THE JOURNAL

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THE WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS

Although they devoted themselves in their platform declarations almost exclusively to state matters, the republicans of Wisconsin avoided the mistake of the Minnesota republican convention and brought in their resolutions at a time when they could be properly and thoroughly considered. Evidently the framers of the Wisconsin platform were not afraid to submit it for free consideration by the convention.

The point of special interest in the Wisconsin platform is the resolution with regard to Senator Spooner. Senator Spooner's friends were anxious to have him endorsed for re-election without any qualifications, but the La Follette men, who were in absolute control of the convention, secured the adoption of a resolution which pledged the support of the republicans to his re-election, provided the senator would accept the state platform. Spooner has been claimed by the stalwarts, and while the La Follette men are proud of his record and desire to see him continued in his place in the senate, they want him to stand for those things which the prevailing republican sentiment of the state approves.

Senator Spooner is a man whom the people of Wisconsin have great reason to be proud of. His distinguished services to his state and to the nation are recognized with pride and admiration everywhere. Possibly a difference of opinion upon some matters of state administration ought not to determine whether he is to be continued in his important work at Washington in national affairs, and yet there is manifest propriety in harmony of sentiment and influence on all questions affecting the interest of the commonwealth, whether they be state or national.

There is danger in departure from that principle. The republicans of Wisconsin stand for election reform and the revision of their system of taxation. Whether the majority is altogether right on these propositions or not is another question. That majority is entitled to select its representatives in both state and national affairs, and while it might make a serious mistake in permitting considerations affecting the choice of a United States senator to be shaped too much by matters pertaining solely to the state administration, unquestionably they have a right to insist upon the acceptance of republican state principles by members of congress who aspire to represent them in national affairs, if they see fit to impose that condition.

Departure from that course is likely to lead to that unfortunate condition of affairs which obtains in this state, where members of congress have not only disregarded the sentiment of their constituents on important public questions, but have had the utterly inexcusable presumption to undertake to formulate the official declarations of their party in such a way as to stifle the real sentiment of the people of the state. This is a condition of things which cannot be tolerated, and which the republicans of Wisconsin have taken pains to avoid.

Captain Fitchette will now proceed with his carrienationizing.

Thirty-five more miners killed in a mine explosion. If we had a war on hand in which as many men were killed as are killed in the mines of this country we would hear a great deal about war being hell, but what about mining as it is now carried on? We renew our suggestion that a mine explosion or other mine disaster involving loss of life should put the mine owner on trial at once for his life or liberty and make him prove that he was not criminally negligent in connection with the accident, and that if that were done there would not be nearly as many men killed in mines. Some of these "accidents" are probably not preventable, but it is also probably true that many of them would be prevented if they reached the owners of the mines as they do the miners.

THEIR PRINCIPLES AND CONTRACTS

The national convention of United Mine Workers of America is in session at Indianapolis to-day, to determine whether there shall be a sympathetic strike of the bituminous coal miners to help the striking anthracite miners of Pennsylvania to victory over the operators. There is apparently a decided lack of agreement as to the propriety of taking such a serious step as a general strike, based upon sympathy with a segment of the U. M. W. of A. A general strike of coal miners and suspension of production means a catastrophe for both miners and the public who have not had anything whatever to do with the disturbance of the business relations of the anthracite miners and their employers and have no more to gain by a sympathetic bituminous miners' strike than the latter themselves.

There is one important matter which some of the bituminous miners must be thinking about to-day, and have no doubt been thinking about on their way to the convention. It is this: Last February there was a joint convention of bituminous coal miners and coal operators at Indianapolis where, after declaring the importance of settling labor difficulties by peaceful, reasonable and wise methods instead of by force, intimidation and imposing hardships on the masses, the convention made its profession of faith as follows:

Resolved, That the coal miners and coal mine operators in joint convention assembled, hereby declare:

First—That this joint movement is founded and that it is to rest upon correct business ideas, competitive equality, and upon well-recognized principles of justice.

Second—That, recognizing the contract relations existing between employer and employe, we believe strikes and lockouts, disputes and friction, can be generally avoided by meeting in joint convention and by entering into trade agreements for specific periods of time.

Third—That we recognize the sacredness and binding nature of contracts and agreements thus entered into, and are pledged in honor to keep inviolate such contracts and agreements made by and between a voluntary organization, having no standing in court, on the one hand, and a merely collective body of business men doing business individually or in corporate capacity, on the other, each of the latter class having visible and tangible assets subject to execution.

Fourth—That we deprecate, discourage and condemn any departure whatever from the letter or spirit of such trade agreements or contracts, unless such departure be deemed by all parties in interest for the welfare of the coal mining industry and for the public good as well, and such departure is first definitely, specifically and mutually agreed upon by all parties in interest.

Fifth—Such contracts or agreements having been entered into, we consider ourselves severally and collectively bound in honor to carry them out in good faith in letter and spirit, and are so pledged to use our influence and authority to enforce these contracts and agreements, the more so since they rest in the main upon mutual confidence as their basis.

These most commendable sentiments emanated from the United Mine Workers of America. They recognize the sacredness of contracts made by them with the operators in good faith. The contracts bind them generally in the central coal-producing states and fidelity to them has worked to large advantage of miners and employers. Their observance has begotten mutual confidence and the respect of the public and exaltation of the principle of organized labor. The latter can only gain the confidence of the public if it shows itself faithful and conscientious as to its engagements.

In order to effect a general strike and suspend coal production sacred contracts will be broken which run for a year There are many delegates at the convention to-day, who believe in standing by labor contracts with operators. Some of them estimate that fully half the convention will oppose a general strike. The U. M. W. of A. is a very powerful body. It is the strongest labor combination in this country, and according to the measure of its faithfulness to solemn obligations, will it receive the respect and confidence of the public.

Governor Merriam says that the United States will have a population of 100,000,000 when the next census is taken in 1910. That's what comes of having a census director who understands his business.

EXIT SMITH

General Jacob H. Smith, found guilty by courtmartial in Manila of the charge of having issued orders as to the conduct of the campaign in Samar which were in violation of the rules of war and a disgrace to the American army, and who was sentenced to be admonished and dealt with by the reviewing authority, has been retired under the age limit.

General Smith is the man who gave the "kill and burn" order, and who accompanied his written instructions to Major Waller with oral directions as follows: "I want no prisoners. I wish you to kill and burn. The more you kill and burn the better you will please me." He said that he wanted all persons killed who were capable of bearing arms and in active hostility against the United States. In reply to Major Waller's inquiry as to the age limit, he designated 10 years, meaning that all males above 10 years should be included in his "kill and burn" order.

Secretary Root, in reviewing the case, says that the court discovered by undisputed evidence that the accused did not mean everything that his extravagant language implied; that his subordinates did not take him as seriously as he declared himself, and that, as a matter of fact, the orders were never executed in the sense in which they were expressed, notwithstanding that a desperate struggle was being conducted with a cruel and savage foe. No women, or helpless persons, or non-combatants, or prisoners were put to death pursuant to these orders.

Nevertheless, General Smith was guilty of intemperate, inconsiderate and violent utterances which the secretary says "would have, if accepted literally, grossly violated the humane rules governing American arms in the field, and which, if followed, would have brought lasting disgrace upon the military service." General Smith is, therefore, retired from service and reprimanded by the president and the secretary for his failure to preserve that moderate and temperate attitude which his position as a superior officer demanded.

Secretary Root declares General Smith's written and printed orders and the actual conduct of military operations in Samar to have been justified by the history and conditions of warfare with cruel and treacherous savages, and that high precedent exists for the policy pursued under them. He cites Washington's orders to General Sullivan in 1779, "not by any means to listen to overtures of peace before the total ruin of the settlements of the Six Nations is effected. Our future security will be in the distance to which they are driven and the terror with which the severity of the chastisement they receive will inspire them." The revolt, treachery and cruelty of the massacre of Balangiga in Samar was far in excess of the Fort Phil Kearney massacre in 1866, "yet," says the secretary, "there was no such severity in retaliation by the American soldiers in Samar as General Sherman proposed toward the Sioux after the Kearney massacre."

This fortunate result is regarded as due, however, more to the good sense and self-control of General Smith's subordinates than to his own influence in that campaign. Hence, the conclusion of the president and the secretary that General Smith should no longer be entrusted with responsibility in the Philippines, where so much depends upon the good judgment of the responsible officers.

Undoubtedly General Smith is treated with more leniency that he would otherwise be because of his long military service, distinguished for gallantry, and, on the whole, for good conduct. The result, however, will be a sufficient warning to our officers and soldiers in the Philippines, if such warning is necessary, that while the people at home uphold them in the execution of the orders of their government, and while they are not unmindful of the exasperating difficulties with which the soldiers have to contend in dealing with treacherous and savage foes, it will be required that they be careful of teh honor of the flag which floats over them and the good name of the great nation whose servants they are.

In the republican state committee yesterday there was a warning issued against over confidence. That is all right as to the state at large, but there does not seem to be much danger of the republican cause suffering locally from that mistake.

MINNETONKA IMPROVEMENTS

Some interesting figures were presented in this paper yesterday with regard to public improvements in and around Lake Minnetonka. The popular impression has been that the lake dwellers were favored at the expense of the taxpayers in other parts of the county, and that money was spent upon lake improvements beyond the proportion of fairness.

It appears, however, that the lake and lake region have not been getting a proper share of the money spent for public improvements; that the extra revenue collected in that locality by reason of the higher valuation placed upon lake property is expended chiefly in other parts of the county. That is clearly not a fair deal and the facts developed by the county surveyor may be expected to lead to some changes in that particular.

And while lake improvements are under consideration, isn't it about time for somebody to build an electric line from Minneapolis to Minnetonka? The steam roads no doubt afford as good service as they can afford to provide, but the conditions of travel between Minneapolis and St. Paul by the steam roads are repeating themselves in the direction of the lake. Probably five times as many people travel between Minneapolis and St. Paul now as in the days of the short line trains. The increase in lake travel would no doubt be in somewhat the same proportion if an electric line with frequent cars reached the more important points on the lake. Minnetorka will never be to Minneapolis what it ought to be till there have been established between them the convenient and frequent means of travel that an electric line could furnish.

THE FAILURE AT THE VATICAN

The failure of the negotiations at the vatican, designed to effect a reasonable settlement of the question of the friars of the Dominican, Augustinian, Recolletos and Franciscan orders and their holdings of land, is due chiefly to the unwillingness of the vatican to assume the direct responsibility of removing this disturbing element from the Philippines.

The commission of cardinals was disposed to prolong the negotiations indefinitely by finespun verbiage and diplomatic hairsplitting. Governor Taft, accustomed to directness and business promptness, acting according to his instructions, terminated what was getting to be a useless talking in a circle, and the vatican will have to continue the negotiations through an apostolic delegate at Manila. Our government has made it perfectly plain to the vatican and to the world that the withdrawal of the friars of the four religious orders was desired in the interest of the whole people of the Philippines, certainly by the six or seven millions of Roman Catholic Filipinos who are perfectly loyal to their church, but cannot endure the domination of the friars and would infinitely prefer that the parishes be occupied by secular clergy who would give themselves up to their spiritual functions and not assume civil functions and judicial powers and abuse both, as the friars did.

Our government has most courteously dealt with the whole question. It has assured the vatican that it has no intention whatever of forcing the friars out of the Philippines, but seeks such withdrawal through the order of the religious superiors at the suggestion of the vatican, the latter having signified its willingness to instruct the friars to abstain from politics, and to remove them by degrees and substitute American priests for them. This arrangement was too indefinite and our government could not accept it, for the friars would still be a disturbing element in our possessions. Our government will continue negotiations at Manila through the vatican's delegate, and on the basis of absolute separation of church and state. It is already definitely understood that the United States will not tolerate or recognize church teaching in the public schools. Secretary Root replied to certain complaints that some teachers were proselyting in the public schools in Luzon, that the schools are to be conducted as in the United States, without discrimination in favor of any religion whatever. This question is, in fact, not a question, but an already adjudicated matter.

As the matter stands the withdrawal of the friars by a definite time is precedential to the final purchase of the church lands in the archipelago. There has been a hope indulged by the vatican that the mission of Governor Taft to the vatican to arrange the sale of the church lands would bring about the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the vatican. But there is too deeply-rooted prejudice in this country against any concession of the principle of separation of church and state. We shall not send a resident embassy to the vatican.

It is to be hoped that the abrupt termination of the negotiations at Rome may lead the vatican to see, in the proposal by our government of a contract to effect the purchase of the church lands and the withdrawal of the friars, the most intelligent and reasonable settlement which can be made of the matter, at once agreeable to the members of the Roman communion in the Philippines; promotive of peace and order and contentment there, and, certainly, beneficial to the vatican.

The sly dog in politics has had his day. What people want now-a-days is men of convictions who have the ability and the courage to stand for them. Look at Roosevelt and at La Follette. Both are examples not so much of exceptional ability as they are instances of exceptional frankness and honesty in politics. The people know just where to find them, and they have the quality of candor. The representative who cannot trust his constituents with a knowledge of what he stands for cannot expect them to trust him very long with the power to effectuate or nullify what they stand for.

The Nonpareil Man

Casually Observed.

After Rainmaker Hanson had made a few miles the climate got next to what was going on and leaked a little in places. Mr. Hanson is reposing at home.

A's for Chief Ames,
Who quickly left town
And forgot to come back
Or to notify Brown.

Fifty dollars has been offered for a song. Mr. Boardman will freely give 50c for the chief of police.

The police department claims that Coffee John's language was tinged with violence when he overthrew the rude commonalty for questioning his authority.

Everybody hopes that R. C. Harper, who celebrated his one hundred and third birthday yesterday, will make it 150. Why not keep on living when you have once caught the hang of it?

More policemen and fewer loot-tenants of police are needed.

A local paper in its headlines spoke of a hailstone "a foot thick," but in the story the hailstone mentioned was "eleven inches in circumference." This municipal corruption work is terribly demoralizing.

Possibly Chief Ames is out after Tracey.

The umpire at Cannelton, Ill., shot the pitcher. Too often the pitcher is only half shot.

The trouble with the Campanile was that it was struck by lightning in 1745. It took the tower a long time to find it out, seems if.

No city on the continent has a more beautiful suburb than Minnetonka. Yet not a single trolley line touches it.

Dr. Browning of Philadelphia presented a bill for $350,000 to the Chris Magee estate and the courts made it $29,239.25. The lawyers will get that extra quarter, too.

Isn't it a remarkable fact that a navy invincible in war will chase itself way across the ocean to find a rock to run on, provided it can get away from the American coast without butting the United States. If any new volcanic island shows up anywhere in the Pacific, there is a Yankee warship somewhere near by, waiting to ram it. This condition of things is due to too much shore leave. The young sailors who rarely get to sea forget that a ship is hollow and cannot stand the fierce pace set in the plush upholstered offices of the navy department. There are men whom you wouldn't trust to run a houseboat from St. Paul to Hastings who are attempting to steer Uncle Sam's $4,000,000 boats along a rocky coast at nighttime.

Picking up a Texas paper to-day we noted with sorrow the Minneapolis excuse working hard at San Antonio. The San Antonio correspondent of the Ashton Times says:

Gambling and others dens of iniquity are wide open—the cosmopolitan character of the residents forbidding the establishment of any blue laws to regulate these vices.

The north Atlantic squadron will have to incorporate under the laws of New Jersey if Admiral Crowninshield doesn't keep out of the pilothouse.

Ed Beaupre, the young Montana giant who is nine feet tall in his silk hat and 7 feet 10½ inches in his stocking feet, and who pulls up the scales at the modest figure of 367 pounds, has many trials. Every article of his wearing apparel has to be made for him. The average man wears No. 7 or 8 shoes, Beaupre's are No. 22. The average man buys a No. 16 collar, Beaupre's neck is 24 inches around. The size of his hat is not due to drink, but to nature. Beaupre might, however, stand these little inconveniences were not his appearance the cause of much public curiosity. Wherever he goes, everybody strikes work and "rubbers." After a while this continued public regard becomes painful. Then there are the standard jokes. These are also painful. Every little fellow about 4 feet 6 inches high is induced to step up and threaten to "lick" the giant. About 250,000 dwarfs have so far threatened to "thrash" Beaupre. This after a time becomes monotonous. It is also said that everyone of Beaupre's fellow citizens in Montana has asked him at least once, "Is it cold up there?" About half a million people outside of Montana have put the same idiotic query to the giant. When Beaupre goes into a restaurant the expression on the face of the proprietor is a study. The amount of food brought forward on one order is also a sorrow to the giant, for his appetite is not impaired.

Beaupre has a romance, notwithstanding his size, and it is a big one, too. It has to do with the wooing of Ella Ewing, the eight-foot giantess of Gorin, Mo. Although they have never met, friends have been trying for a long time to make a match between them. Beaupre intends to journey to the home of the giantess and formally present his suit. He thinks even if they do not love each other at first they will later, and it will be a good business proposition. Should the lady throw him down the fall would be a heavy one.

AMUSEMENTS

Foyer Chat.

The role of Paul Valion, the young brother in "Catherine," at the Metropolitan this week, is being played by little Hazel Barer, a young Minneapolis recruit to the stage.

"The Liars," which is to be presented by Miss Percy Haswell and her stock company next week at the Metropolitan, will show the ladies of the organization in some fine costumes. The play is a picture of modern English life, and is correct in all its appointments.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

NEW STATE COMMITTEE HAS A CONFERENCE. The republican state campaign had an auspicious beginning yesterday. Twenty-six of the twenty-nine members of the state committee attended its first meeting, and all the candidates on the state ticket were present except C. A. Pidgeon, who is in the east. Robert Jamison, the new chairman, made a felicitous talk, asking for harmonious and cordial support from every member of the committee. Governor Van Sant, Ray W. Jones and Samuel G. Iverson spoke briefly. The governor urged an active, aggressive campaign, and especially counseled against overconfidence. He said the great danger was that every one would become imbued with the idea of a walkaway; that efforts would relax, and the majorities would be disappointingly emall.

W. C. Masterman made a suggestion which was well received. It was for a ratification meeting just after the primary election, to be held on the same day in every county of the state. These will in some degree take the place of county conventions as a means of stirring up enthusiasm and starting the local campaign in good shape.

Members of the committee present were C. A. Morey, Winona; H. J. Miller, Luverne; Albert Johnson, Red Wing; Oscar Hallam, M. D. Flower and Otto Kueffner, St. Paul; Robert Jamison and S. P. Snider, Minneapolis; James A. Martin, St. Cloud; C. C. Whitney, Marshall; E. B. Hawkins, Biwabik; Charles A. Hitchcock; W. C. Masterman, Stillwater; H. M. Richardson, Rochester; J. H. Adair, Owatonna; Gustav Widell, Mankato; C. C. Eastman, Wadena; P. A. Cosgrove, Arlington; Philip Liesch, New Ulm; Henry Nupson, Preston; Milie Bunnell, Duluth; D. M. Gunn, Grand Rapids; Howard Dykman, Breckenridge; James S. Hamlin, Blue Earth City; A. H. Sutherland, Cambridge.

The only absentees were J. F. Jacobson, Charles Ward of Ada and A. M. Dickson of Fulda. All were detained by pressure of business.

H. C. Akeley attended the meeting, but insisted that he would not have time to devote to the work, and that some one else should be selected in his place. The selection is practically in the hands of Ray W. Jones. Mr. Jones did not attend the former meeting and made no recommendation. Yesterday he stated his choice to be Elbert L. Carpenter, the well-known lumberman, and it was settled that Mr. Carpenter should be appointed, if he would accept.

DEMOCRATS SEEK CAMPAIGN MANAGER. The democratic state campaign now only lacks a manager. At the meeting of the state central committee yesterday, Bert Fesler of Duluth was the choice, it being understood that L. A. Rosing preferred him. Mr. Fesler said he would not accept under any circumstances, but his no was not taken as final, and the question was left to the new executive committee, of which Mr. Fesler is a member. He is a Duluth attorney, who has taken a leading part in party councils since 1896. The Duluth democracy are quite harmonious, and his selection would not leave the sore spots that would come from the choice of any Minneapolis or St. Paul democrat.

The organiaztion is complete except as to chairman and secretary. Humphrey Barton of St. Paul is temporary chairman, and H. H. Tolmie of Spring Valley temporary secretary. The executive committee will meet next week to permanently fill the places. W. H. Harries of Caledonia is vice chairman, and B. J. Mosier of Stillwater, treasurer. The executive committee consists of the six members at large, and the following chosen by districts:

First, Joseph Leicht, Winona; second, Dr. J. R. Conway, Worthington; third, R. H. McClelland, Glencoe; fourth, Otto Bremer, St. Paul; fifth, Elijah Barton, Minneapolis; sixth, C. H. Dart, Litchfield; seventh, J. M. Freeman, Olivia; eighth, Bert Fesler, Duluth; ninth, J. E. Carpenter, Crookston.

The case of Joseph W. Meyer of Little Falls occupied part of the executive session of the committee. Mr. Meyer is reported to have said that he would not accept the nomination for state treasurer, but would run again for county treasurer of Morrison county. No definite word has been received from him. C. E. Vasaly wired yesterday that Mr. Meyer was ill and could not be present at the meeting. The committee members are anxious to learn what he intends to do. A place on the executive committee has been reserved for a man of his selection, but he has not made his wishes known in that particular either.

The executive committee was given power to fill the vacancy if Mr. Meyer withdraws from the ticket.

The democrats intend to force the fighting on state issues, particularly the question of taxation. The board of control and the prison binding twine proposition will also be issues followed up. John S. Pardee will continue through his weekly, the Red Wing Argus.

MAY BE HEATWOLE'S LEGATEE. A. Whitford of Hastings was in St. Paul yesterday. Mr. Whitford was one of the leading members of the last house, and has been considered likely senatorial material in Dakota county. Just now, however, he has a congressional bee. Prominent republicans of Dakota, Goodhue and Rice counties are responsible for it, and they have prevailed on him to the extent that if Joel P. Heatwole withdraws from the field he will become a candidate. The congressman still has the matter nuder consideration, and will give a definite answer in a few days. If he runs again Mr. Whitford will contest with Albert Schaller for the senate. With Heatwole out, there will be a pretty race in the third between Whitford, Frank Wilson of Red Wing, Captain Reed of Glencoe, and perhaps others. In such a case it is believed that Whitford would have the backing of the Heatwole organization.

—Charles B. Cheney.

AMERICAN PUSH IN PERSIA

Philadelphia Ledger.

Our minister to Persia appears to be representing his country according to American business ideas rather than those of oriental luxury. Instead of taking life easily in Teheran, merely attending perfunctorily to the little diplomatic business we have with Persia, he and his wife have been taking a horseback ride of a thousand miles through the heart of the Persian empire for the purpose of promoting American trade and commerce with the Persians, and the tour is reported to have had excellent results. Mrs. Griscom endured all the difficulties and dangers of the trip with her husband, and the two seem to be admirable representatives of American progress in a country which needs awakening as much as any in the world.

THE GOOD PREDOMINATES

Chicago Tribune.

The world must take the sons of rich men as it finds them—the bad with the good. When the unimpassioned statistician looks the matter up, he will find that the percentage of the favorites of fortune who do not work and only spend is small, and the percentage of the sons of rich men who make a proper use of their money is large. The good which the latter do far exceeds the evil the former do. Unfortunately, the son of a rich man at his office desk is not so conspicuous as the son of the rich man driving furiously in his "sea-green automobile," and the one gets little praise, while the other gets much censure.

WAS ANDREE RIGHT?

New York World.

That Professor Andree and his companions, Strindberg and Frakel, alighted in safety from the balloon in which they sought to pass over the north pole, but were afterward killed by Eskimos in British America, seems now to be confiermed. Then Andree was right after all! The balloon trip, though perilous, was feasible, and only man's ignorance prevented its complete success.

A BOON FOR BRYAN ET AL.

New York Mail and Express.

The arrival of the new sea serpent at the aquarium will be hailed with joy by Messrs. Bryan and Watterson. About the only thing that they have not called Mr. Cleveland so far is the channomuraena vitata of the democratic party.

ELAINE OF THE ORCHARDS

By MARTHA McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS

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The joy of midsummer possessed Elaine. Commonly she was pale, with shadowed eyes and piteously drooping mouth. To-day the shadows, the drooping, had vanished. She smiled until dimples played hide and seek through cheeks faintly pink as the sweetbrier in the hedgerow. She was picking the first ripe peaches in the young orchard that was her mother's pride. It had but just come into bearing and was full three weeks ahead of anything the neighborhood had ever known. Elaine and her mother were piously glad that the ripening fell in with the date of the big meeting.

The peach basket would go to church tomorrow along with other baskets overflowing with good things. There were to be three sermons, with dinner and supper in between; much choice gossip also, with, incidentally, lovemaking. Everybody within ten miles round would be there. That meant to Elaine

THE JOY OF MIDSUMMER POSSESSED LORRAINE.

mainly sight and speech of Allan May. He would be sure to fetch his mother, a lady of gracious speech, but coldly calculating eyes. Elaine dreaded the eyes, yet was glad Allan had a mother to look out for. It saved her the torture of seeing him gallanting other girls ever so much prettier than her own pale self.

Until he came she had never loved anybody. She was sure that he loved her. Had he not kissed her fingers and called them "precious" after she had played for him a whole evening through? He had said too: "I must be free before I marry. My mother, you know, holds everything in trust until I am 30." It was easy for Elaine to persuade herself that he did not speak out because he was too honorable to ask any woman to wait for him five years.

Gossip had it his mother was bent on matching him with her niece, Madge Clayton, who lived in the next county. But the young pair were close and friendly comrades, seeing through the scheming of their elders and finding in it an excellent joke.

Madge came often to the May house, but somehow Elaine had not seen her since the era of pigtails and ruffled pinafores. As she nestled the cream and pink peaches amid the vine leaves in her basket she seemed to see in them hints of her rival's fairness. Just as she crowded in the last a shiver ran through her; then her heart beat like mad. The orchard ran down to the road. Two people came riding there, and through the hoofbeats she caught Allan's voice.

In a minute they would be upon her. Instinctively Elaine swung herself to an ambush of thick green leaves. As she crouched, shaking all over, the nearing hoofbeats stopped. Clear across the silence she heard Allan say: "You'll have to marry me, Madge, unless you can think of some other way out. Oh, no! I am not committed, except morally. It was the music laid hold on me. Elaine can make piano keys say the most beautiful things. I really forgot she was a woman until— There are things one cannot put in words!"

"Evidently," a rich voice answered. "But since you have spoken so much you must tell the whole truth. Did you draw back the very minute you found out your mistake? If you did, you are not wholly despicable. Otherwise"—

Elaine, gasping, felt the tentative pause. A ruffling wind let her see through the leaves. A lithe young goddess, yellow haired, with straight brows and unsmiling mouth, looked full in Allan's face. Her bridle hand lay easily on the reins, but the other, hanging at her side, was so tightly clinched the whip within it bent. Love may be blind; jealousy has eyes that see far and deep. By the tense clutch Elaine understood. Madge loved her cousin, yet had strength to sit in judgment of him.

"You are silent. That is answer enough." Madge said after a long minute; then, with the least hard breath: "The way out is the right and true one. You have taught a woman to love you; now teach yourself to love her as she deserves."

"It is your fault after all, Madge," Allan said, sighing. "You ought to have made me love—O, I know you could have done it—but chose instead to laugh me out of sentiment, because, forsooth, you wanted your own way. I don't love you as matters stand, but, on my soul, when I look at you I do not understand how I ever kept from it."

"Go to Elaine!" Madge commanded, wheeling her horse.

Allan kept doggedly beside her. "To-morrow will be time enough," he said. "Poor Elaine! She is a million times too good for me—so much too good I tremble to think of taking her happiness in my hands."

As they galloped off Elaine crept from her covert and sank beside her basket, a huddled, moaning heap. She lay there until sundown, love fighting hard with woman's pride. And love won out. That night all her prayer was, "Lord, Lord, let him love me or else let me die."

Allan came to her next day as she knelt beside the peach basket, lifting up pink-flushed beauties from their nests of cool green leaves. His whisper in her ear made her cheeks outflush the pinkest peach, but she shook her head when he made to raise her hand and lead her away. "I will come presently," she said. "Mother cannot get through dinner without me." Yet, when he left her she got suddenly white, and her hands trembled so she almost let fall a laden dish.

Time ambles withal in spite of heartaches. Somehow dinner got itself over and left Elaine free. She slipped away toward the spring in the edge of the grove.

Half way Madge overtook her and said, with no pretense of greeting, "You must not mind about anything to-day, only being happy."

For a minute they walked in silence down the sun-flecked path. It bordered the road by which teams were taken to water. There was a sharp turn in the road where the path crossed it to reach the well-head. As the two came to it a thunder of hoofs bore down on them, cut through with weak, terrified screams. Wild Janie Lee had ventured to drive the wickedest pair upon the grounds. They had taken the bits in their teeth and were running away.

Madge sprang back to let them pass, tripped on a loose stone and fell forward almost under their feet. Elaine darted, caught the leader's bit and swerved him sharply aside. He reared, striking out with both hoofs, but she clung fast until stronger hands stayed the maddened beasts, then slid into Allan's arms, with blood gushing over her lips. Between the spurts she whispered to him: "It has all come right, I know. I had to save her—because she gave you to me. You must grieve for me—a little bit. But God knew best. He heard my prayers."

Books and Authors

VERNE'S REMARKABLE FORECAST

Jules Verne was interviewed the other day by a London Mail reporter at Amiens, and found him at work on his hundredth volume. The distinguished novelist took time, however, to declare that in fifty or a hundred years from now there will not be any novels, because they will be supplanted by the daily newspaper, which will make them unnecessary. They are fast declining now. "As historic records," said Verne, "the world will file its newspapers. Newspaper writers have learned to color every-day events so well that to read them will give to posterity a truer picture than the historic or descriptive novel could do, and, as for the novel psychological, that will soon cease to be, and will die of inanition in your own lifetime." He thinks the real psychology of life is in its news, and "more truth can be gathered from the police court story and every-day doings of the crowd than can be obtained if an attempt is made to clothe the psychological moral in a garb of fiction."

What the French romancist says about the romance in real life furnished by the daily newspaper is absolutely true. This romance has indeed been utilized by novelists as the groundwork of many a novel; but it is questionable if the novel will disappear within fifty or a hundred years, however successfully the newspaper writer may color his tale of day's doings. Possibly the public may demand the condensed novel to save time, and take it with their newspapers as the completed story. Are we going to be so busy in the future that we shall take both our food and novels in capsule condensation? No one knows. There is no indication at present that the world is getting tired of novels presented in the present forms. The publisher takes his chances and hits the spot oftener than he misses it. And it may be a very stupid book, from an artistic standpoint, which hits the spot.

It is not for any one of the twentieth century to deny that the race will prefer to take its romances in concentrated lozenges, so to speak, in 1950, but if it does, a great psychic revolution will surely have occurred to bring about the change.

NEW BOOKS

Belshazzar. A Tale of the Fall of Babylon. By William Stearns Davis. Illustrated by L. W. Zigler, decorated by Lauth. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Minneapolis: Nathaniel McCarthy. Price $1.50.

The author has woven into the chronicles of the Jewish scriptures and the records dug up in the valley of the Euphrates a romance of the latter fateful days of Belshazzar, of the Babylonian empire. The period of the overturning of the Assyrian empire by Cyrus and Darius, the Mede, known in history as Darius Hystaspes, both of whom figure in Biblical history and prophecy, is an epochal period, ushering in the Medo-Persian empire, the second of the world empires of prophecy. A student of the wonderful work of excavation in the Mesopotamian valley, since Layard began his discoveries on the site of Nineveh, finds himself, now in possession of a vast amount of information about social and business, military, judicial, religious, literary, educational and other life in the great cities of the plain which were the centers of opulent kingdoms and empires. It is possible now to write a romance of the period without committing very serious anachronisms. The author has told of Darius's journey to Babylon from Susa with the daughter of Cyrus, betrothed to Belshazzar, the latter's cruel treatment and imprisonment of both and the war against Babylon by Cyrus and the rescue. The orgy in Belshazzar's palace, the writing on the wall, the surprise by the Persian troops and their triumph, are described with fine effect. Daniel and Isaiah are introduced, the latter with some disregard of chronology.

It is very difficult to write a romance of the period of Cyrus and Belshazzar or to give life and vigor and interest to any long ago period like that. Charles Kingsley has in his "Hypatia" succeeded admirably in a portrayal of fifth century life in Egypt, and he was fortunate in taking such a lovely historical character as Hypatia, the beautiful protagonist of paganism, who was torn to pieces in the city of Alexandria, by an alleged Christian mob. Mr. Davis in portraying Belshazzar and his household has had the advantage of studying the rural paintings and sculptures which depict every phase of an Assyrian monarch's life, habits and diversions and the degraded condition of woman.

LITERARY NOTES

The Bowen-Merrill company of Indianapolis announce "The Life and Adventures of Santa Claus," a new children's book on an old subject, by L. Frank Baum, which will appear in September.

The poems, charades and inscriptions of Pope Leo XIII., translated by H. T. Henry, have been published by the American Ecclesiastical Review, New York.

Professor Guthrie of the University of Chicago, remarked the other day: "I hope that in the near future the human race will so improve that Shakspere will be held unfit to read." The professor is at least no Baconian, but why does Dr. Harper tolerate such talk at his great school?

King Edward's library at Windsor Castle aggregates 100,000 books, with a splendid collection of drawings of old masters numbering 20,000, and a very rich collection of prints, the most extensive in England. There are fine libraries at Frogmore House and at Kensington Palace.

The New York Tribune's London correspondent says: "The supply of third-rate novels in which well worn incidents and plots are rearranged with turgid rhetoric is equal to the midsummer demand from servants and workers in dressmakers' shops. Better novels are promised for the remainder of July, among them being a society story by Mrs. Tweedie, entitled "The Honeycomb"; a Bohemian tale by Morley Roberts, and a second work by Charles Marriott, author of "The Column."

Another volume of Carlylean papers, hitherto unpublished, is announced. This is probably not the last. Carlyle was very fond of writing. Sometimes he overdid the business. He was at times very indiscreet with his pen.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston, announce the publication of the first collected edition of Samuel Lover's works in the autumn in six volumes, with an introduction by James Jeffrey Roche.

ILLUSTRATING NOVELS

Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson has the courage of her success and convictions, according to the New York Sun. She objects to handing over the tender mercies of illustrators the characters of her creation. Her new novel, "The Speckled Bird," whose advance sales have been enormous, will not be illustrated.

Other authors have shared Mrs. Wilson's prejudice, but have not had the firmness to withstand the representations of their publishers, and have seen their best-loved heroines and heroes butchered to make an artist's holiday. It would be interesting to know whether the reading public really yearns for illustrations.

The vital necessity of pictures in the magazine world one must admit. There are even a few artists so much in favor that their pictures will win a hearing for a book. But setting aside the matinee-idol artists and a few men whose work is so good that it has value wherever it appears, do the ordinary illustrations justify the money expended upon them?

Do they help to sell a book? Do they not, rather, in many cases, prejudice the casual buyer against a book that may have merit?

There seems no way of getting at the facts in the case, but it is certain that a large class of intelligent readers hail with joy a book well made, attractive in paper, type and cover and altogether free from commonplace representations of characters of whom the author succeeds in giving interesting impressions.

Defective Page