THE JOURNAL

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An Editor's Judgment.

Mr. Chamberlain's correspondence from Scandinavia was published by special arrangement in the Chicago American. Emery Foster, managing editor of the American, says.

> I cannot speak too highly of Mr. Chamberlain's series of articles from Sweden and Norway. They have obtained for us a large circle of readers among the Scandinavians.

It is all very well for Professor Herron to talk about free love, but he took care to fall freely and fully in love with a lady who had $11,000,000 to boot.

Significant Evidence of the Commercial Strength of Minneapolis.

Summarized in the final report of the Northwestern Miller, covering the milling trade for the past crop year, are some percentage figures that are likely to be surprising to many. It is not generally known, for instance, that during this unfavorable season the flour exports from Minneapolis were, proportionately, the smallest in twenty-two years. The calendar-year comparisons go back that far, and the crop-year comparisons go back sixteen years, and the showing is substantially the same, however made.

Of the output for the calendar year, 13,652,735 barrels, only 1,741,120 barrels went for export, or 12.75 per cent of the total. Just prior to that, the percentage had fallen to 19.77, which was thought extremely low. Time was when 40.30 per cent of the flour made in Minneapolis was shipped abroad.

This month the industry began to look up. Everyone knows the conditions that brought the temporary falling off. Today there is relief from these conditions, an abundant crop of wheat, and a large proportion of high quality. Last season something like forty pounds more wheat on the average was required to the barrel of flour, because so large a part of the crop was low grade. It is not so now. Already the mills are beginning to get back their foreign business, and everything indicates a speedy return to former normal conditions.

This is interesting from the milling standpoint, but its significance in a business way lies much deeper. Here was the leading local industry suffering under temporary difficulties. It might have been supposed that this would show a bad effect in other ways. Yet thru the period when the flour mills were less active, the city grew in every way, bank clearings increased, and all other figures covering the material prosperity ran to proportions beyond expectation, the increase in population, realty activity, and building permits being remarkable. If this was done against depression in the milling trade, still better things should show up when the mills again grind as in the old times.

Minneapolis has become too big a town to be seriously affected by any one thing. Too many diverse interests are now centered here, and this tendency to work farther away from the predominence of any one particular line of business is more noticeable from year to year.

Addicks says J. Frank Allee was not fitted intellectually for the United States senate, but that he gave him the place just as a filler. This goes toward proving that Addicks is not a fit man to select United States senators, a fact which the people have for some time been, as it were, Delaware of.

Politics and Printing.

Richard Weightman of the Chicago Tribune, discussing the scandals in the government printing office, suggests that there are but two ways to cure them: either give the public printer authority commensurate with his responsibilities or shut up the shop and let the printing out by contract. The latter he believes to be the preferable plan, since it would take the printing out of politics and save the government millions every year.

The United States has owned and operated its printing works for a good many years. Doubtless it was at first demanded on the ground that it would save the government many millions of dollars. Now it appears that it not only costs the country money, but heart-burnings as well.

Nevertheless, no man now living expects to see the public print shop abandoned. Congress is too fond of printing for that to come about. Moreover, should the government go into the market for its enormous printing, there would immediately be a combination upon bids. There would be but few firms capable of handling the government work and those few would certainly get together and make Uncle Sam pay well.

The suggestion to give the public printer autocratic power would be all right if the country could always be sure of a beneficent autocrat in the office. The trouble with Mr. Palmer seems to have been that his subordinates made life a burden to him. He was only one of many public printers, all working at cross purposes and "knocking" one another furiously. This condition bred waste and scandal inevitably. The president has summarily removed Mr. Palmer, but it is claimed that the removal of one man and the appointment of another cannot work much good unless the new public printer has given him power to make a clean sweep in the office and has in addition an iron constitution to withstand the pressure of congressmen for favors.

Politics and printing have not mixed well.

The appointment of Frederick V. Brown to the district bench pleases a lot of people. Governor Johnson had several good men under consideration and might have chosen from that number a good judge, but their claims had been pressed warmly and the governor seems to have turned to a man of his own selection as a better way to dispose of the matter than to try to choose among several acceptable candidates. It was the best way out for the governor, and it brings to the bench a man exceedingly well fitted for the office. Mr. Brown is a fine lawyer, an honest man and of a judicial temperament. We expect to see him make a good record on the bench.

The Bennett Will Is Settled.

The Bennett will case in which Mr. W. J. Bryan figured considerably has been finally settled and Mr. Bryan has made a statement of it in the Commoner, of which he should have the benefit, since he came in for a good deal of unfavorable criticism while the contest was pending.

Mr. Bryan relates that in the spring of 1900 Mr. Philo Bennett, residing at New Haven, Conn., called on him to draw certain paragraphs of his will. These paragraphs provided for three funds of $10,000 each to be distributed among colleges, $10,000 for prize funds to encourage excellence in the study of the principles of civil government, $10,000 to assist poor boys to pursue a college course, and $10,000 to assist girls in the same manner. Another paragraph directed Mrs. Bennett to hold in trust $50,000 to be distributed in accordance with a sealed letter to be deposited with the will.

At Mr. Bennett's death the widow contested the paragraphs mentioned. The courts rejected the $50,000 trust fund and the sealed letter, but upheld the three $10,000 bequests. These bequests have now been distributed by Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, and are in full and continuing force in colleges covering each state in the union.

It was the sealed letter trust which caused the comment, it being said that Mr. Bryan had used undue influence with Mr. Bennett to obtain its insertion in the will. The charge of undue influence was withdrawn and it appeared that Mr. Bryan had only a remote interest in the trust since he was to retain the money for himself only with the widow's consent, otherwise he was to distribute it among colleges.

Mr. Bryan states that the will contest which he felt he could not in conscience abandon cost him upwards of $1,500 in attorneys' fees and traveling expenses, to say nothing of loss of time. The upholding of the $30,000 of bequests to colleges is the result, and notwithstanding considerable annoyance and some misrepresentation, Mr. Bryan feels amply rewarded for it all in having the privilege of placing the funds left by Mr. Bennett, in such a way as, he believes, will help the rising generations for all time to come in this country.

We tremble for the outcome when the Tokio mob learns that Jerome and Odell have made peace without an indemnity.

Educating the Congressman.

There is an old maxim among children that "seeing is believing." It may not be very correct in form, but it is nevertheless significant. This maxim receives a fresh illustration in the cases of a number of the congressmen who accompanied Secretary Taft to the Philippines. Men who went over there fully persuaded that the Filipinos were ready for self-government are coming back of a different mind, and men who went over there opposed to any reduction of the tariff on importations from the Philippines, are standing for free trade or for very radical modifications of the existing schedules.

The unpreparedness of the Filipinos for self-government was best demonstrated in a public meeting held for the discussion of the question and to afford leading agitators of independence a chance to air their views. These agitators displayed so much ignorance of the theory of self-government and such a lack of capacity for it that they settled the case adversely to themselves by their own pleas.

A great many amusing things developed in that public conference illustrating the ignorance of the Filipinos of world affairs and of their relation to them. One speaker, for example, argued that the diversity of tongues among the Filipinos was no obstacle to self-government, and to prove it he cited what he believed to be the situation in Great Britain "where," as he said, "there are three languages—the English, the Irish and the Scotch."

But the ignorance of the Filipinos was not much more marked or deplorable than that of some of the congressmen, before they went, and who come back to combat the theories which they have heretofore defended. This is particularly noticeable in the attitude of both republicans and democrats toward the question of tariff regulations between the islands and the United States. There has been a very substantial progress made toward absolute free trade, while the representatives of the tobacco and sugar interests who have heretofore fought any modifications whatever, are prepared to make substantial concessions. It cost something to send these congressmen to the Philippines, but it would probably pay to ship out a batch of them every year.

The same is true with regard to Alaska. Comparatively few of the members of either house have ever visited that country or have any conception of its extent or its resources, and no interest in its development. If we are not to make a disgraceful failure of all our attempts at governing dependencies and outlying districts, we must either send the lawmakers in considerable number into those districts, or the lawmakers must send representatives who will bring back to them the facts which they will be willing to accept and act upon.

The Nebraska republican convention apparently had not heard that rebates and private car lines are dead. It demands that Nebraska representatives in congress co-operate with the president "to the end that corporate rapacity, extortion and abuses may be checked."

Mr. Iverson's Bargain Sale.

The office of the state auditor is flooded with inquiries about the fall sale of state lands. The state legislature only gave Mr. Iverson $7,500 a year with which to advertise the state lands and carry on the immigration work of the state, but the business seems to have been conducted with so much wisdom that a great demand has already been created for these lands.

The opportunities offered to the settler are, of course, exceptional. The terms of the sale give the buyer forty years' time, if he desires, in which to pay for his farm. It requires very little capital for the purchaser to become a land owner.

This attractive proposition Mr. Iverson has caused to be made known so widely that not only is it destined to bring into the state settlers upon these lands, but to attract general attention to the advantages of Minnesota for men of small capital who wish to engage in agriculture. It is to be hoped that the success of the new bureau of immigration, with the limited means appropriated for this work, will have demonstrated to the legislature the advisability of providing more liberally for immigration work in the future.

Minnesota has done very little advertising in the past and as a result has suffered in the western movement of population by comparison with other states and districts. Thousands of immigrants have passed thru Minnesota to more remote localities, traveling over lands of as good, if not better, quality to acquire lands more remote from markets and less favorably situated for agricultural pursuits. The reason for this has been, in the main, ignorance with regard to what Minnesota had to offer. The bureau of immigration is beginning to dispel that ignorance and it can do it better and more rapidly if it is provided with larger means for that purpose.

Mr. Thomas F. Millard, in an article on the "Financial Aspects of Japan," in Scribner's, intimates that the Japanese made peace because they could not raise money to continue the war except at ruinous rates. The considerations he puts forth undoubtedly had weight in Tokio and London. The English cabinet saw that the war was developing into a contest of capital, and inasmuch as they would have to advance the cash it may well be that the English strongly advised Tokio to take what it had in hand and secure the future by an impregnable alliance with England. It was good advice and everybody recognizes it except the hoodlums of Tokio and Yokohama.

A Shoulder Gatling Gun.

W. T. Hornaday, the celebrated naturalist, has written an article for Shields' Magazine, in which he protests vigorously against the new automatic shotgun. This is a sporting piece which carries six cartridges, which can be discharged in quick succession by six pulls on the trigger, and without taking the weapon from the shoulder. Mr. Hornaday describes it as "a shoulder Gatling gun."

His protest is against the use of such an instrument of slaughter amongst the wild game, and he contends that no decent sportsman would carry such a murderous weapon.

It appears, however, that this gun has already found its way into the northwest. We hear of its use in various places, and while we cannot expect to curb the ambition of the sportsman entirely, it would seem as if the sentiment of true sportsmanship would be strong enough to make it so unpleasant for any man to carry a gun of this kind while hunting game birds, so unsportsmanlike, that no one would be willing to do so.

Mr. Hornaday thinks that the matter is of sufficient importance to command the attention of legislatures, and Shields' Magazine says a bill will be introduced in all legislatures in session in the United States next winter to prohibit the use of the automatic gun for the hunting of birds. In all probability such a bill would pass the Minnesota legislature and probably the legislatures of the Dakotas as well.

It is a strange anomaly in modern life that a man of M. Witte's brain character and patriotism should have to answer to a small, gnarled, vacuous and pestiferous imbecile like Nicholas II.

Pat Crowe must have solved the problem of aerial navigation. He has been seen in three cities a thousand miles apart within twenty-four hours.

Former Senator Stewart of Nevada has lost his fortune in a minute. Evidently he was just the opposite of the get-rich-quick brand of senator.

E. Benjamin Andrews sees another great European war just ahead. E. Benjamin has seen things before.

W. J. Bryan now knows that where there is a sealed letter there is often no will.

AMUSEMENTS

Metropolitan—Robert Mantell in "Othello."

Robert Mantell and his players gave the third play in their Minneapolis repertory last evening, when they presented "Othello." Mr. Mantell's conception of "Othello" was frank, generous, magnanimous, but his loftiness of spirit had too much of arrogance to harmonize entirely with the barbaric simplicity of Shakspere's drawing. He was too much the prince, until, blinded by the dark, fierce flood of jealousy let loose by Iago's poisonous whispers, he gave a glimpse of the real man that grew stronger and stronger until relentless justice had been satisfied and his eyes were opened to an agonized realization that he had committed a crime, not saved his honor. It is a pity that Mr. Mantell marred his reading of the lines with an incoherency that, at times, was almost irritating.

Harry Leighton's Iago was a surprise to those who had seen him as de Mauprat or as Henry VI. His understanding of the cunning malignant power that overcame the Moor's nobleness of soul was consistent and convincing. Marie Booth Russell also did her best work of the week in Desdemona, presenting a pathetic picture of the meek, submissive woman who was too gentle to resist or to resent. The Emilia of Emily Dodd was full of spirit. Alfred Hollingsworth had the part of Cassio and Arthur H. Ebbets that of Roderigo.

The play was splendidly staged and the scenes in Venice and in Cyprus were of unusual beauty.

Minneapolis audiences are seldom satisfied until they have separated an actor from his role and in response to an insistent demand Mr. Mantell resumed his own personality and made a short speech.

—Frances R. Sterrett.

Foyer Chat.

Everything about "Hoity Toity," at the Bijou this week, seems to appeal to lovers of high-class musical comedy, and the large audiences in attendance are demonstrative in their approval.

Next week the Bijou will present "Her First False Step," a melodrama of many excellent parts.

A combination of the lightest and the heaviest in modern vaudeville is being offered to Orpheum audiences this week, the bill ranging from the serious work of the De Serris models to the farcical efforts of Kherns and Cole.

A refined vaudeville bill is being presented at the Lyceum this week. Allie Leslie, the droll little story-teller, Baby Lund, the pert soubrette, Georgie Lewis, the whistling girl and "coon shouter," the all-star jugglers and Charles Brennan and company in a rich comedy sketch, are meritorious acts.

"The Forbidden Land," last season's marked comic opera success, which will be seen here at the Metropolitan next week, is said to be the best work of its kind written in many years. It is rational, consistent, well written, both as to book and musical score, and is deserving of the wide attention it has received throughout the country.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

For a Square Deal.

To the Editor of The Journal.

The writer was in the activities of life when Abraham Lincoln was elected president and remembers the effort of our representative men to make some patch-up with slavery to avoid the civil war; also President Lincoln's tender appeal to our southern brethren to stay their hand.

I believed then as I do now that no human power could have prevented that deluge of blood, as apparently it was the only way slavery could be blotted out in this country.

Marvelous no more than describes the progress of the country in wealth and world influence since the close of the civil war, but the labor unrest and violence in the last few decades would seem to indicate that there was something wrong again with the country.

This enormous wealth is coming more and more under the control of a few, and while a large proportion of the trades and skilled labor are prosperous and accumulating a competency, there are millions who find life a struggle for existence.

The men who advocate some change for the betterment of conditions receive about the same consideration that the antislavery men did when I was a boy. But we ought to remember that the "mills of the gods grind slowly." Unkind words for the rich or sympathy for the poor don't seem to meet the case, but President Roosevelt's "square deal" does.

It seems to me that the people of this country are offered a splendid opportunity to recognize the power that has had to do with bringing him to the presidency. Hold up his hands and perhaps save this nation from again being called upon to pay an awful penalty.

—John A. Soule.

A New Game Law Wanted.

To the Editor of The Journal.

It would seem to go without saying that the operation of the present game law is very unsatisfactory. A land owner, if he have a covey of birds in his fields, must quit and neglect his harvest to go and hunt, or some of the village gentry will clean them out fo rihm. If he remonstrates abuse and insult are apt to follow. True, he can, at some labor and expense, post and maintain notices forbidding hunting. And when, as is likely, his notice is ignored, he can earn public censure by inaugurating prosecution, thereby getting a bad name.

If his farm happens to lie upon both sides of a county line he can pay a dollar license for the privilege of hunting on his own land. The other day I was stacking grain on my own land, when a trio from a neighboring village flushed a covey of chickens and got about half of them before I got time to go to them and forbid further trespass, and then they would not leave until I gave my name and threatened prosecution. They then, with an obscene and insulting invitation, retired. If this law is to remain in force the policy of the soil-tillers is to destroy every nest and exterminate, as far as possible, the breeding of game birds. And this will be the result in the not distant future. It is not for the interest of the farmer to raise birds from which he gets no benefit. It seems to me if the legislature would provide that there should be no open season on, and within enclosed or cultivated fields at all, except for the owner of the lands or by his express invitation, nothing but common justice would be done. Let the non-resident go on to the wild and open lands and leave the cultivated farms alone.

—A. R. Wiswell.

Wadena, Sept. 9.

The French Indemnity.

To the Editor of The Journal.

Will you kindly state thru the columns of The Journal the amount of war indemnity France paid Germany after the war of 1871-2, five milliards I believe, expressed in American money, and greatly oblige an old and admiring reader.

—J. H. Cawley.

Little Falls, Minn., Sept. 9.

France paid Germany an indemnity of five milliards of francs, equivalent to $1,000,000,000.

THE UNJAMESIAN TONGUE

Oh, Hennery, our daily speech
May not be a linguistic peach;
It may be that it lacks the soul
That's ladled from the Golden Bowl;
It even may provoke a snort
Of horror from the Better Sort,
And really make them want to douse
Cold rhetoric on the Other House;
But, Hennery, you must admit
That when we are a-using it—
Tho flaw-marked here, there and between—
Why, dern it, we know what we mean.

—Indianapolis News.

THE OPEN BOOK

MEMOIRS OF SARA BERNHARDT IN D. APPLETON & CO.'S AUTUMN BOOK LIST.—In the fall list of books of D. Appleton & Co. a conspicuous place is given to "The Memoirs of Sara Bernhardt." We know these memoirs are of the kind that repay reading. Madame Bernhardt begins with her childhood, and passes on thru her experiences at the Conservatoire to her final accession to the Comedie Francaise. Her life, always one of great publicity, is piquant with interest. A trip in a balloon, a visit to Edison, and an adventure with a whale are merely incidents in her varied life. She writes also from the heart, and her memoirs are full of appreciations of other actors, and of kindly memories of the great managers and playwrights she has known.

Another book of memoirs on the same list, and one that will attract those who study the early history of things American is "Washington Memoirs," by H. B. Latrobe. These are a series of interesting papers ranging in date from 1796 to 1820, and are not only of historic value, but are lively and refreshing reading. Latrobe was a soldier, civil engineer, philosopher, artist, humorist, poet and naturalist. He was the designer of the capitol at Washington, and a personal friend of the father of his country.

"The Young Man and the World," from the forceful pen of Senator Beveridge, and a partial history of the United States by John B. McMaster, are other books from the miscellaneous list of the same house.

MIRIAM MICHELSON.
Author of "The Yellow Journalist."

In fiction Appleton & Co. offer an unusual number of promising items. One of these that will attract special attention because of the author's previous work is "The Yellow Journalist," by Miriam Michelson, author of "In the Bishop's Carriage." The author has been in newspaper work, and with her powers as a writer has doubtless given the story all of the office "atmosphere" needed.

Other fiction on the list is described briefly as follows:

"Time, the Comedian," by Kate Jordan, a story with a remarkable plot which tends to show the far-reaching results of an unhappy marriage; "The Giants," a story of the fight against the oil trust, with the scene in California; "He and Hecuba," by the Baroness von Hutten, author of "Our Lady of the Beeches," etc., a story of English life, optimistic and cheery in tone, in spite of the tragic elements; "Outside the Law," James Barnes, illustrated by Frederick Don Steele, a detective story written from a novel point of view; "Reptiles," by H. W. McVickar, the tale of a cynical young bachelor and woman-hater, who marries and loses a wager thereby; "The Staircase of Surprise," by Frances A. Mathews, author of "When Peggy Comes to Town," etc., a story of the Russo-Japanese war; "The Emperor's Wish," by Oscar King Davis, a Japanese story of the Russo-Japanese war; "The Hundred Days," by Max Pemberton, author of "Doctor Xavier," an old-time historical novel with a dashing English hero, Bernard St. Armand, and a dainty intriguer of a heroine, Yvonne de Feyrolles; "The Game and the Candle," by Frances Davidge, author of "The Misfit Crown," a story of modern New York society life; "Vivien," by W. B. Maxwell, a typical story of the well-born young girl who rises from the position of governess to her rightful station; "Baby Bullet," by Lloyd Osborne, a humorous tale of an automobile; "Duke of Devil-May-Care," by Harris Dickson, the story of a southern planter; "The Carlyles," by Mrs. Burton Harrison; "The Reckoning," by Robert W. Chambers, author of "Cardigan" and "The Maid at Arms"; "Purple and Fine Linen," by Emil Post; "Patricia," by Ioto Caffyn; "The Flute of Pan," by John Oliver Hobbes.

Gift books, treatises on business, and juveniles complete the list of promises Appleton & Co. make for the months between now and Christmas.

"MRS. JIM" TELLS HER TOWN EXPERIENCES TO "MRS. JIMMIE."—If there is anything in the belief that some—possibly all—Christian Scientists hold that a consensus of evil opinion is a dead weight against the moral efforts of any individual, then the preacher's son, the mother-in-law and the stepmother of today are not to be blamed if they fail of very high attainment. For a generation—our memory runneth not beyond such a stretch—persons in these three relationships have been the objects of very oblique obloquy. If one has dared to point to exceptions to disprove the rule, he has been jerked up with the assertion that such exceptions prove, and do not disprove, rules. It would be futile to attempt here to change the course of so strong a current of public opinion, however unjust. We can only express our pleasure that there are exceptions, bright and shining exceptions. One such exception is "Mrs. Jim," who was introduced to the world by Stephen Conrad in his "The Second Mrs. Jim," a country stepmother. She won a place in the hearts of readers despite her handicap, and has come back in Mrs. Jim and Mrs. Jimmie, in which she tells the wife of her stepson her experiences in town, whither she had moved with Mr. Jim.

Mrs. Jim is a good stepmother and stepmother-in-law, tho talkative. She has a disposition that keeps her interested in the affairs of all the townspeople and often leads her to meddle, but with happy results, especially when affairs of the heart need the guidance of an experienced mind. There are women who babble on brook-like, joyously, yet who never fail to met a demand upon their sympathies, and who thru the sanity of their optimism often help materially in solving the knotty problems of their neighbors. What community could do without them? Mrs. Jim is such a woman, and in the stories she tells her stepdaughter-in-law of her experiences in town are revealed with a charming ingenuousness her own admirable qualities. One, besides, soon becomes much interested in the village affairs, which, if he has ever known village life, he will recognize as genuinely true to that life. The fault one must find with the author is that he has not varied Mrs. Jim's pleasant babblings; put in some of his own musings, or let Mrs. Jimmie have an experience or two to relate. Mrs. Jimmie is a good listener evidently, and, while she listens, is regaled often, we doubt not, tho the book doesn't tell, with pie, cookies, doughnuts, et cetera, of Mrs. Jim's own cooking, and we'll wager they are good; which faith on our part we regard as a high compliment.

L. C. Page & Co., Boston. $1.50.

FOR THE SPORTSMAN'S WINTER EVENINGS.—Half—if not three-quarters—of the fun of going abroad with rod or gun lies in recalling the going, after the return, when with fire ablaze and pipe asmoke one remembers how he brought down some particularly wary, wild gander, or, at last, landed some crafty old trout too wily to be caught easily by mere man. A book for just such a time is Sporting Sketches, by Edwyn Sandys, a book which carries to the reader recollections of his own experiences, but which thru the great variety of its sketches is likely to suggest some experiences he has not had and give him hints as to how to get them. What more could a sportsman ask of such a book?

The Macmillan company, New York. $1.75.

THE MAGAZINES

New Jewish Weekly.—The Jewish Citizen, a combination of four papers—The Omaha Jewish Citizen, the Des Moines Jewish Herald-Dispatch, the Sioux City Jewish Citizen and the Western Jewish Citizen of the twin cities—has appeared in the weekly—not weakly—firmament with a twin city issue. It is a newsy and prosperous-looking paper already, and The Uneasy Chair wishes it success. Its editor and its manager, Dave E. Cohen and Jule E. Cohen, respectively, announce their plans in part as follows:

Our columns will be devoted to the interests of both reformed and orthodox, to the Jews and Judaism in general, the central western Jewry in particular. We have made arrangements to publish the social news of the twin cities, and the leading cities in this section, also the news of America and the world, and beginning with our next issue we will give the news fresh and up-to-date every week.

—The Uneasy Chair.

THE BEGINNINGS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Late investigations are confirming what has been long believed to be the fact. That the inhalation of the germs of tuberculosis in the form of dust is the most prolific source of the great white plague, and that the gateway of entrance to the lungs is not directly thru the bronchial tubes, but thru the intermediate agency of the upper air passages—the nose and the naso-pharynx, and in mouth-breathers the oro-pharynx, with their associated glandular tissues known as adenoids and tonsils.

In normal individuals the membranes of the nasal passages are provided with minute hair-like organs which are in constant motion and have a tendency to remove small dust particles towards the external orifices of the nose, and thus serve so far as possible to protect the deeper parts of the body from injury. The normal nasal membranes also secrete a large amount of watery fluid which washes the dust and more or less injurious matters contained in the inspired air, into the stomach where they are for the most part disposed of without injury. Persons having such normal upper passages are to a great extent immune to the tubercle germs.

Unfortunately there are comparatively few persons in that condition. With our vicious inheritance from diseased or overworked or under-fed or badly-fed ancestors, most of us are born with unfortunate predispositions to such conditions of the upper air passages as render them dangerous agencies for the acquisition of tuberculosis. When with such predisposition, or even without, children are exposed to the over-heated, over-dried and badly ventilated air, the excessive and sweat-inducing woolen underclothing and the faulty diet (too much sugar and starch and too little milk and fat) they very generally develop conditions in the nose and throat which favor the infection of the individual with the germs of tuberculosis, diphtheria and other infectious diseases. These conditions generally consist of excessive growth of the glandular organs known as naso-pharyngeal and faucial tonsils and are manifested in the early life of the child by the tendency to mouth breathing, frequent colds and a collapsed state of the nasal openings. Such overgrowth of these organs is accompanied by inflammatory changes, which destroy their ability to serve as guardians of the system against infection and render them favorable culture beds for disease germs.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of maintaining the upper air passages in a normal condition, and every parent should see to it that his children are guarded as far as possible against the insanitary influences which cause enlarged tonsils and adenoids and on the first appearance of such growths or the symptoms mentioned above—mouth breathing, colds and collapsed nostrils, the family doctor should at once be consulted.

KAWVILLE AS A COUNTERIRRITANT

Kansas City Journal.

If Baron Komura will stop at Kansas City on his way home the reception he will meet with here will go a long way toward taking that dark-brown taste out of his mouth.

NO PLACE FOR DIPLOMACY

Washington Post.

The real test of President Roosevelt's diplomatic ability will come when he tries to arrange peace terms between the standpatters and the tariff revisionists.

SO HARD HE DIDN'T OFTEN GO

Baltimore Sun.

With 60,000 fraudulent names on the voters' lists in Philadelphia, it must have been hard for an honest man to get to the polls to vote.

CASTRO AS A HUMORIST

Philadelphia Record.

In preparing for his war against the United States President Castro of Venezuela is having a gunboat built in this country. There is not wanting some humor in the fellow, tho it be involuntary.

DOWN IN INDIANA

"What is the Dead march sounding for?" said Author-on-Parade.
"The cigarette, the cigarette," the hoosier poet said.
"And what about the cigarette?" said Author-on-Parade.
"The legislature knocked it out," the hoosier poet said.
"The dainty cornhusk wrappers they are burning left and right,
The fragrant corn silk fillers are ablaze in bonfires bright,
There aren't many dope sticks in the whole broad state tonight,
And the few that's left will vanish in the morning."

"What are the writers now to do?" said Author-on-Parade,
"We'll have to try the corncob pipe," the hoosier poet said.
"I cannot smoke a horrid pipe," said Author-on-Parade.
"Then you must smoke cigars or chew," the hoosier poet said.
"For the cigarettes are going; we must chase 'em to the woods,
They're pinching every fellow who is captured with the goods.
The coffin nails are going—we can paste that in our hoods,
And the few that's left will vanish in the morning.

"What's that so black against the sun?" said Author-on-Parade.
"The smoke of stogies and cheroots," the hoosier poet said.
"We'll lose our inspiration now," said Author-on-Parade.
"We'll have to smoke another brand," the hoosier poet said.
"While writing future novels we'll have to bear in mind,
The hero in his smoking-room, no matter how refined,
Must never, never roll a pill, but like some common hind
Have his little pipe of baccy in the morning."

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

TIRED OF FIGHT ON ROCKEFELLER

Tarrytown Saloonkeeper Quits After Eight-Year Contest With Oil King.

New York Sun Special Service.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 15.—"Rockefeller always wins," sighed J. J. Mellen of North Tarrytown, today. "How can you beat him? If he can't knock you out he will tire you out. I am going away from here."

J. J. Mellin has lasted for eight years in his little liquor saloon on the boundary of the Rockefeller estate. He has fought John D. Rockefeller in the courts and at the polls. He has beaten the billionaire in elections, but he has lost all appetite for fighting. He is lonesome.

"Everything comes Rockefeller's way," he explained. "About a year ago my wife died. I have nothing left to hold me around here. I was here before Rockefeller came. For twenty-one years I have lived right in this place. Rockefeller started to drive me out, but he couldn't because this is a free country, and there is a limit that even a rich man can't run over. But he never gives up, that Rockefeller.

"One by one he bought out all my old friends around here and they moved away. I wouldn't sell. He kept on buying out my old friends and clearing their land, and they moved away. Now I am going to sell out—but not to Rockefeller."

AMERICAN CABLE LINK FOR ORIENT

Submarine Telegraph to Connect United States with China and Japan.

New York, Sept. 15.—Thru American enterprise the way has been won to connect the western continent by direct submarine telegraphic lines with the empires of Japan and China.

Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Commercial Pacific Cable company, today made the announcement that his company had secured the necessary concessions to enter Yokohama, Japan, and Shanghai, China.

Yesterday the last step in a series of diplomatic negotiations which were begun at the wish of President McKinley, and which have extended over a period of about three years, was taken when Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister to the United States, affixed his signature to Japan's agreement with the Commercial Pacific Cable company for landing rights at Yokohama. An agreement for landing rights at Shanghai was signed by China several weeks ago. When these new cables are completed, Mr. Mackay says, their length, added to other cables already laid, or about to be built, will form part of a system which extends two-thirds of the distance around the globe.

The cable connections with both China and Japan will be made by extending the present lines of the company, which run from San Francisco thru the stations of Honolulu, Midway and Guam and Manila. Japan will be reached by laying a cable from Guam in the Pacific ocean direct to Yokohama. The cable to China will be laid from Manila to Shanghai.

NEW LEAGUE IS FOR DUAL TARIFF

American Reciprocal Tariff League Is Formed on Non-Partizan Lines.

New York Sun Special Service.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Determined to stand firmly on their own feet, to act as the support for no political boom, and to fight "the fight of the west" for a dual tariff permitting foreign trade, the executive committee of the American Reciprocal Tariff league met and organized yesterday in the Great Northern building.

The non-political character of the league, which is the result of the reciprocity conference held in Chicago last month, was shown by the fact that neither Governor A. B. Cummins nor any of his faction were put on the committee.

Headquarters will be maintained in Chicago, and William E. Skinner will have charge of much of the executive work in the great campaign to be waged over the country in favor of the dual tariff.

Gustav Schwab, who represents the New York Produce exchange, F. J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Stock Breeders' association, and E. N. Foss, recognized leader of the reciprocity forces in Massachusetts, are the most prominent committeemen appointed.

GIRL FOUND FLOATING; ESCORT HAS VANISHED

Watertown, Wis., Sept. 15.—The body of Miss Emma Schultz, daughter of Louis Schultz, was found floating in Rock river near the Lutheran home for the feeble-minded.

She went boatriding last evening with Hans Traeumer, son of Major George P. Traeumer, a former resident of Milwaukee. The boat was found half full of water near where the body of Miss Schultz was floating.

The whereabouts of Mr. Traeumer is not known today. Some are inclined to believe his body will be found in the river, but other rumors of a sensational nature are current.

Miss Schultz was 30, and had an excellent reputation.

GRANGEVILLE'S FIRE LOSS

Damage in the Idaho Town Is a Quarter of a Million.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 15.—A large portion of the business section of Grangeville, Idaho, was destroyed by fire today, causing a loss estimated at $250,000. Over forty buildings, mostly frame structures, were destroyed. The heaviest loss was on the department store of Alexander & Freigesy, whose loss is placed at $150,000. H. E. Sasherson's general merchandise store also was destroyed. Most of the firms are well insured.

A penny saved is a penny earned. You not only save pennies, but nickels and dimes if you trade with those who advertise their bargain lists in the Market Basket Column on the Want Page today.

General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, has just returned to London after a 30,000-mile trip.