

1896. I suppose I should have voted for Palmer and Buckner, but I told General Palmer how I felt and he said: 'Why don't you vote outright for McKinley?' I did so, and I am sure half the members of the democratic club did the same."

A NEW YORK millionaire was given a surprise recently by a Trenton, N. J., business man. A dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald, under date of Trenton, April 25, says: "Even a man with the millions of Howard Gould cannot offer any inducement for William H. Moon, manager of a nursery of this city, to break his rule of doing business on Sunday. This was shown yesterday when the New Yorker came here with his wife to buy a big order of trees and shrubbery for their estate, Castle Gould, Long Island, but Mr. Moon refused to take the order on Sunday and Mr. Gould said he would send it by mail. Mr. Moon, who is a Quaker, said today: 'It pays to stand by principles, even in business. We have never lost business by refusing to do it on Sundays.'"

THE director of pomology at the St. Louis fair, John T. Stenson, declares that apples are a sure cure for the drink habit and that the apple diet is generally uplifting. On apple-day, September 27, several million apples will be distributed at the World's fair and at the same time Mr. Stenson will distribute pamphlets setting forth the efficacy of apples as a cure for bad habits. To work a cure by means of the apple diet, Mr. Stenson advises that when one has a craving for a smoke, an apple be substituted. If a drink of liquor is desired, take an apple in its place. If there is a tendency to do something desperate, sit down and quietly eat an apple and reflect over it. Just what medical property is contained in the apple to eradicate the tobacco and liquor habit, Mr. Stenson does not pretend to say.

AN INTERESTING situation exists in Colorado, as a result of the clash between the civil and the military authorities. Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, has been a military prisoner since March 30. Mr. Moyer was arrested on the charge of fomenting trouble among the striking miners at Telluride. Several newspapers were suppressed and many working men were deported. On April 11, District Judge Stevens issued a writ of habeas corpus for Moyer. The sheriff served the writ upon Adjutant General Bell, who refused to recognize the civil authorities.

AT ONE time the sheriff threatened to summon a posse for the purpose of taking Moyer by force. General Bell retorted, however, that the troops under him would resist the sheriff with powder and ball. In order to avert bloodshed, the civil authorities appealed to the supreme court of the state and on April 15 secured a writ from that tribunal. Governor Peabody advised the military authorities to ignore the writ. After consulting with the attorney general, however, the governor decided to produce Moyer before the supreme court. General Bell, commanding 150 soldiers, escorted Moyer from Telluride to Denver April 21. The court reserved its final judgment until May 5. Attorneys for Moyer asked that he be admitted to bail in the meantime, but on April 25 the court declined to grant this request.

DR. GEORGE F. KING, president of the New York Mineralogist club, has been appointed the special agent of the United States Geological Survey at the St. Louis fair. Referring to Dr. King's work, a writer in the New York Herald says: "He is preparing a series of photographs made with the use of radium and radio active substances, which a few decades ago would have proclaimed him as a thaumaturgist rather than as a matter of fact man of science. There is an effect obtained, for instance, by means of the rays of pitchblende which for more than a century has been lying exposed to the light in a museum case. The activities of that specimen as a light giver demonstrate that such substances do not lose their qualities in the course of years. From the Royal Museum in Vienna the doctor has received specimens of uranite taken from the mines of Joachimstal, Bohemia, in the years 1806, 1807, 1812 and 1853, and exposed since that time in glass cases in the Imperial Museum at Vienna."

ACCORDING to this same authority, this peculiar mineral has a radio-activity of 5.6. This writer adds: "These specimens caused a sensitive diamond to become luminous in the dark, although a board seven-eighths of an inch in thickness separated them from the gem itself. The doctor says that all diamonds will not re-

spond to the test, but the one which he used had a peculiarly bluish luster and was valued at \$20,000. By means of radium compounds he has taken pictures of diamonds through paper in eight seconds and through glass in two minutes. Experiments in photographing through a board resulted in pictures being obtained in thirty-five minutes. From scientists abroad Dr. Kunz has obtained specimens of rare radio-active minerals, including willemite forwarded to him by M. Currie. Radium is generally kept from the air, but in order to get special effects it is often necessary to expose it for a brief period to the atmosphere. Dr. Kunz has invented an appliance for the benefit of those who feel that they absolutely must carry a quantity of radium with them for the astonishment of their friends. It consists of a tube of glass which has a hole cut in one side of it, over which fits a metal cap. The radium compounds may be kept in this, and when it is desirable to expose them they may be shifted down to the aperture when the cap is removed. Glass is employed for this purpose, but Dr. Kunz has made for his own private use a small tube of rock crystal which he wears on his watch chain. When he talks about radium or takes photographs through boards he can take the diminutive tube from his watch chain and permit the rays to issue from their source within the rock crystal. For the government exhibit there will be little radium, only a few milligrams, but there will be actinium, polonium, radium-tellur, all radio-active substances. Besides this there will be the original tubes for ultra-violet light, Roentgen tubes, pitchblende, from which radium is extracted, and innumerable photographs."

FLETCHER S. BROCKMAN, national secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for China and Korea, with headquarters at Shanghai, is visiting in the United States. In an interview with an Omaha reporter, Mr. Brockman said: "Since coming to America I have noticed reports in some papers indicating that China is very much wrought up over the war; that its people are divided, some for and some against Japan, and that they are in a turmoil as to taking up arms. Now, I believe it can safely be said that there is no foundation for such reports. At least there is positively no evidence of such conditions in China. Perfect unanimity of sympathy for Japan exists and it is so marked that no one could help but be impressed by it. The only possible warrant for such reports as I have referred to—if it may be considered warrant—is that while the Chinese populace is very enthusiastic in its desire to help Japan, the officials of the government are more conservative and do not want to take any action until such is found to be absolutely necessary. But that is only natural and cannot be regarded as a division of sentiment or turmoil. As a matter of fact the officials sympathize strongly with Japan."

MR. BROCKMAN says that it is not true that there is any turmoil in China, because of the war. He adds: "In Shanghai and other populace centers the people are as quiet and temperate as they are in Omaha. They seem to be taking a sane view of things, but ready at a moment's notice to manifest their feelings for Japan, the sting of whose triumph a few years ago has been entirely removed by recent developments. As to the movements of the contending nations, we are not as well informed, I find, as you may be here in this country, for the censorship maintained by Japan is so rigid and complete as to shut us off from news. We are, so to speak, shut off from Shanghai. I have learned considerably more since coming home than I would in the same period of time over there. I can say the Japanese and Chinese are confident that Japan will eventually win. They regard this as a war for the life blood of these two Oriental nations and feel that defeat will never come. As to the work of the Young Men's Christian association, it has made far more progress in those countries than its most sanguine friends could ever have expected. We have about sixty associations in my territory, China and Korea, and in Shanghai we have about 800 members. It is not our aim, particularly, to multiply the number of our associations, but rather to build substantially those already started. The cause of Christianity is going forward with steady and substantial strides in the Orient. I want to add that the Chinese are more friendly to foreigners, missionaries or others, than they ever have been."

RUSSIAN authorities vigorously deny the report that Russia will accept mediation by foreign powers. The St. Petersburg correspondent for the Chicago Tribune says: "The recent talk of mediation in the Russo-Japanese war was founded upon the personal desires of King Edward of Denmark to avoid

further bloodshed and end the conflict, but the steps initiated have utterly failed. The emperor, with the full concurrence of the imperial family and his advisers, has firmly decided not only to reject all proposals looking to intervention, but to prosecute the war with all the resources of the empire until victory crowns the Russian arms, and then, when the time comes for peace, to make terms directly with the enemy. The interference of outside powers will not be tolerated. There is to be no repetition of the Berlin congress."

IT IS furthermore stated by the same correspondent that Russia will in no wise consider herself bound to the proposition made to Japan prior to the war. The Tribune correspondent adds: "The hostilities have wiped out the engagements Russia offered to make with Japan regarding Korea and Manchuria. Russia will consider herself free to impose such terms as she desires. It is known that after the disaster to the Petropavlovsk the king of Denmark wrote the emperor a letter of sympathy, in which he expressed the hope that a way could be found to avoid further bloodshed. Whether a communication or a proposition on the subject ever reached the emperor has not been learned, but it is certain the matter reached such a stage as to compel its consideration and to induce the definite announcement made this afternoon that the war must be fought to a finish and that the powers must keep their hands off both during the war and during the peace negotiations at its conclusion. It is apparent to every keen observer here that the Russian people are not in a temper to consider peace. They are thoroughly aroused by a desire to avenge the losses and humiliations they have sustained."

PROF. MUENSTERBERG of Germany has recently written a book, entitled "The Americans." Professor Muensterberg says the time is near when it will be seen that the Monroe doctrine is absurd and that its maintenance is an obstacle to the development of the Western Hemisphere. He argues that the conditions no longer exist which gave rise to the doctrine—namely, the contrast between Europe as the land of tyranny and America as that of democratic freedom. He declares that the west European nations have popular representation, while the Latin American republics are most repulsive caricatures of liberty and democracy. He adds: "The United States' interest demand the rapid development of that continent for the promotion of American export trade. The maintenance of the doctrine there will only protract its wretched economic impotence. If the United States continues to assert the doctrine it cannot escape the reproach of promoting anarchy and hindering the progress of one of the richest continents."

STATE conventions to elect delegates to national conventions are beginning to come thick and fast. Democratic state conventions will be held as follows: Alabama, Montgomery, May 25; Arizona, Tucson, May 23; Arkansas, Hot Springs, June 14; California, Santa Cruz, May 16; Colorado, Denver, June 7; Connecticut, Hartford, May 5; District of Columbia, Washington, May 12; Florida, Primaries, May 10; Georgia, Atlanta, June 1; Idaho, Weiser, June 6; Illinois, Springfield, June 21; Indian Territory, Durant, June 16; Indiana, Indianapolis, May 11; Iowa, Des Moines, May 4; Maryland, Baltimore, May 26; Minnesota, Duluth, June 22; Missouri, Joplin, June 29; Nebraska, Lincoln, June 1; North Carolina, Greensboro, June 23; North Dakota, Fargo, June 21; Ohio, Columbus, May 24; Tennessee, Nashville, May 25; Texas, San Antonio, June 21; Utah, Salt Lake City, June 8; Washington, Olympia, May 5; Wisconsin, Milwaukee, May 17. Republican state conventions will be held as follows: Alabama, Birmingham, May 10; Arkansas, Little Rock, May 17; California, Sacramento, May 18; Colorado, Denver, May 6; Connecticut, New Haven, May 10; District of Columbia, primaries, May 3; Idaho, Pocatello, May 10; Illinois, Springfield, May 12; Iowa, Des Moines, May 18; Kentucky, Louisville, May 3; Louisiana, New Orleans, May 3; Maryland, Baltimore, May 11; Michigan, Grand Rapids, May 18; Nebraska, Lincoln, May 18; New Hampshire, Concord, May 17; New Jersey, Trenton, May 10; North Carolina, Greensboro, May 18; North Dakota, Fargo, May 18; Ohio, Columbus, May 17; South Dakota, Sioux Falls, May 4; Washington, Tacoma, May 11; Wisconsin, Madison, May 18; Wyoming, Laramie City, May 18.

President Roosevelt has chosen Justice Peter C. Pritchard, now on the bench of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, to be United States circuit court judge for the Fourth circuit. He succeeds Judge Charles H. Simonton.