

The San Francisco Call

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AMUSEMENTS.

Alcazar—"Lost Paradise." Columbia—"The Amer." Alhambra—"A Young Wife." Tivoli—"Mignon." California—Royal Marine Band of Italy. Orpheum—Vaudeville. Grand Opera-house—"Tannhauser." Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy, streets—Specialties. Charles, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every evening and evening.

AUCTION SALES.

Turkish Rugs—Thursday, November 15, at 2 o'clock, at corner Geary and Stockton streets.

TREES AND AGRICULTURE.

KANSAS and Nebraska have as a drawback to agriculture a blasting hot wind that blows from the southwest. Crops in a thrifty condition have often killed by that sirocco. Green fields of corn and small grain are fired by it as if they had been baked in an oven.

Recently an important discovery has been made that develops the relation of forests to agriculture in that region. Beginning thirty years ago there was an extensive planting of trees on the prairies and plains of Kansas and Nebraska. These groves are now large and thrifty. The trees have grown to be forty feet and more in height. Their mass deflects and breaks the hot wind, while their dense foliage affects it favorably by parting with moisture to the lowering of its temperature.

Mr. John P. Brown, secretary of the Forestry Association of Indiana, has for years closely observed conditions in Kansas and Nebraska, and has concluded that both States can well afford to give up one-quarter of their surface to artificial forests, because the fertility of what remains would far exceed what the whole would produce if the entire surface were left treeless.

We have no doubt of the correctness of this conclusion. Natural fertility of the soil, where crops can be produced without using artificial irrigation, is always associated with forests and with other natural conservators of moisture, such as sloughs, ponds, swamps and lakes. These and forests store moisture for evaporation, and not only mitigate the desiccating effect of dry and hot winds, but also supply moisture for distribution to the surface of the earth by the clouds.

We have no doubt that three timber belts across the Sacramento Valley, from the coast range to the foothills of the Sierras, would rob our hot north winds of their destructive power, increase the moisture of the soil and add immensely to the productive capacity of the whole valley.

Mr. Brown also points out that these protecting forest belts in Kansas not only add to the present wealth of the State, but are storing resources for the future. Having visited California last summer and observed the awful destruction of our forests by fire, he says that their total extinction may be expected within fifty years, and that if Kansas continues building forests by planting while we continue their destruction by fire, within seventy-five years from now Kansas will have to supply California with timber and lumber. We do not regard the prophecy as at all fantastic or improbable. Mr. Brown impeaches the Government reports of the forest area yet in existence. He declares that these reports exaggerate the acreage of timber and tend to lull Congress and State governments to a feeling of false security, which will cost this country dearly in the future. His advice to planters is to cease planting cottonwood and box elder, which require too much moisture and are not very useful as timber or lumber, and instead to plant the catalpa speciosa, black walnut, black locust, elm and osage orange and the mulberry, because that tree is friendly to bird life, and birds are the best friends of the forest.

It is not altogether improbable that when the Queen of Portugal saved a drowning boatman from death a few days ago the royal lady wanted to prove that if political events ever forced upon her the necessity of choosing a professional career she would be her own best press agent.

The Russian Ambassador at Washington believes that what China needs is a ruling head. If the Russian diplomat were nearer the Orient he would probably think that what China needs is the ruling off of a few unruly heads.

The family of the young collegian of South Carolina who was hazed and killed a few days ago ought to be able to contribute some stern and timely opinions on the cost of higher education as it is inflicted in several American universities.

OUR CARRYING TRADE.

A STUDY of the volume of our foreign trade for the year ending the 30th of last June brings forward at once the conditions under which that vast commerce is handled on deep water.

For that year our total imports were \$849,714,670, and our total exports were \$1,394,186,371. It will be seen that the total foreign trade reached the vast volume of \$2,343,901,041.

Lloyd's Register for 1898-99 gives to the United States a ship tonnage, including wood, iron and steel construction, steam and sail, of 2,448,677 tons. Great Britain has 12,567,904 tons. Germany has 2,113,981 tons. France has 1,179,515 tons. Norway has 1,643,217 tons. The total tonnage of the world is 26,561,250 tons. We rank second, but Great Britain leads us by 10,000,000 tons, and, adding to her tonnage that of the British colonies, which is half as much as ours, her total is 13,665,312 tons and exceeds ours by 11,216,635 tons.

These figures mean that most of the world's carrying trade is done in British bottoms, and that our external commerce, of more than two and a quarter billions, has to rely upon England for transportation and is carried under the British flag. The ships are built of British material, in British shipyards, by British workmen. All of the profits of construction, insurance and equipment, the wages of sailors and officers, paid by us in freight charges go abroad instead of being kept at home.

Any blow that strikes the commercial flag of Great Britain hits our trade by cutting off or crippling the means of carrying it to our customers. Our trade has expanded in other grand divisions of the world more rapidly than in Europe. In breadstuffs the increase in our export to the continent of Europe in the year ending last June was 10 per cent, while the increase to Oceania was 48 per cent, to Asia 43 per cent.

These statistics bring into focus the imperative necessity of protecting our increasing foreign trade by ownership of the facilities for its transportation.

Primarily it is a question of profit; secondarily it is one of continued existence.

In our brief Spanish war we furnished in miniature what happens in war to trade under the flag of a belligerent. Alien cargoes under the Spanish flag were captured on the high seas, and had Spain been in control of as much of the world's carrying trade as Great Britain a deadening paralysis would have fallen upon the world's commerce. We cannot afford to longer give away the profits of deep-water transportation, nor to longer incur the risk of losing all our foreign trade by having it carried under an alien flag, that may at any time be involved in war with a combination powerful enough to make the risk of shipping under it greater than the profit.

The immediate revival of our merchant marine goes hand in hand with the construction of an isthmian canal. We want the canal and we want American ships of the first class to carry commerce by that short route around the world.

With these two measures promptly accomplished it may be truthfully said that it will only have begun the utilization of the vast resources of our continent, and the vast energies of our people.

In many respects we are the most fortunate of the nations in being at the beginning of the creation of a merchant marine. We have no obsolete methods to discard at the cost of their abandonment. All of the newest findings of science and art in the building and propelling of ships are at our service. Other nations that are equipped with a merchant marine up to their capacity for its profitable use, to avail themselves of the best most lose what they have. Our tonnage is so small compared with our capacity to use its facilities that the obsolescent process will work us no injury.

Our land transportation is the best in the world, and its creation was, in the beginning, fostered by the Government. Our water transportation must have the same attention.

This subject is of peculiar and pressing interest to this coast. The trade of the Pacific is soon to excel all dreams. It is our trade. It should be carried under our flag. Our shippers should be multiplied, and here should be the finest opportunity for marine architects and mechanics, and as the fleets are launched here should American sea-going enterprise find its most profitable employment.

It is to be hoped that our commercial bodies will at once take the matter in hand and command the attention of Congress.

SAFEGUARDS FOR BANKS.

SCHREIBER'S success in getting \$106,000 out of the bank in Elizabethport in which he was employed as a clerk, followed by Alvord's achievement in robbing the First National Bank of New York of about \$700,000, has set the people of the East devising ways and means for preventing such frauds in the future. At present our banks are fairly secure against outside robbers of all kinds, from forgers to burglars; but they are evidently exposed in a dangerous degree to rascals within. Their employes of very nearly every kind, from president down, appear able to take money whenever they choose, and as much as they choose, and to keep up the fraud for years at a time.

Schreiber was a subordinate clerk, getting only \$900 a year, yet he had no difficulty in getting thousands of dollars from the bank for the purpose of splurging in the New York tenderloin. Alvord was a note teller, with a salary which has been variously reported at from \$3500 to \$5000 a year, and he would have got away with a million had not his frauds been discovered accidentally.

Russell Sage, in a letter to the New York Times on the subject, suggests the advisability of shifting bank clerks from one position to another so frequently that none of them would have an opportunity to practice fraud to any great extent. He says:

"When I read in the newspapers, first about Schreiber and then about Alvord, I am very much impressed with the fact that it is an unwise policy to let a man handling great sums of money stay too long in one position. In the first place he gets into a rut and is not likely to do the best kind of work. In the second place, being left undisturbed, say for some years, he becomes so thoroughly familiar with the books and affairs generally under his control that he is able to see easily where he might appropriate money temporarily—for none of them ever starts out with the intention of keeping it forever. Should he be weak morally, or speculatively inclined, the temptation may be too strong for him and he yields, because he believes that he may be able to hide his peculations."

The New York Post objects to Mr. Sage's scheme on the ground that it would be impracticable. It says:

"To shift the note teller to the paying teller's window, the paying teller to that of the exchange clerk, and so on along the line, would be to paralyze the business of a bank every time it happened. It would take a man until the next shift to familiarize himself with his work and become acquainted with what the

expert bank clerk needs to have at his fingers' ends.

It requires months, and often years, to make a first-class teller and acquaint him with all he needs to know to dispatch the business of his desk without mistakes or delays."

The Post suggests that bank directors make themselves acquainted with the habits of their trusted clerks, that adequate salaries be paid honest and capable men, and that there be created and maintained an audit bureau within the bank itself, to maintain a constant and critical investigation of every detail of the business.

It has been said of old, "in a multitude of counsel there is wisdom"; and so, out of the discussion now going on, the bankers may arrive at a plan for safeguarding their money from their trusted employes. In the meantime it is to be noted that some of the New York bankers have begun to investigate the habits of their clerks, and a recent report says the German Savings Bank has just discharged three clerks who were found to be making bets on race-courses. Perhaps that plan may produce good results, but the world will not forget that some fraudulent bank clerks and cashiers have been more conspicuous at church than at race tracks. Evidently an audit board would be safer than a spy system on the clerks after banking hours.

SHIP SIGNALING AT SEA.

A DISPATCH from London to the New York Herald of recent date says:

"The Belgian packet steamer Princess Clementine, while nearing Dover pier on Saturday, exchanged words with Ostend, across nearly fifty miles of sea. Mr. Marconi's instrument ticked off messages to and from Belgium with congratulations to King Leopold, to the Minister of Railways, and to the Mail Packet Department at Brussels. The Princess Clementine was doing her twenty knots in darkness, and the passengers were peacefully sleeping in their bunks. The only connection between the ship and shore was a wire hoop at the topmast. When the Belgian authorities have formally approved the system it will be extended to all other Belgian packets."

That practical illustration of what can be accomplished by wireless telegraphy in its present state of development shows the vast use that may be made of it. When a ship fifty miles distant from the coast can send to land a notification of her approach and fix almost to a minute the time of her arrival, it is clear that we have it our power to get rid of much of the difficulty that attends navigation at the entrance to harbors. Should all ships make use of the system notice could be sent ahead in every case to pilots and others interested in the approaching ship, so that every preparation might be made for receiving her.

We have already directed attention to the experiments made by Marconi in England, by which he proved the capability of his system to preserve the secrecy of dispatches, and to send various messages along parallel lines or across one another without confusing the receiver, and also his ability to operate the system without the use of high masts. Those tests justify the expectation that the system will be available for all purposes for which telegraphy is used. Consequently the early years of the coming century may see the end of all telegraphing by wire. Cities will be rid of that much of the overhead wire nuisance, and in many other ways benefits will be reaped from the splendid invention of Marconi.

JAPAN AND HER INDUSTRIES.

SINCE the United States and the various nations of Europe consented to a revision of the old treaties with Japan and placed that country upon an equal footing with other powers there has been a movement among the Japanese in favor of establishing a system of protection as well as the gold standard for the promotion of their industries. The supporters of the movement argue that since the Japanese have profited so much by following the United States and Europe in matters of finance they will find an equal benefit from adopting their tariff policies.

That view of the question is combated by Count Okuma, formerly Prime Minister of Japan, in an article in the North American Review on "The Industrial Revolution of Japan." The Count points out that at the time the new order of things began in Japan in 1868, "most Japanese were in utter ignorance of the complicated theories of free trade and protection, so that the pros and cons of both systems had never been discussed among them. Japan thus adopted a free trade policy neither voluntarily nor knowingly, but at the pleasure of the foreign powers." He goes on to cite the benefits that have resulted from such trade, and to show that with the cheap labor that prevails among them the Japanese need fear no competitors from the outside.

As an illustration of the success of Japan in competing with Europe and the United States in manufactures he cites the facts that Japanese matches are exported not only to China but to the British islands and elsewhere; that cotton spinning has so developed that, while twenty years ago there were only 20,000 spindles in the kingdom, there are now 1,300,000, and Japanese spinners, besides providing the domestic need, export cotton yarn to China, and that a showing almost equally good is made in the production of paper, cement, woolen goods, silk, brushes and soap. Moreover, in nearly all lines of industry the people are going ahead in manufacturing not only their own raw material but the cotton and wool brought from other lands.

As further illustrations of the ability of the Japanese to meet all comers in free competition, the Count gives a series of tables showing that since 1868 the exports of Japan have advanced from less than \$16,000,000 to more than \$166,000,000, and during the same time the imports have increased from \$26,000,000 to \$443,000,000. In conclusion he says:

"Japan is not likely to adopt a protective policy in spite of her having secured something like tariff autonomy by her revised treaties with the Western nations, and in spite of the opinions of those who wish to take advantage of the terms of those treaties. She is aware that for the development of her resources she is indebted to the free-trade system, and she will remain a willing instrument for benefiting other nations through it as well as herself."

The remark about "helping other nations" through free trade is cunningly put. Doubtless Count Okuma would like the United States to engage in the same beneficial work, but until we are willing to see the American workman competing with the Japanese at Japanese wages we will prefer the protective system. Japan's progress so far from alluring us to free trade warns us against it.

The Spaniards who are boycotting American workmen at Tampa, Fla., should remember that we are still buying South Sea islands from their home Government. If we get mad we are sure to destroy the only market which Spain has for her remaining commodities.

EUROPEAN IDEAS OF MCKINLEY AND BRYAN

Quaint Clippings From Foreign Journals on the Standard Bearers and Their Late Running Mates.

President McKinley is a giant of physical strength. When roughs attempt to interrupt his speeches he leaves the platform and knocks the heads of the intruders together until their teeth rattle. Mr. Bryan is a reformed cowboy, and was once known as "Silver Bill, the Dead Shot of the Platte." At present he is a bonanza farmer.

These are a few of the many new facts about the Presidential candidates printed in recent issues of foreign newspapers and periodicals. Almost every recent issue of each contains an article on the "American election," and most of these articles have fairly bristled with new and startling facts about the candidates and the issues. There can be no doubt that even Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan would be greatly surprised if they could read some of the things the foreign journalists have found out about them. Take, for instance, the entertaining tale printed in the London Illustrated Mail setting forth the progress of President McKinley as an amateur Sandow and explaining how he is in the habit of treating people who venture to interrupt him when he is making a speech.

McKinley has always been noted, according to the Mail, for his huge muscular development. His biceps measure enough inches to frighten a prizefighter, and he refuses even to wink his eye in order to avoid trouble. In fact, as the London Journal has discovered, he carries a chip around on his shoulder and is fairly aching to have some one knock it off. On one occasion, says the Englishman, McKinley was in the East in connection with the campaign in one of the Eastern States where there was fierce and bitter fighting between the Republicans and the Democrats. At one of his meetings a crowd of semi-civilized young men from one of the outlying districts came into the hall and started to create a disturbance by playing on their tom-toms and giving the rival candidates the cheer of "The Ring-leaders are in vain." Mr. McKinley took off his coat and fought his way to the center of the ring, where he stood with his teeth rattled and he begged piteously for mercy. A third man of equal size and strength, who attended to the candidate whom he was supporting, stepped forward and, in the twinkling of an eye, he had the other man's head in his hands and he was holding it over the candidate's head like a jack-knife and deposited him on the seat of an arm chair immediately sitting down. The Ring-leaders were in vain. Mr. McKinley put on an innocent and untroubled expression and addressed the audience as if nothing had happened.

"If any other gentleman desires to be sat upon," he is alleged to have said, "he will be accommodated." There are plenty of chairs up here on the platform and several of the committee weigh over 200 pounds each. The walk in the ring was not so easy. After performing this feat, Mr. McKinley never had any trouble in keeping his head above water. He has been treating this weird tale, which fortunately comes too late to be used by the Democrats as an example of the methods employed by the Republicans in suppressing free speech, the Mail concludes with a joke. It reviews the career of McKinley and declares that "it is a pity that the man who has made a career of such success should have been a competitor of 'Old Mossyback' nicknamed."

PERSONAL MENTION.

F. C. Smith, a Portland iron man, is at the Grand. Peter Johnson, jeweler at Sonora, is at the Grand. S. N. Griffith, a prominent Fresno mining man, is at the Lick. Colonel C. A. McGlashan and wife of Truckee are at the Russ. J. F. Clapp, a Chicago mining man, is registered at the Grand. D. W. Galloway, prominent Washington merchant, is at the Palace. A. J. Pillsbury, a Tulare newspaper man, is registered at the Grand. P. F. Wood of Tulare, a prominent land owner, is at the Grand with his wife. W. Richardson, a prominent Truckee lumber merchant, is registered at the Russ. Dr. Humphreys is at the California again, having returned from his trip to Honolulu. Edward Chambers, general traffic manager for the Santa Fe at Los Angeles, is stopping at the Palace. Captain D. F. Devall and Captain J. H. Egan of New Bedford, Mass., are stopping at the Russ for a few days. Dr. C. A. Ruggles of Stockton, member of the State Board of Health, was registered at the Grand yesterday. D. W. Luce, assistant general freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific at Los Angeles, is in town. George Learts of Des Moines, field superintendent of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, is at the Grand. J. G. Woodworth of Seattle, general traffic manager of the Pacific Coast Company, is stopping at the Palace for a few days. Rev. D. T. Huntington, a missionary from Hankow, and his daughter arrived on the China yesterday and they are stopping at the Russ. Mrs. F. A. Barton and child are at the Occidental. They arrived from Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday and are on their way to Manila, where Colonel Barton is stationed.

T. B. Richards, proprietor of the Honolulu livery stables, who has been touring the southern part of the State, is at the Occidental and will return home on the next steamer. Among the passengers aboard the steamer China, which came into port yesterday, was C. Bagdenovitch, the Russian commander of the much talked about cruise of the Samon. The Russian claims that the charter of the vessel when he took orders from Captain Roberts and steamed away for Nome in the dead of the night without waiting for the commander's permission. He says the expense cost about \$100,000, but that he has collected some of this from the Samon's owners. Californians in Washington. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—P. M. McBean is at the Shoreham; A. L. White and wife and Miss Florence White are at the Arlington; W. W. Bryan and wife and E. C. Bryan are at the Ebbitt. All are from San Francisco.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DEER IN ARIZONA.—J. H. J., Santa Cruz, Cal. The close season for deer in Arizona is from January 1 to September 1.

SOUTH AFRICA.—H. H., Stockton, Cal. As yet no figures have been published showing the total number of killed and wounded British and Boer, during the war in the Transvaal.

CONSULT A PHYSICIAN.—N. N., City. The question asked relative to abscess of chest, throat and nostrils are such that only a reputable doctor can answer after an examination of the individual.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—H. W., Sequel, Cal. The salary of assistant weigher and of sampler in the Custom-house is \$1200 a year. The salary of messenger is \$800 a year. An applicant for the position of

EDITORIAL INTERLUCE IN VARIETY

CHICAGO CHRONICLE.—It is plain that any one of a hundred Sound Money Democrats standing upon a gold standard platform and advocating other unmistakably Democratic ideas would have received more votes than Mr. Bryan received.

NEW YORK EVENING SUN.—However much the American heiress may pity the princeling who has placed his art treasure in himself or her feet, she will do well to ask: "Would you be so anxious to marry me if you could sell your picture to a collector?"

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.—Cuba owes this country a debt of gratitude, and the Constitutional convention will undoubtedly be a happy occasion to recognize the propriety of giving some guarantee that this country is fairly dealt with; that a home owned system of coinage will not be erected against the United States.

BOSTON POST.—The next step would seem to be an inquiry into the means of exterminating the mosquito. The variety charged with these misdeeds is known in science as "culex fasciatus." A policy of benevolent assimilation toward Americans to other kinds of mosquitoes, but extermination alone meets the case of the "fasciatus."

NEW YORK HERALD.—The constitution applies to every foot of the national domain, wherever situated. It is the supreme law of the land wherever the American flag floats, or the North American possession. It attaches proprio vigore to all territory acquired by the nation. Its fundamental guarantees and principles are equally potent in all.

CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN.—When the American people wake up to the fact that that modern war is an art to which must be taught, and that they are to run the build houses, then there will be no more talk about the unpreparedness of this nation to defend its rights. Meanwhile the American people have before them, in their little regular army and in their modest navy, a complete and unparagoned superiority surpassed by no other nation.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—It is at once amusing and saddening to look over the Atlantic and see the Review of forty years ago and see the modest anonymous articles of a Lowell or a Whipple, and to read to-day where the least important skit carries the name of the writer in big black type, and where then the name was so small, not who said it, and this is an ideal to which it would do no harm to return.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—Our guns may be as good as friendly snipers, but the flag must be there, and the ships must be there, and the guns, with men behind them, must be there, and a steady navy, but it is an inexorable law. And the nation can take no more certain step toward war than to build up a navy of the magnitude of that of our China than by making its navy commensurate with the commercial development it aims at as a nation.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—The American has never had the advantages of education to such a degree as the Englishman. The compulsory educational system is forcing the youth of this country to acquire the knowledge that has been the luxury of the rich. To-day education of a high order is within the grasp of every child, and the parents of the masses, the family, the boy or the girl has chances that are of inestimable value.

PITTSBURGH DISPATCH.—England used to be a nation of the highest order, and to bid our nation to profit by the example of the English, and to be more patriotic. Late manifestations by the jingo element have put an end to that claim of superiority. Because 200,000 English soldiers have been sent to conquer 40,000 Boers, the London crowds have acted as if that were a sufficient cause for celebrating what many and reason were supposed to be left when England embarked in that war.

CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER.—If we have a national community or State to make plans for holding an exposition in Charleston we should have waited forever, but no sooner did we get the word that we were to have an outside world begin to send messages of congratulation and offers of practical assistance. The more faith we show in ourselves, the more confidence other people will have in us. The more we risk in our efforts to build up our country, the more will outside capitalists and investors venture with us in our undertakings.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—The thing to hope for is that the industrial States, imperceptible improvement of the industrial social system. And in contributing to that improvement, the primary duty we do much by teaching the primary duties of obligation, right, justice, and righteousness, posited on the principle of universal love, which is the basis of the present system is what should be striven for, and not a revolution on the lines of some crude, half-baked doctrinaire scheme of social leveling. Charity has been the experience and runs counter to the facts of human nature.

CHICAGO TIMES HERALD.—The bold adoption of a customs union on the part of the trading nations of Europe against the United States is significant of the general feeling of the world. The United States and producers of the Old World over our marvelous gains in export trade. It is almost inconceivable that our invasion of the world's markets by our goods, the Old World manufacturers, should have become such a menace to Europe as to invite discussion of such desperate measures as a customs union to restrict our exports.

A CHANCE TO SMILE.

"What is the 'yellow peril'?" "What is it? You know as well as I do that mighty few women can make good pumpkin pies."—Chicago Record.

"Ask!—What is a convenient fall trip for me to take?" "The best is to go to the States."—Chicago Record.

"Tell!—You might step on a banana peel or try to balance on a cake of soap at the head of the stairs."—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Leo Hunter—Why are you so suspicious of Count von Squint? He can't help being cross-eyed. Mr. Hunter—I know it, but he looks crooked. "Smart!"

Mr. T. of the door—Is Miss Mabel at home? Maid—No, sir; but she says if that's a box of candy you're in you need ya might I ask?—Philadelphia Press.

Among the funny things women do is to spread an old red shawl over the sofa and put a candle with a red shade on a table nearby and call it an Oriental corner.—Chicago Globe.

"They say that girl visiting Mrs. Jipp is homely enough to stop a clock." "Nonsense! I found her so attractive and entertaining that while she was staying I kept her up and stopped the clock myself."—Detroit Free Press.

Uncle (giving his nephew a few hints on politeness)—Now, why, for instance, do you make it your business to turn your back as little as possible to the ladies? Johnny (promptly)—So they won't see your bald spot.—Hesperian Register.

Doctor (to hospital attendant)—How many times has this patient vomited? Attendant—Nine, sir. Doctor—But how is that? I wrote out ten prescriptions yesterday? Attendant—Yes, but none of the patients would not take the medicine.—Pick-Me-Up.

Cal. glace fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Publishing Bureau, Allen B. McGovern at Telephone Main 1042. The largest and nicest line of California calendars (1901) ever published. Free distribution and sale at Sanborn, Vall & Co.'s, 741 Market st. In certain parts of Australia cannibal trees flourish—trees which can hold a man's body in their center and devour it as readily as our insectivorous wild flowers trap the insects on which they partly subsist. In appearance they are like gigantic pineapples, many of them being eleven feet in height.

FASHION HINT FROM PARIS.



RED SATIN DRESS.

This dress is of ponceau Liberty net; the stole collar is of guipure and black tulle. Similar insertion ornaments the skirt, leaving the apron plain. The flat corset waistband is of black draped purple.