

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Published Every Morning to the Year by
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
PUBLICATION OFFICE:
1322 NEW YORK AVENUE N. W.

Entered at the post-office at Washington, D. C., as
second-class mail matter.
Postage paid at Washington, D. C., and at
other mailing offices.
Telephone Main 228. (Private Branch Exchange)

No attention will be paid to anonymous
contributions, and no communications
to the editor will be printed except
over the name of the writer.

Manuscripts offered for publication will
be returned if unavailable, but stamps
should be sent with the manuscript for
that purpose.

All communications intended for this
newspaper, whether for the daily or the
Sunday issue, should be addressed to
THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday.....\$5.00 per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$1.00 per week
Daily, without Sunday.....\$3.00 per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$1.00 per week
SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday.....\$5.00 per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$1.00 per week
Daily, without Sunday.....\$3.00 per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$1.00 per week
New York Representative, J. C. WILKES
Special Agency, 200 Broadway, New York
Chicago Representative, A. E. KEATOR, 125
Madison Building.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1912.

Penny's New Head.

Though losing so valuable a president as Mr. McCrea, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is able to replace him without a moment's delay with so accomplished and vigorous a successor as Vice President Samuel Rea, which speaks volumes for the high order of ability that controls that great corporation. To judge by the new president's record, he will bring to his responsible office an unusual and remarkable ability as an engineer and as a financier, and in both these points he closely resembles the late President Cassatt. Being, comparatively speaking, a young man, he seems assured of a long administration which no doubt will be a very successful one.

Mr. Rea is a living refutation of the oft-repeated statement that America no longer holds out opportunities for young men. He began his railroad career as a country lad, picked up by a surveying party to do some temporary work. He gained all his technical knowledge solely in the school of practical experience. Through sheer force of character and demonstrated ability he forged ahead step by step until now he has reached the summit.

His most conspicuous achievements are the New York Terminal of the "Pennsylvanian," and the connecting Hudson River tunnels, the mammoth passenger station in the very heart of the metropolis, and the connection with Long Island, a most notable engineering feat, first conceived by President Cassatt, but executed largely under Mr. Rea's direction. Under his administration Philadelphia hopes to see the necessary enlargement of Broad Street Station accomplished.

The retiring president, McCrea, by his conservative administration, has successfully steered the company through five years of anything but favorable financial condition of the country for great works of expansion. After forty-eight years of continuous service his desire for a well-deserved rest is but natural. But his resignation breaks a precedent, for during the last half century every president of the railroad has died in office, crushed under the great burden of responsibility and broken in health.

Lee McClung.

The news of the resignation of Mr. Lee McClung as Treasurer of the United States, while not startling, is nevertheless unwelcome news. From one point of view it is taken as a confirmation of the rumor that even with the retirement last July of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury all was not harmonious in that department. If Mr. McClung agreed with the view then expressed he at least did not embarrass during the heat of a campaign the administration to which he owed his appointment. The courtesy thus shown by him is typical of the man.

From another viewpoint the resignation is an unwelcome one to Washington as Mr. McClung, while he lived here a dozen years ago before he became the treasurer of Yale University, made for himself many warm friends. Since his return as a government official he has not only renewed his acquaintances—who are now loath to have him leave—but he has demonstrated in a marked degree his ability to fill the important office he is now resigning.

Mr. McClung has taken active part in the betterment of everything which pertained to Washington, and his loss will be felt in all circles. He has the best wishes of The Washington Herald for whatever he may decide to take up, and all we can wish him is that his self-earned success may continue.

Law to Regret Confidence.

Before the awakening of the public conscience, during the last decade the corporation laws of many of the States were apparently framed for the purpose of fattening State treasuries, for making promoters rich in short order, and for making the most of the postal service in swindling the people. The result was that frequent losses made the man of means sensitive on the proposition of buying anything in the line of stock or bond investments.

—they had generally acquired a large stock of "blue sky" certificates, elegantly engraved and "nonassessable," and the consequence was that millions of savings was not available for corporate advancement, even of honest and well managed companies.

In his argument for a Federal incorporation law, J. Selwyn Tait, president of the Washington and Southern Bank, specially calls attention to these facts in contradistinction to the prevailing trend in England, Germany, and France, where the savings of the people seek investments in home industries, being securely protected by corporation laws.

Prior to 1884, conditions in corporate affairs in Germany were much the same as in the United States today. But the determination to progress industrially on a sound basis brought about such a reorganization of methods and hedged about the corporation in such a way that 1,000 important industrial issues were successfully brought out in nine years prior to 1902.

The banking business of the empire increased sevenfold, and the foreign trade of Germany became the surprise of the commercial world.

The map of Germany was changed from a slow moving agricultural state to a lively industrial hive under the "made in Germany" trade-mark, with every man of even small capital a shareholder, his rights guarded by the state.

England, Germany, and France in turn protected the investor from the fake corporation. England, Germany, and France are three mighty powers industrially.

Here in the United States laws have been made protecting other manufacturers from monopolies; true the mails, the chief vehicle of fraudulent promoters of "blue sky" propositions, have been closed time and again, but usually after the damage has been done.

Great railroad corporations and some great industrial companies are beginning to have many American shareholders, but the money of the savers goes largely into real estate, a non-liquid asset in time of danger.

Profiting by the laws of England and Germany our lawmakers should at once undertake the consideration of a Federal incorporation law. Mr. Tait holds that such a law would immediately begot confidence in all corporations that qualified thereunder. Banking money could be better employed and the income to the saving community would be larger.

He contends that the largeness of a corporation should be no bar to its incorporation. "This is the day of great formations. We may go further and hope that the government will find some way of dealing with the subject of combinations so as to enable our corporations to meet the combined corporations of other countries, in the world's market on equal footing."

In Mr. Tait's opinion a Federal incorporation act should be promptly supported by the courts.

An incorporation law for the District is urged, as a matter of necessity.

Mr. Meyer's Naval Reserve Plan.

The Navy Department is agitating a movement to create a reserve, resembling that of Britain and France, from the officers and men who have served in the navy and been honorably discharged or have resigned. It is estimated that there are in the country about 22,000 men who have served one or more enlistments in the navy, also a number of such former officers. In addition it is proposed to add officers of the merchant marine who hold masters' certificates as well as former naval militia officers and men. The matter is to be pushed at the next session of Congress. The plan does not contemplate any regular meeting places or drills, it being deemed sufficient for the officers and men to report annually for a brief trip and drill on board ship with pay.

Whether the Navy Department will realize its hope is doubtful. Congress shows no disposition to authorize such a force, that, in a measure, would conflict with the naval militia, which also is having a hard time to induce Congress to pass a measure to place that force on the same basis regarding Federal support which the National Guard enjoys. Congress does not seem anxious to accept any measure which involves an increased expenditure.

The question is whether former enlisted men of the navy will care to enroll in a reserve, owing to the effect such an enrollment might have on their ability to obtain steady employment in civil life. The limitations which it is proposed to put on the rank of reserve-officers is pretty certain to keep the best of the merchant marine officers and former naval officers out of the reserve, as most of these men know what a small chance they are likely to get in the navy of securing assignments that will enable them to distinguish themselves.

It is not an difficult for a new party to get the votes on election day as to keep them until next election day.

"Man to what he says." Is this the reason for the prejudice against an exclusive post office?

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

A FALL FAVORITE.
We love the gay chrysanthemum.
I do declare.
No other bloom can overcome
Its football hair.

We love the gay chrysanthemum.
No doubt of this.
Girls stand before it chewing gum
In silent bliss.

We love the gay chrysanthemum.
Now on the scene,
Although it smells a trifle bum,
Like gasoline.

Habits of Women.
We know a woman who spends \$10,000 a year on dress, yet who keeps an old black bonnet to wear when her husband's mother comes to visit for a few days.

England's Bugaboo.
"What's the matter?" asked the Prime Minister sleepily. "Man in the house?"
"Burrage," I think," whispered the butler in fright.

November 15 in History.
November 15, 1811. Little Ralph Waldo Emerson is severely disciplined by his mother threatening to move away from Boston.

November 15, 1844. First auto fountain set up in Washington.

This Is a Fact.
"What do you do when you forget your lines?"
"I just repeat the multiplication table in a muffled voice," said the emotional actress. "I had the house in tears the other night over nine times nine are eighty-one."

Not Otherwise.
Newer ways our lives adorn;
We progress afar.
It's all right to blow your horn—
In a motor car.

In the Ante-room.
"Do you know this doctor?"
"Never saw him; this is my first visit to him."

"I wonder if he's an old practitioner?"
"Guess he is. Here's today's Lady Magazine on the table for 15¢."

She Didn't Care.
"Our club for entertaining literary lions is finally ready. Now what literary lion shall we entertain?"
The president was all tired out from selecting a full hat.

"I don't care," she said wearily. "Anybody who doesn't eat with his knife."

A Bihubulous Friend.
"Let's put him in a taxicab."
"What's the idea?"
"And then let him see the bill. If that doesn't sober him, nothing will."

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

WOMEN ADMITTED TO BAR

OF THE SUPREME COURT

To the Editor: I am quite sure that The Herald will be glad to correct the error in its account this morning announcing that Miss Sophie R. Kent and Miss Laura B. Cooper were on Wednesday admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, the account says that there are fifty women members of that bar, but that "no woman had ever been in the bar before that august tribunal."

Several distinguished women lawyers have argued cases there, both orally and on printed brief. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, who secured the passage of the law that permitted women to practice before that court, has argued several cases. One which she argued after she had attained her eightieth year won the high praise of the late Justice Brewer. Another woman attorney was Mrs. Ella Knowles Haskell, now deceased, former assistant attorney general for Montana, who won a case in the Supreme Court, in which she received a fee of \$10,000.

Beautiful Miss Kate Pier, the eldest of the four Pier sisters, of Milwaukee, who, with her mother, formed the unique and successful law firm of Pier and Pier, appeared before the Supreme Court at one time, and on many occasions women attorneys appear upon briefs filed in behalf of the litigants. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey is one of the late Justice Brewer's cases of Glavey vs. the United States, which appeared for the petitioner and the court decided in her favor.

It is also true that thousands of men members of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States ever represent clients in that court and any one who cares to be admitted to the bar of the court, there are in proportion as many who have succeeded as there are proportionately of the men.

In behalf of my sisters at law and those who have aspirations for legal honors, permit me to say that the members of the bench and bar are almost uniformly most generous and helpful to their "sisters-in-law."

—November 14. PORTIA.

ELECT DIRECTORS.

Seaboard At Line Stockholders

Meet at Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, Va., Nov. 14.—The stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line met here at noon today in annual session and elected the directors of the road for the coming fiscal year. The directors will meet Tuesday, November 18, in Baltimore for organization and election of officers.

It is conceded that W. J. Harahan, of Norfolk, will succeed himself as president. The directors named today are as follows: Milton B. Allen, of Washington; James A. Blair, New York; Franklin G. Brown, New York; Charles R. Capps, Norfolk; James C. Coleman, New York; Samuel L. Fuller, New York; W. J. Harahan, Norfolk; Willson S. Kinnebrew, New York; M. B. Lane, Savannah; L. E. Lane, New York; Robert S. Maddox, Atlanta; N. E. Midgum, New York; J. William Middendorf, Baltimore; Norman B. Bean, Chicago; Fergus Reid, Norfolk; W. T. Rosen, New York; Charles H. Sabin, New York; Townsend Scott, Baltimore; Benjamin Strong, New York; A. P. Tallaferra, Jacksonville; Frank A. Vanderlip, New York; D. Davies Warfield, Baltimore; George W. Wain, Durham, N. C.; A. H. Wiggins, New York; T. T. Yeager, Birmingham; and B. F. Youkum, New York.

Canoe Club Elects Officers.
The annual election of the Washington Canoe Club resulted in the choice of the following officers: David M. Lea, president; R. G. Beards, vice president; J. A. Schmidt, secretary; W. B. Whipple, treasurer; Reginald Rutherford, commodore; and D. A. De Lashmutt, vice commodore. The following new members of the board of directors were elected: T. T. Yeager, T. A. Smith, N. C. Chandler, and Albert Van Riper.

Sanitation Expert Rewarded.
London, Nov. 14.—The Royal Society of England today awarded its medal to Col. William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the Panama Canal Zone, in recognition of his work in the sanitation of the canal route.

NOTICE

I am the Washington Agent for the leading magazines. Send for catalogue. My prices are the lowest. I can duplicate any offer made by any publisher or agency. Order Xmas gifts now.

FRASER, The Magazine Man.
515 New York, 11th and G Sts.
We also handle 25,000 contact notes.

HARPER IN LEAD FOR CHAIRMANSHIP

Several Candidates Active for Head of the Wilson Inaugural Committee.

ELDRIDGE JORDAN MENTIONED FOR THE TREASURSHIP

Names Will Go to National Organization Early Next Week.

The choice of chairman of the inaugural committee seems likely to give W. W. McCombs, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, several busy days. So many candidates among the business men of Washington have started for the position that the condition has arisen similar to that of the national campaign itself.

In the first place it was thought best by those in charge of Democratic affairs to tackle this matter early, so that it would be out of the way, and the chairman of the local committee would have abundance of time to organize the campaign and work out the details of the inauguration, which Democrats hope will be the finest ever. Accordingly, Assistant Secretary of the National Committee, coming to Washington last week, and among other things talked over with John P. Costello, committeeman of the District, general plans regarding the inauguration.

It was decided between them that Mr. Costello should make a study of the situation and name to Mr. Vick or Chairman McCombs at a later time his choice for chairman of the local committee. Since that time Mr. Costello has been hearing about the availability of several prominent men for the position, but as yet has made no choice, or if he has made one he will not announce it.

Situation Becomes Complicated.
The situation is further complicated by the absence from his office in New York of Chairman McCombs, who has gone away to recuperate his jaded body and shattered nerves. He will not return until next week, and in the meantime no chairman of the local committee can be appointed, simply because the appointing power refuses to act in his absence.

It is understood that some of the candidates have decided to go over the head of Chairman Costello and present their claims to Mr. McCombs in person. Others are waiting for the opportunity of going directly to the President-elect and have him decide the matter without the assistance of his lieutenants. It is this great activity on the part of several candidates that has complicated the situation and made it harder to arrive at the choice. In the meantime it has been suggested to Chairman McCombs that the choosing of the chairman of the local committee be entrusted to a committee of business men and Democrats of Washington, who know the available men, who have had experience in such matters, and who would be well equipped to select a man who would do honor alike to President-elect Wilson, to the Democratic party, and to the city of Washington. This was the plan proposed by the National Committee, and it is a notable function of the kind in the history of the nation.

R. N. Harper in Lead.

While a good many candidates for the position of chairman are getting busy to present their claims somewhere, Robert N. Harper, president of the District National Bank, seems at the moment to be in the lead. Mr. Harper has been a lifelong Democrat, has done much in the past for the party, here and in Virginia, where he maintains a voting residence. Mr. Harper has served on the staff of former Governor of Virginia, and has been for years the acknowledged leader of the party in Loudoun County.

W. V. Cox, president of the Second National Bank, is also running for the position, and his friends say his chances are bright.

Others are avowed candidates, but their names are kept back for the reason that their campaigns are being conducted in secret, and such force as quiet methods can employ.

Will Go to National Committee.

In due time all these claims will go up to the National Committee in New York, and probably in a week or ten days the chairman will be chosen.

Eldridge Jordan, president of the United States Trust Company, is reported to be ready as treasurer of the committee. Mr. Jordan is out of the city, and his preferences in the matter cannot now be presented. Mr. Jordan is a man of great respectability, and would be an ideal treasurer of the committee if he would serve. But it is an open secret that Mr. Jordan was a Rough Rider under Col. Roosevelt, is a great admirer of the President, and has been a Bull Moose of the most pronounced type. Mr. Jordan may or may not wish to serve on the committee, as the service will have to be squared with his personal life and his well-known political activities. Mr. Jordan conceivably would undertake the work for Washington, with a view to making the inauguration of Mr. Wilson a success, and he is a man of sufficient breadth of view not to allow political bias to enter into the induction of a great man into the Presidential office.

MGR. SHAHAN LECTURES.

He Talks at University on "St. Francis of Assisi."

More than 50 students and friends of the Catholic University of America yesterday afternoon availed themselves of the opportunity to hear the Right Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the university, speak and attend a lecture delivered by him in McMahon Hall.

The subject of Mr. Shahan's lecture was "St. Francis of Assisi." The founder of the Franciscan order was characterized by Mr. Shahan as one of the greatest figures in the history of the church.

The sixth of the series of lectures is to be delivered at the university next Thursday afternoon by Rev. Dr. P. J. McCormick. His subject will be "Jain Vices, Educators."

AMERICAN TROOPS

CAPTURE COLONEL OF MEXICAN REBELS

Col. David de la Puente, Gen. Orozco's chief of staff and formerly chief of police under President Madero in Mexico City, has been captured by American troops along the Texas border. According to War Department dispatches last night, Col. de la Puente crossed the Rio Grande some days ago, en route to capture him as soon as possible. This, however, was not accomplished until yesterday.

Gen. Orozco also reported last night that he had located a large shipment of arms and ammunition at El Paso which he intends to capture. He is now on the other side of the border. The shipment will be carefully guarded and sent to the United States.

NATIONS ADVISED

OF CANAL TOLLS

Copies of President Taft's Proclamation Sent to All Governments by Secretary of State Knox.

Secretary of State Knox yesterday transmitted to all the governments of the world copies of President Taft's proclamation fixing Panama Canal tolls. This official proclamation was not accompanied by any word of explanation other than a formal note from the Secretary of State calling attention to the issuance of the schedule of rates for the passage of the canal.

It is not anticipated that Great Britain will enter any formal protest against these tolls for at least a month, that being the necessary time for the proclamation to reach the British foreign office to be considered and replied to. Indeed, it is thought probable that Great Britain will defer any protest relative to any regular established dealer in such commodities until after March 4, considering that it cannot get any worse treated from the Democrats than it has received from the Republicans, and hoping that it may be dealt with more leniently.

No intimation of protests from other foreign governments has been received at the State Department.

WARREN EXPECTS

THREE MAJORITY ON JOINT BALLOT

Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming is sure of re-election to the Senate in the opinion of his colleagues. Senator Clarence D. Clark, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who has just arrived in Washington, but Senator Warren is taking no chances. He will remain in Wyoming for some time yet, putting his fences in order.

"I believe that the Republicans will be able to organize the Wyoming senate by one majority and the house by two majorities," said Senator Clark. "If the opposition had a majority in either branch of the assembly, there might be some reason to fear that seats would be declared vacant. But I think Senator Warren is assured of a clear majority of three on joint ballot."

UNCLE SAM'S BLUEJACKETS AND "SEA SOLDIERS" ARE ORDERED TO WEAR PAJAMAS

Official orders for the wearing of pajamas were issued at the Navy Department yesterday in a circular prescribing the dress of enlisted men of the navy. Henceforth, all enlisted men will be required to add two suits of pajamas to their equipment on board ship. The pajamas are to be of white drill. Marines also are to be pajama-clad hereafter, the orders issued affecting the men in this service. Heretofore men in the Navy and Marine Corps have been left to their own devices as to what they should wear, and at night only patients in the hospitals or sick bays have been enjoying pajamas.

Among other changes in the uniform dress of the bluejackets is the addition of a monastic white cord to the familiar "pancake" sailor hat.

NATIONS ADVISED OF CANAL TOLLS

Copies of President Taft's Proclamation Sent to All Governments by Secretary of State Knox.

Secretary of State Knox yesterday transmitted to all the governments of the world copies of President Taft's proclamation fixing Panama Canal tolls. This official proclamation was not accompanied by any word of explanation other than a formal note from the Secretary of State calling attention to the issuance of the schedule of rates for the passage of the canal.

It is not anticipated that Great Britain will enter any formal protest against these tolls for at least a month, that being the necessary time for the proclamation to reach the British foreign office to be considered and replied to. Indeed, it is thought probable that Great Britain will defer any protest relative to any regular established dealer in such commodities until after March 4, considering that it cannot get any worse treated from the Democrats than it has received from the Republicans, and hoping that it may be dealt with more leniently.

No intimation of protests from other foreign governments has been received at the State Department.

CAPITAL LOSSES

ONE CONVENTION

Railway Supply Manufacturers' Association to Meet Again in Atlantic City.

A subcommittee of the committee on law and legislation, of the Chamber of Commerce, William F. Guide chairman, met yesterday afternoon and informally discussed the subject of devising means for quicker results in the way of legislation by Congress.

After receiving several suggestions—some of which were in the form of amendments to the law—a special committee was appointed to put in writing some form of a report which will form the basis of the future work of the committee. The special committee is composed of J. Miller Kenyon, chairman; E. B. Bradford, Robert Middleton, Lettwith Sinclair, and William F. Guide. This committee will draft a report at the earliest moment, and submit it to the general committee on law and legislation.

D. J. Callahan, vice president, and Thomas Grant, secretary of the Chamber, returned to the city from New York yesterday and reported that the convention of the Railway Supply Manufacturers' Association, and the allied bodies—the Master Carbuilders' Association and the Master Mechanics—would go to Atlantic City in 1913, and not to Washington.

The vote upon the place of holding the conventions in the joint committee of the three bodies was in favor of Atlantic City and ten for Washington. Francis Callahan and Grant and John Dolph, chairman of the conventions committee, are much pleased at the showing made before the joint committee by New York and the evident strong impression left upon their minds in favor of Washington. The conventions committee will endeavor to bring these conventions here in 1914.

ORGANIZATION PLANS.

Suffrage League to Form Body of Those Who Voted November 5.

Organization of the 10,000 men and women who, in the straw election held by the District of Columbia Suffrage League November 5, voted in favor of suffrage being extended to the people of the District will be arranged for at a meeting of league workers at 7:30 o'clock to-night in the office of the league's executive secretary, Dr. Thomas E. Will, at 809 F Street.

All those who voted "yes" to the question if they wanted suffrage applied for home rule in the District may properly be classed as allies if not members of the league.

The members of the league thus recruited will be asked to assist in the general preparations being made for the mass meeting which the league will hold in December.

MISSIONARIES

By GEORGE FITCH.

Author of "At Good Old Swath."

A missionary is a person who goes forth to convert the heathen and make him live a better life.

This is not an easy job, and is not one-half as pleasant as leaping from parachutes or lion-taming. The missionary has to win the love of the heathen in signs and then teach him to lay aside his war club and dress up in his beads while attending church. However, this is not as hard to do as if the heathen carried a war club instead of a golf club.

This is one reason why missionaries go many thousands of miles away to convert heathen instead of doing it at home. Generally the missionary wins the love of the heathen, but sometimes the latter, in his poor, benighted way, takes the missionary apart and then does not succeed in putting him together again. The war and tear on missionaries is very great, and young men often have to rush forth to the work only half theologized in order to fill vacancies.

The missionary does not earn money, but depends upon the missionary societies at home for his support. Often he is 15,000 miles from his base of supplies, and many a missionary has sat patiently subsisting on faith and a belt full of holes while the missionary society at home is enjoying dissensions in its ranks.

It will thus be seen that the missionary's job is no sinecure. It is not made sought after by the frivolous, but is taken by young men and women full of courage and endurance. Sometimes it seems almost a shame to ship so many brave and enduring young men away from America when the supply is so short that the only way to reform hoodlums in our city is to get them interested in shooting each other. Before a missionary is allowed to leave America he should be compelled to try his hand at civilizing matters, tough conductors, aldermen, pugilists, old-school politicians, loan sharks, joy riders, comic opera producers, and other local heathen. Our kindness to the heathen in lending them all our missionaries is distinct brutality to ourselves.

(Copyrighted by George Matthew Adams.)

MISSIONARIES

By GEORGE FITCH.
Author of "At Good Old Swath."

A missionary is a person who goes forth to convert the heathen and make him live a better life.

This is not an easy job, and is not one-half as pleasant as leaping from parachutes or lion-taming. The missionary has to win the love of the heathen in signs and then teach him to lay aside his war club and dress up in his beads while attending church. However, this is not as hard to do as if the heathen carried a war club instead of a golf club.

This is one reason why missionaries go many thousands of miles away to convert heathen instead of doing it at home. Generally the missionary wins the love of the heathen, but sometimes the latter, in his poor, benighted way, takes the missionary apart and then does not succeed in putting him together again. The war and tear on missionaries is very great, and young men often have to rush forth to the work only half theologized in order to fill vacancies.

The missionary does not earn money, but depends upon the missionary societies at home for his support. Often he is 15,000 miles from his base of supplies, and many a missionary has sat patiently subsisting on faith and a belt full of holes while the missionary society at home is enjoying dissensions in its ranks.

It will thus be seen that the missionary's job is no sinecure. It is not made sought after by the frivolous, but is taken by young men and women full of courage and endurance. Sometimes it seems almost a shame to ship so many brave and enduring young men away from America when the supply is so short that the only way to reform hoodlums in our city is to get them interested in shooting each other. Before a missionary is allowed to leave America he should be compelled to try his hand at civilizing matters, tough conductors, aldermen, pugilists, old-school politicians, loan sharks, joy riders, comic opera producers, and other local heathen. Our kindness to the heathen in lending them all our missionaries is distinct brutality to ourselves.

(Copyrighted by George Matthew Adams.)

COURT INDICATES

VALIDITY OF LAW

Suit Against State of South Dakota Arouses Much National Interest.

Some interest was aroused in the Supreme Court yesterday when, at the conclusion of arguments submitted on behalf of the Central Lumber Company in a suit against the State of South Dakota, the court notified the attorneys for the State that it did not care to hear arguments for the State.

The case has aroused much interest. It involves the validity of a statute which defines and provides a penalty for the crime of "unfair discrimination." The law makes it an offense for persons or corporations engaged in production, manufacture, or distribution of commodities in general