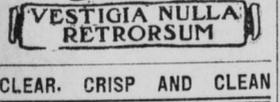


LOS ANGELES HERALD

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VESTIGIA NULLA RETRORSUM

CLEAR, CRISP AND CLEAN

TROUBLES OF THE RICH

WHILE the Vanderbilts and the Goulds may have more than their fair share of worldly wealth, they have also more than the usual share of worldly troubles. No one should gloat over the misfortunes of his neighbors, whether rich or poor. Judge not, that ye be not judged. But when we see wealthy families that illustrate all kinds of unexpected ways of creating unhappiness for their members and for every one in their circle, we are forced to believe that they have paid dearly for the privilege of being multi-millionaires. There was more than inspired wisdom in the advice of the Master to the rich young man who was beginning life and looking for happiness: "Sell all thou hast and give to the poor." The rich young man thought that by doing this he would make trouble and care for himself. He did not care. He went away "exceeding sorrowful"—not over the fate of being a rich man, for he was not enlightened enough to quarrel with that misfortune, but over the refusal of the Master to appoint for him a task which, in his petty, shallow, worldly judgment, would have been "reasonable." Most of us are not any wiser or better, are we? Isn't it a fact that most of us would say of a Vanderbilt or a Gould who gave away all his possessions, that he was crazy? Would we not applaud the action of the other members of the family who would undoubtedly attempt to have him sent to a madhouse? In the United States it is easy to observe the effect of riches on members of the human race. We can hardly pick up a copy of a newspaper without finding instances that justify, not only the inspiration, but the worldly wisdom, of the Master's advice. It is good policy for a rich man to divest himself of his riches, not because "a man who dies rich dies disgraced"—that is one of Mr. Carnegie's more extravagant sayings—but because to get rid of his burden will help him to taste and enjoy the kingdom of heaven here upon earth, and if you read your Testament carefully you will find that the "kingdom of heaven" or "sovereignty of the heavens," as it might be translated, of which Jesus spoke, was here, on earth. The troubles of the rich are in a vast majority of instances caused by their riches.

FORTIFY SAN PEDRO

SINCE the committee on military affairs at Washington has promised to fortify San Pedro harbor we may rest assured that ample provision will be made for the protection of this seaport. The government recognizes the fact, well known in the west, that San Pedro is one of the most important points on the entire coast of the United States, Atlantic or Pacific. With the breakwater giving assurance of protection from storm and tide, and with fortifications giving assurance of protection from invasion, the harbor of San Pedro, both in times of peace and of war, will be one of the safest in the United States. Even the enemies of military expenditures cannot find any objection to measures that will make our coast invulnerable. To cite once more an instance which we use because it is the most remarkable in history, as well as the most extraordinary in the world today, what, think you, would be the value of real estate on the island of Britain if it were not protected by fortifications? For the security of the British islands the British taxpayer must "pay a pretty penny," but he knows that the expenditure means that he may dwell at his ease under his own roof tree and engage in the transactions of everyday life without fear of hostile interruption. Merely as a business proposition the security of our coasts is of inestimable value to California.

GAMBLERS BEATEN

A BIG FIGHT in New York state for race track reform has been fought and won. The recommendation of Governor Hughes has been adopted at Albany, and betting on contests of speed between horses anywhere in the state will be prohibited. The race track men made a desperate fight. The promoters of the betting ring offered to at least two senators a sum of money said to be equivalent to a fortune if they would desert the cause of reform. Not only has gambling been overthrown, but that disagreeable practice known as hoodling has been jettied. When the racing men saw that the reformers were in earnest, and that the "sports of kings" was to be cleaned up and dissociated from its disreputable but unnecessary—gambling concomitant, the hat was passed around, and the members and friends of the gambling ring were urged to contribute liberally to a "promotion and publicity fund." The wool was not pulled over the eyes of either friend or foe. The friend of race track gambling winked and smiled when he mentioned the publicity fund. The foe frowned. The wink and the frown indicated that the euphemistic title was a disguise of the kind called "too thin." The corruption fund, to give it the name which describes it accurately, reached the handsome total of half a million dollars. Of this sum each of the seven racing associations contributed \$50,000, making \$350,000, and the "hookies" were bled for the remaining \$150,000. The men who raised this big fund were willing to spend every cent of it to defeat the hostile legislation, which, it is now certain, will be effective. The example of New York will have great influence on the rest of the country, and gamblers and the friends of gambling in California will recognize the fact that their interests are menaced by the action of the greatest eastern community, which, after many years of vain and sometimes disheartening work by reformers, has at last concluded to banish an evil which was not only harmful in itself, but was the prolific mother of other evils. Wherever gambling and liquor selling are established "institutions," the community's Newgate calendar of crime never lacks its daily sensation.

DYNAMITE

NOBEL, the man who invented dynamite, expressed contrition for his misdeed, and gave a large part of the reward of inquiry for the promotion of international peace. It took mankind longer to become accustomed to high explosives than to any other form of deviltry. The nations accepted dynamite with great reluctance. When Nobel began his experiments he went from country to country, but was ordered to move on as soon as the authorities found out his object in life. At last he discovered a dreary stretch of sand dunes on the coast of Scotland. Here, miles away from human habitation or human beings, except those employed by him, he established the first dynamite factory. Day after day telescopes and field glasses were leveled at "Old Nick's laboratory" from the country round about. At last the patience of the distant Micawbers who were watching and waiting for "something to turn up" was rewarded. Something "turned up." It was "the whole works," which went up with such vehemence that houses many miles away trembled. Nobel, the international peace man, had certainly found an explosive. It had the effect of an earthquake. A complete demonstration of the powers of dynamite had been given. Nothing remained of the factory or of the men. They vanished, and for a long time afterward awestruck tourists visited the hole in the ground that marked the site of the Nobel building. It is needless to say that Nobel was not present at the first public exhibition of the power of dynamite. He expressed his surprise at the result of the explosion, which was proof that he was on the right track, and he pursued his investigations and, by proxy, his experiments. Here is where civilization made its mistake. It should have told Mr. Nobel that it was thoroughly satisfied with the Ayshire demonstration of the new force, and should have invited the inventor to desist. But, perhaps with a furtive hope that he would conduct his next experiments in person, the government said, "Go ahead." Having invented dynamite and having introduced a line of thought and research that resulted in "fortnite" and many other high explosives, Nobel turned his attention to peace, and part of the dynamite-made money is devoted to the promotion of good will among men. In the light of his philanthropies, whether Nobel's absence from Ardeer when his devil's mixture demonstrated its deadly force or was not a boon to mankind will ever be a debatable point. We would like to know what ministers of the gospel think of this curious paradox.

THE BUTTER TRUST

OUR butter trust lost one of its sources of supply because, one of the butter purveyors declared, he refused to adopt the trust's methods or to endorse them. These methods, which were described in a suit brought to compel the rebel to return to the trust—for that seems to be the plain English of it—may be summed up in the expression, "Here a little and there a little." The defendant company, which refused to fulfill its contract providing for an exclusive sale, said that the plaintiff company was shaving butter supplied to it. There was nothing substantial about the operation. Butter shaving consists in snipping from a half ounce to two ounces from full weight squares. After this operation the squares exist under false pretenses. Meanwhile the shaver makes butter and a profit. The operation is skillful, scientific and in keeping with the teachings of high finance, for it comes near to making something out of nothing. It creates a new value from the detri-

ment of an impaired value. This kind of profit and loss may be common in other varieties of business. Some people say it is. However, in other business it does not affect the vital, or rather the vital interests of the people. When the trust principle begins to affect dairy products it is time to be up and doing the offender.

We regret that the spirit of the age were different, if instead of shaving butter, the members of the trust were philanthropic and sold the several ounces to every pound sold we have no doubt that we would be censured for doubting it. As soon as a trust of any kind is able to demonstrate its benevolent intent and its philanthropic accomplishment we will desist from criticizing the trust principle, if indeed we may use the word principle in connection with a trust. But we do not like to hear of butter shaving. In the first place it suggests a disagreeable condition of the butter. The association of ideas is unpleasant. In the second place, since we must speak in terms of butter, it is too apt an illustration of the spirit of robbery and gouge which inspires all trusts, great and small.

DUTY OF DEMOCRACY

NEWS of the adoption of a resolution by Los Angeles city council to grant eighty additional laborers to the street department at \$1.50 per day was greeted with cheers, whistling and clapping of hands by a hungry crowd of unemployed men. Leave to toll is still a favor. Blessed is he who is master of his work, and is allowed to work. Blessed is the willing toiler who is allowed to toll. Perhaps the day will come when the right to work will be regarded as one of the inalienable rights. We believe that it is, heartily, and we would like to know what manner of argument could be presented in refutation of the proposition that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and the right to work, in order that the pursuit of happiness may not become a mockery, liberty a meaningless word, and life an empty sham. Whatever may be the future lawful evolution of the American society, this much is certain, that if only in self-defense and in order to check less desirable movements, some definite effort will have to be made to put into force the first principles of Americanism and secure the greatest good all the year round and from year to year for the greatest number of the people of the United States. Many citizens besides those who are interested in politics merely for politics' sake are anxious to see a Democratic victory, and their votes will in all likelihood bring about the desired victory. But the Democrats must go into office with a determination to do their duty and to make a record for Americanism. In spite of Ingalls, they must not dismiss purity in politics as an iridescent dream. In spite of craft and graft, they must not despair of the republic. This much has been demonstrated by the events which have characterized the Republican administration: the republic must adopt and live up to a signally wise, great and discerning mandate. To its own self it must be true. It cannot then be false to any man. The triumph of Democracy will be justified in an American administration.

Every citizen sympathizes deeply and sincerely with the relatives and friends of Dr. Joseph B. Tanner, who was drowned Wednesday morning while fishing. It is bad enough to be killed suddenly and violently in the performance of duty, but when a hard working man is seeking recreation in order that he may return refreshed to business and go on with his useful life's labors, the irony of fate is more than usually perplexing.

That sinister organization, the Black Hand, is in evidence again. It is terrorizing Chicago's Italian colony. It is supposed to be responsible for threatening letters received by Mrs. Harold McCormick, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, which at first were supposed to have been sent by anarchists. The Black Hand is a distinctly lawless association. It should be amputated.

Archdeacon Bryan is in charge of the work of the Protestant Episcopal church on the isthmus of Panama. The archdeacon has anticipated the fact that Old Nick may be unusually busy in the canal zone, unless measures are taken to thwart his plans. Please do not think that we are flippant if we remark that the archdeacon has stolen a march on the arch enemy.

Washington has suffered severely by the financial depression. The receipts of the national government for the fiscal year are lower than they have been in several years. In March there was a deficit of \$8,584,246. The deficit for nine months of the present fiscal year is \$35,675,000. Republican prosop—(laugh softly). Deal gently with the erring.

Sixty exiles from Siberia claim that they have been swindled by a railroad contractor. An exile from Siberia is a novelty, especially when he is homesick, and most of these laborers are. After reading lurid stories of Siberia it seems almost ludicrous that anyone should pine for that dear place. There's no accounting for tastes.

According to the secretary of the Riverside board of trade, the business of the town has grown better steadily ever since the saloons were crowded out. The stock argument of those who are opposed to prohibition is that it hurts the "business" of a community. There can be no doubt that it hurts the liquor business.

Power for the electric plant at Elizabethtown lake tunnel has been turned on. Los Angeles aqueduct is being made with skill and speed, and the making of it will make history.



Tough on Beaville
Peck—They say Jeff Davis of Arkansas when governor once pardoned a negro from the penitentiary and sentenced him to Boston for life.
Peck—That wouldn't be for long.
Peck—No, but it would seem long.

Inventors Opportunity
Beck—There's just one thing the people of this country need as much as prosperity.
Peck—Come through, the world awaits.

Strength Not Noticeable
First Diner (in restaurant reads market report)—Cheese active, butter and coffee strong.
Second Diner—Hits it right on cheese and butter but he's away off on coffee.

Investors Alarmed
These must be anxious days for Parisian stockholders in the De Sagan Matrimonial Expectations company, Ltd. Perhaps an assessment will be called to get Helle back to that dear Paris.

Ganderbone's April Forecast

The April rains will put a bit of Irish in the lawn.
Of Irish and brighter augury
Will paint the eaves at dawn.
The songs of birds will fill the day.
And the night be full of frogs.
And every one will be glad.
It will rain cats and dogs.
And water nests, and other brutes.
And the brown thrush will return to sing its song at even hush, and the kind-eyed cow will moult and rear a new and redder pluck; the young man's thoughts will love to dwell upon his lady love, while he is not the one at all that she is wotting of.

The railroad, meanwhile, will retreat.
Their spirits and elate
Upon the knock-out blow the courts
Have dealt the 2-cent rate.
They'll all rebait their hooks again.
And when T. R. gets after them,
They'll all cry "April fool!"

And then there will be doings in the presidential race, for everybody in the world will be ready to bet on Mr. Johnson will put up a cloud of dirt, and Mr. Bryan will put on a most terrific spurt. The presidential bee which is being kept up in the United States will be removed by Roosevelt from that high habitat; and when it seems the field held imperils Teddy's bets, the bee will be slipped in the seat of William's trousers.

Whereat the very earth will rock,
And sod and bits of loam
Will oboesude the sky each time
And drop them in the pool.
And while to all the others' once
They pass the grandstand twice,
Ere they will all be dead and gone,
Whom shall we run for vice?"

April was named for Venus, the Roman goddess of spring. She was the mother of Aeneas, and attended the first Mother's congress with that young man in her arms. She was a very fashionable woman, and invented divorce. She was at different times the wife of Mars, Mercury, Adonis and Anchises, and held the matrimonial record until Lillian Russell. The planet Venus was named for her, as was the city of Venice. She is also the heroine of "Three Weeks."

The baseball player will resume
With letters on his suit,
And the fan will go out in the sun
And violently root.
His supper will grow cold and stale,
And the cook will sweat a bit,
And the cook will make a chalk mark on
The kitchen door and quit.

The straw hat season will come in,
And the fan will go out in the sun,
And the fan will go out in the sun,
And the fan will go out in the sun,
And the fan will go out in the sun,
And the fan will go out in the sun,
And the fan will go out in the sun,
And the fan will go out in the sun.

The milliners will meanwhile show
Those gorgeous Easter hats.
With large soft bunches pinned to them,
And the milliners will meanwhile show
Those gorgeous Easter hats.
With large soft bunches pinned to them,
And the milliners will meanwhile show
Those gorgeous Easter hats.

After the 23d, April will be under
The influence of Taurus the Bull.
Wall street, which has for so long been under
The influence of Teddy the Bear, will be
Emancipated. Mr. Harriman will give
A dinner at which he will make public
The details of his plan to lock all
Square deal fanatics up in roundhouses.

Persons born under Taurus are bull-headed, and have double cowlicks. They are suspicious, and think every gas meter is fast. They are self-willed, but their wives can make them vote dry. They are very intelligent and understand railroad timetables. The children will take Easter eggs on Monday and Tuesday.
And the baby will down on made green
With H2SO4.
The doctor will come on the jump.
And lightning, sprain a leg.
And the whole household will weep and pray
Till baby lays the eggs.

Free, Igorrote's Puzzle, Free
To introduce, we will give away five thousand of these Igorrote's Double Cross puzzles, made of Philippine mahogany. Write quick and enclose four cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing puzzle, that's all. Address: Double Cross Puzzle Co., 1807 Chouteau ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Daily Naval Report

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The following navy orders have been issued:
Captain S. W. B. Diehl, from special temporary duty, navy department, March 31, to fitting out the Idaho and duty in command when commissioned.
Commander G. W. McElroy, additional duty as inspector of machinery at the works of the Mosher Boiler company, Ossining, N. Y.
Commander J. L. Jayne, commissioned from January 3; Commander R. O. Bitter, commissioned from July 1, 1907.

Lieutenant Commander A. L. Willard, from navy yard, Washington, D. C., March 31, to fitting out the Idaho when commissioned.
Lieutenant D. Lyons, commissioned from July 30, 1907; Lieutenant P. N. Freeman, additional duty as commander, Fourth torpedo flotilla.
Passed Assistant Surgeon P. E. McDonald, from the Connecticut and wait orders; passed Assistant Surgeon A. E. L. to home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. Steppes, from the Denver to home and wait orders; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. A. Randall, from navy recruiting station, Denver, Colo., to the Denver, departing from San Francisco about May 5.
Assistant Surgeon H. Kellogg, from Naval Medical school, to the Naval hospital, Canacao, P. I.
Assistant Surgeon H. F. Lawrence, from Naval Medical school to the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, and additional duty on the Annapolis.

Assistant Surgeon E. P. Huff, from naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md., to the naval station, Olongapo, P. I.
Assistant Surgeon W. H. Short, from Naval Medical school to the navy recruiting station, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Assistant Surgeon R. J. Strawn, from Naval Medical school to naval station, Guam, L. I.
Assistant Surgeon S. L. Higgins, from Naval Medical school to naval hospital, Canacao, P. I.; Assistant Surgeon J. A. Randall, from naval station, Samoa, to home and wait orders.

Boatswain F. Hindrelet, to the Milwaukee; Boatswain M. C. Dale, to the Ohio.
These marine corps orders were issued:
Captain H. I. Bears, to Washington, D. C.; report to the brigadier general, commandant of the Marine Corps.
Captain A. J. Matthews, to barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Captain R. H. Dunlap, from the Keays to barracks, School of Application, Annapolis, Md.
First Lieutenant C. McCauley, placed on retired list and ordered home.
First Lieutenant H. M. Manney, from First Brigade, United States Army, to the United States, from Mare Island to command marine detachment on the Keaysarge.
Lieutenant R. Y. Rhea, granted sick leave for two months; Second Lieutenant N. A. Eastman, from headquarters to barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, for instruction.

Movements of Naval Vessels
The Whipple, the Hopkins, the Hull, the Lawrence, the Stewart, the Truxton and the Arctura have left Panama for Acapulco.
The Mayflower is at Vicksburg, the Saturn is at Bremerton.
The Dolphin is at Norfolk, the Denver is at Swatow and the Navajo is at Magdalena Bay.

Navy Notes
It is announced at the bureau of ordnance that the new torpedo station at Newport, R. I., is ready for use. Work will be begun for the manufacture of torpedoes which, it is hoped, will equal or excel the best in the market, including the new British Whitehead which are guaranteed to be effective for 4000 yards.

In connection with the work to be carried out a series of experiments with new torpedoes will be undertaken, as there are several devices at present which command attention. It is believed that the new automobile torpedo of Lieutenant Commander Clelland Davis will be taken up again, owing to the success of experiments recently conducted which showed this to be a decidedly effective weapon.

Paymaster's Clerk T. Gregory died at the naval station, Charleston, S. C., March 24.
At a meeting of the naval affairs committee of the house it was unanimously decided to report to the next meeting of the full committee the bill, removing the penalty of loss of citizenship in cases of desertion from the navy in time of peace, and also authorizing the secretary of the navy to accept gifts given to battleships and to pay for their maintenance out of the equipment fund of the vessels to which they are given.

State Press Echoes

Soul-Stirring Rhyme
To the man who takes life easy
There comes a day of loss,
But you might have noticed he's a
Man that fortune seems to shun.
—Grass Valley Union.

Has Been There
If you want to know all you have ever done, and many things you never thought of doing, write for office, and you'll get your character aired in good shape.—San Pedro Daily Times.

Also Fleas?
The picnic season is now upon us with the usual accompaniments—fleas, mosquitoes, grasshoppers and gnats.—San Pedro Daily Times.

No More Legarthry
President Roosevelt is determined to arouse congress from its lethargy and to stimulate it to enact at least a portion of the much-needed legislation which is now pigeon-holed.—Pomona Daily Progress.

'Twas an Accident
Shall we close all the churches because one minister of the gospel ran away with the young wife of a member of his congregation? Never.—Santa Monica Outlook.

Excellent Suggestion
By the way, would it not be a good thing to abolish all the criminal laws of California and substitute those of Moses? They are simpler and would be more effective.—Fresno Herald.

Cruelty to Animals
Congress is still killing time with political debates. Campaign speeches being tried on the dog?—Visalia Daily Times.

Bad to Worse
There was a good deal of sympathy in this county for Anna Gould in her troubles with Count Boni Castellane, but sympathy has given way to contempt now that she is preparing to marry Prince Sagan. This latest seeker after the Gould millions has all the vices of Castellane and then some.—Riverside Daily Press.

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WEEK from today the American Academy of Political and Social Science will hold its twelfth annual meeting in Philadelphia. There will be a gathering of prominent thinking people of the United States, and many of the problems of political and social economics of the present day will be considered, not alone for the benefit of those who attend the meeting, but rather for the purpose of directing, leading and guiding the thought of the people of the nation on these subjects.

The work of the academy may be compared to that of a hydraulic lift. In a hydraulic lift there are two chambers filled with water. The one is small and the other large, and the one presents an inch square of surface and the other ten inches square, a pound of pressure on the water in the small chamber would lift 100 pounds in the large one, though the speed would be slow. It is on this principle that the American Academy of Political and Social Science is striving, by the slow and silent process of education to gradually raise the level of public opinion.

Among all of the organizations in the United States for the advancement of human welfare, none is so unusual as this. An academy usually is a collection of bigwigs. It usually speaks exclusiveness and requires high attainments for eligibility. But the American Academy of Political and Social Science is not that. It was not the intention of the founders to form an exclusive and small body of experts on these subjects, but to make the academy a thoroughly democratic organization. It is desired to maintain the essential principle of all academies, namely, co-operation and mutual fellowship among the members. The council admits any one of high enough degree, of great or small intellectual attainments, providing only that he manifest a sincere interest in the search for light and truth concerning social and economic questions.

The academy proceeds on the theory that the data of the social sciences are so widely distributed in time and space, and are so constantly in process of change, that the experience and thought of individuals in all stations of life, that it probably lies within the range of possibility for every human being to contribute something to the stock of knowledge on these subjects. It is, therefore, one of the objects of the academy to so stimulate and direct observation and reflection on the part of all those who are in contact with the world that such persons may become more intelligent citizens. The mutual gathering of data and the interchange of ideas among the members will aid in the education of new rulers and laws in the realm of political and social science. With the large and widely scattered membership of the academy it has been able to realize, in some degree, this far-reaching ideal.

The birth of the academy was on December 14, 1895. It was the outgrowth of a desire to form a new organization in political, economic and social discussion could find a focus. It was planned to have an organ which would properly represent this wide group of sciences, and at the same time serve as an intermediary by which scientific thought could be converted into practical effort as shown by the use of intermediate mechanical principles. In many fields there were earnest men and women at work striving to the same end, but without any co-operation and without the sympathy and support of those pursuing allied interests. These considerations demonstrated the necessity for a central organization and led to the founding of the academy.

Soon after this important step had been taken a proposition was received from the Philadelphia Social Science Association, proposing to merge the two institutions under the leadership of the academy. The proposition was accepted, and they were merged. From that time to the present the academy has been growing in influence and in numbers. It has made itself the nucleus of the advanced political thought of the country. It has no creed or doctrine, it does not profess its name, and the other should not be done. It collects from all sections of the country those who have offered to contribute to a bi-monthly magazine, known as the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. This publication, taking the widest range of subjects, constitutes a complete discussion of the various questions with which the academy deals. There are now about thirty volumes of these annals, and the contributors are the writers on political and social economic questions in the country. Secretary Root, President Roosevelt and men of this type are among the ones who have contributed articles from time to time. Some of the articles represent the most thorough investigations of the subjects in hand. In short, the academy has given to the country its best collection of views on the current questions of society and politics.

All of the propositions treated are not as dull and uninteresting to the layman as the abstract questions of government. For instance, one of the recent issues of the Annals discusses the question of the relation of drunkenness to the weather, and comes to the conclusion, after showing his theory by numerous facts, that the more the weather increases drunkenness and good weather decreases it. Another discusses the relation of capital punishment to crime, and by the records of the states shows that the removal of the death penalty increases the number of homicides. He shows that homicides have increased over 400 per cent in a single generation.

Perhaps the most valuable work being done by the academy is its collection of data on various subjects for the use of state legislatures in the promotion of uniform laws and like objects. For instance, Miss Josephine C. Goldmark has prepared for it a schedule of child labor laws in force in the various states, and from them has created a standard child labor law, which is a composite law embodying all the best provisions of all the most effective measures in force in the various states. The academy early took up the question of child labor, and has done much to mold public sentiment for the protection of children from the grinding and blighting influences of factory and mine work.

Another valuable contribution which the academy has made to the literature of political science is its comparative summary of the constitutions of 1 the states of the Union as they existed at the close of 1905. This affords a guide for the study of the fundamental principles of the constitutions of the states. It was prepared by Dr. James Quayle Dealey of Brown university. Akin to this work is that giving in comparative form the constitutional laws of all of the European nations. A most important and valuable contribution was the publication of an exhaustive and systematic work on statistics, the first published in the English language, and the principles therein laid down have become, so to speak, the American constitution of statistics.

There has been in the past twenty years a greater popular awakening in the study of political economy than there ever was before. There are about a dozen prominent organizations which are devoting themselves to the same general objects to which the American academy devotes itself. One of these is the Civic Forum in New York. Here men and women from all over the world come to enrich the economic literature of the country on the subjects that engross the attention of the world and of individual nations. A recent notable address before the Civic Forum was that of Prof. Paul Miluyoukov of Russia on January 14, 1907. Prof. Miluyoukov is a member of the third duma and traveled all the way from St. Petersburg to New York to deliver one address. It is probable that no other man has ever traveled so far to deliver a single talk to a people. He was here only three days and then hastened back to Russia. He traveled more than a mile for every word he uttered in public while in America.

It is an interesting fact that a discussion of questions relating to social and political economics occupies more space in current literature than any one other subject that can be mentioned. Members of the board of the Carnegie Institution of Washington have declared that science has been accumulating information more rapidly than man can digest it and that it would be impossible for any man to read and assimilate all of the literature there is on this subject. This is especially true of political and social science. Statesmen are studying the questions of the day, political economists are studying the questions of the day, and the press is full of articles on the subject. The student of political and social science is each year making himself more and more the advance guard of legislation.

BUYING EXPERIENCE
The gentleman who goes to law
To right a fancied wrong.
Discovers that the remedy
Is not in the law, but in the wrong.
And that he cannot get it free
Or buy it for a song.

He calls to mind a lawyer friend
And drops into his place.
And lays before him the legal light
Of the law, and the law, and the law.
Who tells him that it surely looks
A winner on his face.

He says it seems as plain as day,
As far as he can see.
And that the jury and the judge,
Can't but be sure and see.
And then he jolly hints about
A small retainer fee.

That only gives the thing a start,
For as the case gets hot
He gobbles up his bank account
And then he finds, alas, that he
Must mortgage house and lot.

The gentleman who goes to law
For satisfaction looks.
But soon discovers there are kinks
Not in the law, but in the wrong.
And that in place of sweet revenge
He only gets the shells.

It was a naval battle
And the shots flew thick and fast;
Still louder grew the rattle
When the mighty shells were cast.
The armor plates were shattered,
And the torrets did career;
It's lucky that this happened
In a 19-cent magazine.

Six shots then pierced the sheathing
Just below the water line.
And quickly checked the breathing
Of a lot of Jackies fine.
'Twas then our warships
In the briny depths serene.
It's lucky this all happened
In a 19-cent magazine.

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