot.

W. H. Lawton of Saratoga is entertaining a bridal pair, his daughter, Miss Louisa Lawton and Mr. Abner E. Hitchcock, who were married in Lyons, Ia.

Vanderbilt and his party spent all their money at St. Paul for railroad stock, and had to abandon their Omaha trip.

Paul Vandervort of this city has been elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, now in session at Baltimore.

The river is still rising and is not 13 feet 10 inches above low water mark. The old nucleus of a pond at Thirtieth and Leavenworth streets is as bad as ever.

It is announced that Mrs. Anna Kimball, great spiritualist from New York, will lecture in Masonic hall, Sunday, and give readings after the lecture.

President Johnson and other officers of the water works company, accompanied by the consulting engineer, Mr. J. B. Cook, inspected the reservoir.

B. J. Maus comes back with his version of the dog biting story, saying it was only a six-month pup, who simply scared the boy, without even puncturing the skin.

Twenty Years Ago.

A number of young republicans were organizing a campaign drum corps. The prime movers were James Ish and Justice Bradley.

The Board of Trade Real Estate Owners' association and the Builders' and Traders' exchange favored The Bee's plan of a Fourth of July celebration.

The Board of Trade appointed Joseph A. Conner, Adolph Meyer and John W. Wray as a committee to act with other committees in getting up plans.

The probate court appointed W. R. Kohl, administrator of the estate of Charles and Elizabeth Kohl, who were killed June 5 on the Omaha & Council Bluffs motor line. The administrator decided to file suit at once against the railway company for \$10,000.

The graduating exercises of the Omaha High school were held at Boyd's opera house. Miss Jessie Bridge read an essay on "What Post," Miss Sophie Bullenheimer recited "The Swan Song," J. Scott Brown broke the spell which the young women had cast over the audience with an oration "Our Country's Future," "The Monotonies and Allegories," a highly pleasing story, Miss Helen Clark Smith, Miss Grace M. Hughes told of "A Neglected Hero," Henry T. Clark, Jr., held the audience in the spell of his eloquence with an oration on "A Man and a Leader of Men." A parting song, "Good-night," was sung by the audience after which Dr. S. K. Spaulding, president of the Board of Education, made an address to the graduates.

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People Talked About

It is estimated Chicago will get about \$10,000,000 out of the convention.

The nation's golf-ball bill is \$6,000,000 a year, and there are some players who will be surprised to hear that it is so little. No one has computed the high-ball bill that goes with it.

Henry Robbins of Ardsley, N. Y., loaned Fred Lee \$20 forty-eight years ago. The debt was not paid off until recently, when Robbins received \$500, with a letter telling him he could keep the change.

King George has bestowed a peerage upon Sir Francis Allston Channing, who was born in the United States. Cheer up, girls. It may some day be unnecessary to marry foreigners in order to get titles.

Representative E. S. Candler, Jr., of Mississippi, is the only member of the house from that state who is not a native Mississippian. He was born in Florida, but was educated at the University of Mississippi.

Joseph Mosher, a Chicago "bell hop," who has the reputation of being an expert in drawing tips from convention crowds, declared that the present gathering was the closest in his sixteen years' experience.

The first woman in Austria to win a provincial Diet election is Frau Vyk Kuzmetz, who has been elected to the Bohemian Diet at Jungbunzlau. It is doubtful if the Bohemian constitution will allow her to take her seat.

John Arms, 92 years old, who has been the center of a family reunion in Ault, Col., has announced his intention of going to Chile as a missionary to assist his son, who has been engaged in a similar work there for the past twenty-five years.

Director James W. Tounney of the Yale University Forest school, announces in addition to the gift of the forest tract in New Hampshire, the donation by the Pinchot brothers, of a tract of 1,000 acres near Milford, Pa., for the forest school work.

Miss Irene W. Mason has been chosen as matron superintendent of the Collis P. Huntington Memorial hospital, which will soon be opened in Boston. Miss Mason comes from the Massachusetts General hospital, where she has become familiar with the treatment and investigation of cancer, to which the new hospital is to be devoted.

In a wagon so ingeniously constructed that it may be easily converted in to a diner, sleeper or dressing room, Dr. Oscar P. Blatchly, a retired physician of Kansas City, Kan., with his wife and daughter, started a 5,000-mile drive that will take the travelers to Vermont, thence down the Atlantic coast to Florida and then back home.

Miss Helen Keller has been offered a position on the board of public welfare, in Schenectady, where she is living with her friend and teacher, Mrs. John Macy. Miss Keller is said to have many socialistic ideas, and those of that political persuasion in the town hope for much in her appointment. Miss Keller is not only blind, but deaf and dumb.

Rev. Stephen Schweitzer of Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pa., was most recently at a reunion of men and women whom he has married during his forty years in the ministry. He has performed 1,800 weddings, and all those he could find received invitations to the reunion, which was held at Muddy Creek church. More than 300 responded. Each person wore a badge supplied by the minister.

THREE FORCES UNITE.

Springfield Republican.

A notable and encouraging piece of philanthropic work has just been undertaken in Cleveland. For some years the Cleveland Humane society, which was founded in 1873, has done a social work of unusually broad scope for such an organization, and as an addition to its other activities has lately established a "Home finding and child placing agency." This appears to be the first instance in the United States where a central agency has been established to provide homes for orphan or otherwise homeless children of all religious beliefs as a combined movement on the part of Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish bodies. According to the humane society's bulletin, every institution and every charitable organization in Cleveland is co-operating with enthusiasm and good will.

This agency is to find homes for children, to place them and to follow them up. Each child is to be located in a home professing the religion of the child's parents. The home will be investigated by the agents of the society, and their findings or recommendations placed before the general agent and recommended or rejected by him according to their merits. Two women are actively at work, one finding homes for Protestant children and the other for those who are Catholics, while a Jewish agent is to be immediately employed for Jewish children. It is added that the established Catholic institutions of Cleveland will seek homes for their children through the agency.

As a piece of philanthropic work this is interesting and valuable. But as an example of co-operation, not only between different religious bodies, but apparently all religious bodies, in one of the great cities, it is doubly significant and encouraging. One of the strongest indictments which have been brought against home missionary and much charitable work has been the waste of effort, resources and influence through the doubling and redoubling of different sects in the same field, which in a certain degree have defeated each other's efforts.

The example of co-operation presented in Cleveland may well have results reaching far beyond the immediate purposes of this central agency, laudable as they are.