

Business and Government

By HON. JOHN G. SCHURMAN,
President of Cornell University.



EXCEPT in great crises like the civil war, the business interests of the country have effectually controlled the country. I sometimes think, however, that business interests may not in the future retain the same legitimate preponderance over the policies of our government which they have in the past. Hitherto the business interests of the country have been, if not identical with, at any rate substantially identified with the interests of the general public.

But all this has been changed by the modern development of the manufacture of power by steam and the conveyance of power by electricity.

As a result, manufacturing, mining, transportation, and business of every kind have been developed on the most colossal scale and with the most admirably organized ramifications. For this new industrial epoch two conditions are obviously requisite—one is the aggregation of capital, the other is the concentration of management. The effect of all these changes is to greatly reduce the cost of production, both of the comforts and necessities of life. An unavoidable drawback is the crowding out of the small producer and his becoming a wage earner. A still more serious drawback is the concentration of the power of capital and the power of management in the hands of a small number of men. The total outcome is the transformation of the business world from a democracy into an aristocracy or plutocracy.

We cannot help this revolution in the industrial world. But, like sensible men, we should take account of the new phenomenon in ordering our political affairs. Now, when I said that the legitimate intervention of business men in the affairs of government might not be as influential in the future as it had been in the past, I was alluding to the suspicion which many persons entertain, to the effect that the modern commercial spirit is politically aristocratic and plutocratic and essentially at enmity with the democratic spirit on which our republic is based.

Some of the features of our new economic and industrial system have been criticised, rather because they are new, than because they are evil. Thus it is true that the individual merchant or manufacturer who does a small business is sometimes eliminated by his colossal competitor. But, on the other hand, the number of failures is reduced; the big establishments offer steady employment, with wages approximating the capacity of the employes, and there is always a demand for capable men to fill the higher and more responsible positions. The worst danger I see in the new system of business is the concentration of enormous power in a few hands. Yet I recognize that the abuse of this power—as, for example, by an unwarranted advance in the price of commodities—provokes a more or less effective check; potential competition, always slumbering, may at any time be roused to energetic life. It must be admitted that we have not yet learned how to reconcile in the most effective way the advantages of capitalistic production with the welfare of the entire people, or how to protect the government of the people from the influence, not, indeed, of the legitimate interests of business, but of plutocracy.

Need of Religious Education

By REV. DR. WILLIAM P. MERRILL,
Prominent Chicago Divine.



THE greatest need of America to-day is that of religious education. The tendency of the times is away from God and the sense of God. We are becoming too materialistic and rationalistic in our thought and life. Here is a real peril. The nation that forgets God or loses a sense of God is moving towards certain disintegration and disaster.

This being true what can be done to change the present current and remove the danger? What can the Christian people and religious people do to supply the need—the need of religious education? for we must look to the Christians to stem the tide and turn it Godward.

First of all we can have two deep, intense convictions, and voice them as often and as strongly as possible—the conviction that religion is an essential element in all true life, and that education is essential to religion.

Not all church members share these convictions. Some have a life preserver idea of religion—that it is important for certain emergencies. Others have an idea that it is something to be grafted on to life, rather than an original element in it. We need the conviction that religion is an essential element in all life. Then we need the conviction that education is essential to religion.

We need to set these convictions to work in the three great spheres—the school, the home, the Sunday school. Every religious man and woman in this country ought to be doing some practical personal work in religious education, and so helping to supply America's greatest need.

College Girls and Matrimony

By MISS MYRA REYNOLDS,
Dean of Foster Hall, University of Chicago.



THE reason there are so few marriages among college girls is the fact that they use discretion in picking their husbands.

There is no such idea as "marriage at any price" among modern college girls. College girls never marry for the sake of a home. They don't have to do that. Their education can command a salary. There is an old idea that college life eliminates sex. This is not so. Some of the sweetest women of to-day are graduates of colleges. A little knowledge never will kill the eternally feminine in the young woman.

It has been said that when a girl is graduated from a college she knows everything but cooking. Perhaps, but then a husband would be patient with an intellectual wife and a few lessons in the art would put her on the road and a year's time would make her cooking first-class.

A college training for the girl helps when necessary to get the bread and butter. What better home creator is there than a woman who is smart? She can enter and become a leader in society, and in the home she is the center of all its influences. Many college girls who contemplate marriage after a course at school spend their vacations at home learning the essential things which make a modern housekeeper. All college-bred girls, however, do not think of marriage. They become followers of art and literature.

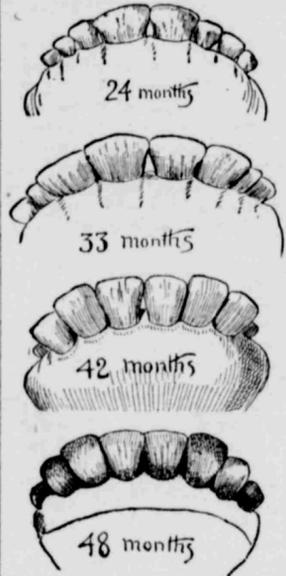
Woman, no matter what sphere in life she occupies, is the better for education. The educated woman will lead in the world and in the home.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

TELLING AGES OF CATTLE.

It Can Be Done with Almost Absolute Exactness by the Teeth of Domestic Animals.

One of the great sensations of this year's International was the turning down of a pen of 15 head of Aberdeen-Angus steers, two years old and under three, by the official veterinarian. A protest had been filed against this grand lot of cattle and was based upon the allegation that they were over age. To settle the matter the official veterinarian, acting for the exposition management, examined the mouths of seven head of the lot of 15 cattle, and made his report to the effect that two of the eight were over three years old. This decision sustained the protest and threw the pen of cattle out of the competition, thus preventing them from winning the grand championship of the



show, to which they would otherwise have been entitled.

This is a most unfortunate occurrence, but the veterinarian could pursue no other course in the matter, as he found two of the animals clearly four years old. Even where but six broad permanent teeth are seen the animal may be considered 42 months old, if all the teeth are fully through and in wear. "Six-tooth" cattle are, however, given the benefit of the doubt by veterinarians, as there is some evidence to show that forcing may induce slight precocity in the cutting of teeth. Great discrepancies, however, cannot possibly be caused by a manner of feeding or kind of environment so that a full-mouthed steer cannot on any pretext be considered possibly within the specified age limit allowed for show animals in the class in question.

The illustrations accompanying this statement are taken from Kuldekooper's "Age of Domestic Animals" and will make the subject clear to stockmen.

The age given under each cut is an average one, taking everything into consideration, and every reader will find them corroborated if he will go to the trouble of examining the mouths of cattle of which he knows the age perfectly.

At last year's show a similar protest was filed against a fine lot of cattle shown in class for steers two years old and under three, but was not sustained, as no animal was found to show more than six broad permanent incisors.

We trust that stockmen generally and cattle exhibitors in particular will study the accompanying illustrations carefully and make their exhibits conform to them at future shows. Action to this effect may be taken by the management showing dentition departures from standard types will not be eligible to exhibition. It would be well in the premises for exhibitors to make themselves familiar with the subject and see to it that their animals intended for showing have teeth corroborating statements made relative to dates of birth. Many desire to have it believed that forcing materially effects dentition and changes the normal appearance of the mouth, indicating age, but it may be regarded as certain that no full-mouthed steer will be allowed to compete in classes for cattle three years old at future meetings of the International—Farmers' Review.

Treating Seed Potatoes.

Recent investigations made at the Ohio experiment station show that a disease, heretofore but partially recognized, injures potato tops severely at times. This is the potato rosette, and this disease appears to be general. Seed treatment in 1903 has increased the yield where the disease prevailed from 25 to 125 per cent. on a light crop. Bulletin 145, just published, gives the second series of results in treating for this trouble. Formalin at the rate of one pint in 30 gallons of water, is the solution used. Immerse the seed potatoes in this for two hours, after which the tubers may be dried and cut for planting. This bulletin will be sent to all citizens of the state who may apply for it—Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, O.

Hang blankets over the poultry house window on extreme cold nights.

OPERA PUPILS APE DIANA.

Fair French Singers in Gay Attire Go on Hunting Expedition, But Secure No Game.

To instill a touch of realism into his pupils at the Paris conservatory, Mr. Isuardor, who is training incipient operatic stars, recently took 32 of them on a hunting expedition. Their destination was Essarts-le-Roi, and when they boarded the train the fair huntresses created tremendous excitement.

Anxious to make the stage setting of their adventure complete they had adopted a regalia as picturesque as it was impractical.

All the way out they sang songs of the chase. When they arrived they struck attitudes with their guns, and tramped along in true Nimrod fashion. What they lacked in knowledge they made up in enthusiasm.

One pretty young woman went about all day with a wooden gun slung over her shoulder and a little wooden how-wow (on wheels) following her about at the end of a string.

The rabbits did not seem to take the hunting party seriously, and scurried over their feet with an utter absence of consciousness that would have discouraged a veteran. No big game was brought down.

WALKS ABROAD IN SNOW.

Ten-Year-Old Geneva, N. Y., Lad, Barefoot, Takes Stroll in Storm with Pet Dog.

John Mulvey, the ten-year-old son of Michael Mulvey, of Geneva, N. Y., is a somnambulist. One morning recently the boy's father, who keeps watch over him at night, went to his room and found the bed empty. He searched the house, but found no trace of him. One of the outside doors was open, and the father continued his search outside. Presently he found prints of the boy's bare feet in the snow. The tracks led toward the Lehigh Valley station, which is not far from the house.

He had almost reached the station when he saw the boy walking in the drenching rain, which froze as it fell. He was in his night clothes, and his pet dog was trotting beside him.

Mr. Mulvey overtook his son, picked him up in his arms, and carried him back home before the boy was awakened. A doctor was called, but the boy seemed not to have suffered from the exposure. He went back to bed and to sleep. He could remember nothing of his trip, but said he dreamed that some one was following him.

Manufacture of Quartz Glass.

Quartz glass consists essentially of melted quartz, which is made into tubes and other articles. It is perfectly translucent. The initial experiments in the manufacture of the new glass were made in England. The manufacture of quartz glass has shown symptoms of vigorous growth. While two years ago it was relegated to second place by ordinary glass, the properties of quartz glass are such that it will soon replace ordinary glass for many uses. If quartz glass can be produced at a moderate price—and it seems to be quite possible where electric force can be cheaply obtained from water power—it will no doubt be largely employed, especially in the chemical and electrical industries.

One of the Other Necessary.

The Missouri mule hasn't had much of a part in the war as yet, but it is whispered that there were some Yankee gunners on those Japanese ships when the business was done. The Chicago Record-Herald remarks that they can't do without us.

MARKET REPORT.

Cincinnati, March 19.	
CATTLE—Common	\$2 75 @ 4 00
Heavy steers	4 60 @ 5 00
CALVES—Extra	5 00 @ 5 75
HOGS—Ch. packers	5 65 @ 5 70
Mixed packers	5 40 @ 5 65
SHEEP—Extra	4 35 @ 4 45
LAMBS—Spring	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
FLOUR—Spring pat.	5 30 @ 5 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	1 03 @ 1 03 1/2
No. 3 winter	97 @ 97
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	47 1/2 @ 47 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	42 1/2 @ 42 1/2
RYE—No. 2	77 @ 78
HAY—Ch. timothy	13 50 @ 13 75
PORK—Clear family.	15 70 @ 15 70
LARD—Steam	6 52 1/2 @ 6 52 1/2
BUTTER—Ch. dairy.	12 @ 12
Choice creamery	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
APPLES—Choice	3 00 @ 3 50
POTATOES—Per bbl	3 00 @ 3 10
TOBACCO—New	5 05 @ 12 50
Old	4 40 @ 14 50

Chicago.	
FLOUR—Winter pat.	4 90 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	91 1/2 @ 96 1/2
No. 3 spring	85 @ 97
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	51 1/2 @ 51 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	39 1/2 @ 39 1/2
RYE—No. 2	70 @ 71
PORK—Mess	13 25 @ 13 37 1/2
LARD—Steam	6 80 @ 6 82 1/2

New York.	
FLOUR—Win. strts.	4 90 @ 5 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	1 02 @ 1 05
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	55 1/2 @ 55 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	47 1/2 @ 47 1/2
RYE—Western	82 @ 82
PORK—Family	15 50 @ 15 50
LARD—Steam	7 30 @ 7 30

Baltimore.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	1 01 @ 1 02
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	51 1/2 @ 51 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	43 @ 43
CATTLE—Steers	4 90 @ 5 10
HOGS—Western	6 10 @ 6 10

Louisville.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	1 02 @ 1 02
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	52 @ 52
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	44 1/2 @ 44 1/2
PORK—Mess	14 50 @ 14 50
LARD—Steam	7 25 @ 7 25

Indianapolis.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	1 00 @ 1 00
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	44 1/2 @ 44 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2

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B. o. k. paper	2 25	2 25	2 25
Estimated	2 25	2 25	2 25
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Board, room, fuel and lights \$21 for fall and spring (\$1.75 a week); \$27 for winter term (\$2.25 week).

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To be paid the first day (including the \$1 deposit) in Collegiate Department \$20.00; Academy and Latin Normal \$19.20; Applied Science, Normal and A Grammar \$17.25; Model Schools \$15.20. In winter \$1.80 more for each. No student can be received who fails to make this advance payment.

Total Ordinary Expenses for 12 Weeks are seen to be: in Collegiate Department \$90, Academy and Latin Normal \$29, Applied Science, Normal and A Grammar \$27, Model Schools \$25. In winter three dollars more for each.

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Time Table in Effect May 24, 1905.

Going North. Train 4, Daily.

Leave Berea 3: 20 a. m.

Arrive Richmond 3: 52 a. m.

Arrive Paris 5: 05 a. m.

Arrive Cincinnati 7: 30 a. m.

Going South. Train 5, Daily.

Leave Berea 12: 55 p. m.

Arrive Richmond 1: 25 p. m.

Arrive Paris 3: 18 p. m.

Arrive Cincinnati 6: 00 p. m.

Going South. Train 1, Daily.

Leave Berea 11: 11 p. m.

Arrive Livingston 2: 05 p. m.

Going South. Train 5, Daily.

Leave Berea 11: 24 p. m.

Arrive Livingston 12: 30 a. m.

Trains No. 1 and No. 5 make connection at Livingston for Jellicoe and the South with No. 24 and No. 27.

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