

Political Comment

Money Scare Ended. An inexplicable money panic, which started without reason and which was caused by some skyscraper financiering in Wall street, has been effectively averted and another period of activity and prosperity assured by the prompt and universally approved action of the administration.

There was absolutely no reason for the money scare. As was pointed out by President Roosevelt, the country is more prosperous than ever before. There is more money with which to do business, provided, as Mr. Roosevelt says, "the people will go ahead with their normal business in a normal way."

The government is in excellent condition. It has all the money it needs, and yet it has found expedient to issue certificates of indebtedness simply and solely for the purpose of inducing the people to stop hiding their money and putting it into circulation.

This unusual proceeding in a time of unprecedented prosperity will prove as effective as the plan is simple. Already there is a change for the better. Financiers approve the scheme. There is a better tone in all business centers. Prices are firm and advanced. Money is coming out of its hiding places and is going to work. The scare is over and now the people can realize how senseless and useless was the little panic.

The despondency of the past few days is rapidly passing. In its place is confidence, widespread and general. There is an increasing demand for investment securities. Bankers feel better than they have felt for weeks. Students of finance unite in declaring the crisis has passed. Even Europe expresses the greatest confidence in the stability of our prosperity.

A panic at this time would be absurd. The President has pointed out the difference in conditions now and what they were in 1933. Then the treasury contained \$3,500,000,000 in gold. Now it has \$904,000,000. Then there was agricultural and industrial depression. Now there is bustling business everywhere, and money is plentiful. Then there was doubt as to the stability of our money standard. Now there is no question on that point. The clouds are passing. It is not too much to say they have passed. No more European gold is needed, and dispatches inform the world that further shipments will not be made.—Toledo Blade.

The Task Before Congress. Even the casual newspaper reader must be impressed with the necessity of deliberation in currency legislation by the coming Congress. The money problem is uppermost in the minds of the people at the present time, and all are agreed that a thorough remodeling of the existing system is necessary if recurrent disastrous money stringencies are to be avoided.

In every town and city suggestions, changes, remedies are being put forward. Those who are speaking and writing are not doctrinaires, but for the most part practical men of affairs, bankers, merchants and others whom business necessity has made students of the financial problem. The very diversity of the remedies suggested shows both the need of and the wide interest taken in the currency question. A central bank has its supporters, an asset currency its advocates, and there are a hundred and one plans besides those authors, though they may differ widely in their ideas of what the remedy must be, are unanimous in declaring that there must be some ready forthcoming.

It is obvious that the next Congress must enact currency legislation to meet the necessities of the times and the demands of the people. The legislation must be founded upon the knowledge of those most familiar with the needs of the country; it must be for the entire country and for all classes; it must be promptly effective, and above all permanent. To secure such legislation Congress must consider the suggestions coming from all geographical sections and diversified business interests, and must apply to the work its ablest and most disinterested endeavors.—Chicago Post.

Speaker Cannon's Re-Election. The whole country is to be congratulated upon the election of Hon. Joseph G. Cannon as Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is an honor well earned and worthily bestowed. This grand old man of the Lower House is a conservative force whose value in times like these it is impossible to overestimate. All industry, all business will be the better for his retention as the second officer of the government. One sentence in Speaker Cannon's remarks in accepting the honor of a unanimous re-election by the Republican caucus stands out in letters of gold:

"We have been admonished by events that it is not a time for extravagance or excursions into the realm of experiment in legislation."

They call Speaker Cannon a "stand-patter." If he resolutely resist rash and dangerous interference with wise laws it is to be a "stand-patter," then "Uncle Joe" may well be proud of the appellation.—Exchange.

Sad Story. Sandy Pikes—Lady, can't you help a poor man who had his hands frozen while following his occupation? The Lady—And what was your occupation, my poor man? Sandy Pikes—I was a barber, mum. The Lady—A barber, and had your hands frozen? Sandy Pikes—Yes, mum. I shaved her behind a soda-water center.

Spelling His Pun. Bronson—Goin' to the city to hear the election returns? Woodson—You bet! Bronson—What excuse will you make to your wife when you get home in the morning? Woodson—I won't make any. Bronson—Oh? Woodson—She always insists on going with me.

Foolish Question. Stamp Clerk (in post office, to man who has laid down 2 cents at stamp window)—What do you want? The Man (facetiously)—A hair cut, a shave, a new suit of clothes and a beefsteak, medium done.

The private secretary of the Empress of Japan is a Christian woman and a member of the Congregational Church.

The National Convention.

For the first time in twenty years the Republican national convention of 1908 promises to possess exciting interest. In 1888 there was a vigorous struggle for the nomination, ending in victory for General Harrison, but Republican conventions since then have been very tame.

Harrison's renomination was a foregone conclusion in 1892, though McKinley showed unexpected strength, which developed four years later in his all-unanimous nomination. The successful conduct of the Spanish-American war made McKinley secure of renomination. His sudden death six months after his second term began elevated Mr. Roosevelt to first place, who gained so much popularity in the next three years that no other candidate was mentioned in the convention held in this city in 1904.

The convention of next June, however, bids fair to resemble some earlier conventions that have been marked by keen competition. It should be as exciting as even the gathering of 1880, also held in Chicago, in which General Grant, John Sherman and James G. Blaine fought long for the honor that was carried off at last by James A. Garfield. Those who were in Chicago at that time have not forgotten the tense feeling that prevailed, not only in the convention hall, but throughout the city, as ballot after ballot was registered showing the favoring of Grant, Roscoe Conkling, Donald A. Cameron and John A. Logan, at the head of the delegations from New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, were Grant's generals, and gallantly they fought, though vainly.

Next year the race for the Presidential nomination seems likely to be a free for all. With Roosevelt testing the waters, it is to be considered, there will be certainly not fewer than eight candidates with backing in the convention. New York will have two, Governor Hughes and Secretary Cortelyou. Pennsylvania will have Senator Knox, a man to be reckoned with. Ohio will present the name of Secretary Taft and probably that of Senator Foraker. President Fairbanks will be named by Indiana. Illinois will nominate Speaker Cannon, and Iowa will very likely offer ex-Secretary Shaw and possibly Governor Cummins.

With all these names from which to choose its candidate for President, the Republican party should think itself fortunate. At this time none of the possible nominees seems to have a great advantage over the others. Unless conditions should change materially during the next six months the contest in Chicago next June should be full of thrills.—Chicago Journal.

The Democratic Game in Illinois. Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature have been pretending that all the opposition to a State primary law has been on the Republican side. They were forced into the open in Tuesday's vote and their duplicity exposed. In the Senate the conference report on the pending State primary bill was adopted by a vote of 42 to 4. In the House the emergency clause required an affirmative vote of 102. The House rejected the report by 84 yeas to 33 nays. The House Democrats caucused and drew up a minority protest against the bill, signed by two of the Democratic conferees. Fourteen Democrats in the House voted against the bill and ten were absent. The bill as it came from the conferees did not suit the majority in the House, which has been insisting that the Republicans are the obstructionists.

The Democrats in the Illinois Legislature have been playing partisan politics with the primary bill question. They are united on nothing unless it can be used to help the Democratic party in a State where its standing is deservingly low. They want a Democratic primary law, one that will throw the Republicans into confusion and defeat majority action. They prefer no action at all, for then they can go to the voters of the State with the plea that the Republicans fail to give the people what they have distinctly shown they want, and which the general interest of the State seems to demand to have. A primary law will be brought before the session ends in name of the Democratic conspiracy to defeat everything reasonable that can be brought to a vote.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Currency Differences. Among the great number of articles published on the financial situation scarcely two agree as to the causes of the flurry and the best remedy for the derangement in the currency supply. Currents in contrast are mounted, the held at a small premium, though enough passes from hand to hand in an ordinary way to answer the purpose. But any premium is proof that either there is too little currency available or that it is hoarded beyond the practical working limit. That it is hoarded to an unusual extent is evident. The question remains, if when brought entirely out of hiding, the currency of the country is now sufficient for the current needs of more than 80,000,000 people like the Americans.

After devising means to get the currency out of the places where it is foolishly and harmfully concealed, and subject to serious risks of loss, Congress has in contemplation the prohibition of the currency supply. It is at this point that reckless inflationists will seek to get in their work. The country has made their acquaintance before. Once they favored an unlimited issue of greenbacks, the first cost of which would be only the paper and presswork. Eventually, they would go to the banks, did nearly ten billions of French assignats in a former period. The 50-cent dollar crusade occurred only eleven years ago. His chief apostle is to be the next Democratic nominee for President. His old allies, the Populists, have reappeared on the scene. Let Congress watch out vigilantly for these fabricators of an ocean of currency while you wait. They are up and doing, and will do the country if they get the chance.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Her Opposite. "Don't you think people should marry their opposites?" queried the fair maid. "I think it advisable in most cases," replied the wise youth, "but most assuredly not in yours."

Barred All Around. "Hush!" murmured Mrs. Newpaw, as her husband entered the room. "Baby's asleep!" "But," protested Newpaw, "that's the only chance I have to be heard."

EDITORIALS Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

CONSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ARMY.

WHEN an army official talks of the possibility of conscription to fill up the ranks of the United States regular army his remarks must be taken in a Pickwickian sense. It is true we must maintain a standing army, but it is also true that the army we need is so small in proportion to the total population of the country that conscription is a measure beyond all possibility of adoption. There is an easy way to fill up the ranks of the army. It is to make the conditions of service pleasanter than they have been. Just as any other trade or calling will attract or cease to attract men according as its relative advantages alter, so the army service will feel the same influences. For two or three years it has been evident that something to this end must be done, and doubtless the proper thing now is to increase the pay of the enlisted men. They are getting a cash allowance based on conditions of an earlier generation and entirely inadequate for conditions to-day.

Congress may be in an economical mood this winter. It is to be hoped it will be. But economy does not dictate such parsimony as to injure the work of the regular army. The best economy is to treat the soldiers properly so that they will be contented and stay with their companies for many years after the country has gone to the expense and trouble of giving them the necessary training.—Chicago Record-Herald.

VILLAGE BEAUTIFYING.

THE handsome memorial hall at North Billerica was "taxed to its utmost" when the treasurer of the corporation made the annual award of prizes offered to its tenants for best-kept premises, flower gardens, etc. Later in the evening a landscape architect, of wide reputation, who addressed the meeting, took occasion to say that in eight years the village had been transformed; and he told the people not to stop the beautifying of their lawns and gardens with flowers, but to cultivate their spare land for vegetable gardening, and thus bring themselves even nearer to the soil and the delights of its recreation.

What has been done in North Billerica can be done in any other village. It is no longer necessary that the manufacturing center should be marked by unsightly architecture, barren yards and unkempt public squares. Nor is it true that the man who toils within brick walls has no sense for the beautiful in nature, and no regard for the improvement of his home surroundings. We are teaching the children to love the plants and flowers and birds; why not give them the plants and flowers, that the birds may come of their own accord? Any rural village, of wide reputation, which addresses the meeting, took occasion to say that in eight years the village had been transformed; and he told the people not to stop the beautifying of their lawns and gardens with flowers, but to cultivate their spare land for vegetable gardening, and thus bring themselves even nearer to the soil and the delights of its recreation.

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SAINT GAUDENS' EAGLE CONDEMNED.

WE have received one of the new gold coins which are now being celebrated in connection with the suppression of the familiar legend, "In God We Trust." Having regard to the artistic quality of the design, the piece is distressing. Knowing the work of the lamented Saint Gaudens as intimately as we do, we are impelled to the conclusion that he must have executed it under the most unfavorable and forbidding circumstances. It is wholly unworthy of him, and indeed wholly unlike him. Saint Gaudens in his treatment of inscriptions was always most distinguished; his lines were characterized by a decorative significance that was full of charm, whereas in the new coin the lettering is as coarse and repellent as its disposition is unfortunate.

The head of Liberty is utterly flat and unrelieved; it has no quality of anything; it is pitched in its plane without the least sense of composition and is superimposed upon a date of egregious disproportion and style. The reverse is wholly discouraging. Saint Gaudens was more Greek in his sympathy and inspiration than any other artist of the nineteenth century, and how he should have executed such a modern barbarism as this eagle is beyond our comprehension. We know what the difficulties are in conforming to the physical requirements of modern coinage, but the die slaker's art is not inexorable. We reject the coin definitely; we refuse to accept it as the work of Augustus Saint Gaudens.—New York Sun.

THE TELEGRAPH TRUST.

THE incident in connection with the settlement of the telegraph strike that has not become generally known is that the operators, when they went back to work, found their wages had been cut 10 per cent. This is in spite of the fact that the companies have raised the cost of messages from 15 to 35 per cent over the prices which heretofore the telegraph trust has been doing its work at 10 per cent less, getting from 15 to 25 per cent more money for it than ever before, and the public and the operators have to stand the loss. That is a delightful situation for the telegraph trust, and may be useful in helping Anna Gould to hire another titled husband. But neither the operators nor the public finds much comfort in it.

The telegraph trust should be aware of crowding public good nature too far. Not much is necessary to convince the people of the United States that they should follow the example set by Great Britain and take over the telegraph monopoly themselves.—Chicago Journal.

"DIDDOS."

Does the Word Come to Us from the Better of Speeches? The phrase "kick up didos" for the plural is formed either with or without the "s"—is allowable. It occurs, for example, in Quiller Couch's "Delectable Ducky," but the more common form is "to cut," or "to cut up didos." The word is a dictionary one. Mr. Murray says that it is "United States slang"; he defines it as a "prank, caper, a disturbance, row, shindy; he quotes, as the earliest use in English literature, this sentence from "Sam Slick in England," (1843-44): "Then Italian singers recited their jabber * * * and cuttin' didos at a private concert." He says that the origin of the word is uncertain. But Halliburton used the term in "The Clockmaker" in 1835, and Prof. Joseph Wright in his "English Dialect Dictionary," says that the term is known in Ireland, Kent, Isle of Wight, Cornwall, and also in the United States. Halliburton used it with reference to a Nova Scotian: "I met a man this morning from Halifax, a red connected looking critter, * * * all shins and didos." Prof. Wright gives as the first definition: a disturbance, noise, fuss, as in the speech heard on the Isle of Wight: "He kicked up a middle dido about it; then, plural—tricks, antics, eccentric feats—as in Kent: "Dreckly he be backtumed, there he be, cutting all manner of didos"; and lastly, a plaything, also used as a term to denote articles which do not give satisfaction to the owner, as tripping on a dress or bonnet.

Yet the learned Professor Wright does not venture to explain the derivation of the word, he does not suggest possible derivation. Did the term come from the fuss made by Queen Dido after the pious Aeneas left her? An obsolete word "dido" a three told tale may have been originally "a tale of Dido." Tait in his "Quarterners" speaks of a Dionian curve, who bargained for as much land as could be covered with a hide, and then cut the hide into a long and narrow strip. Why not say gibbly that "to cut up didos" is to cut up as Dido did? Let us honor the name of that noble dame in every way.—Boston Transcript.

Preserving the Proportion.

A merchant who was conversing from a serious attack of typhoid fever, clamored for something to eat, and declared that he was starving. "To-morrow you shall have something to eat," promised the doctor. The patient realized that there would be a restraint to his appetite, yet he saw, in the doctor's words, a gleam of a modest, steaming meal placed at his bedside. "Here is your dinner," said the nurse the next day, as she gave the glowing patient a spoonful of tapioca pudding. "And the doctor says positively that everything you do must be in the same proportion."

Two hours later the nurse heard a frantic call from the sick-room. "Nurse," breathed the patient, heavily. "I want to do some reading. Bring me a postage stamp."

Expense of Railway Travel. Chevrolet, the automobilist, was talking at a luncheon to a New York Press man about American railroads. "Your railroads are superb," he said. "I have not been on them for some time. In speed, comfort, in luxury American railroads lead the world."

Two Stages of the Game. A well-known Lowell man recently invited a dozen friends to his house on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday anniversary, and here is the way he informed them relative to the event: "Bawled, September 3, 1846. Bald, September 3, 1906."—Philadelphia Express.

Never Easy. "How'd you get your automobile?" "On the easy-payment plan." "Why did you give it up, then?" "Too hard to keep up the payments."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

YEAR 1907 LEAVES A RECORD OF DISASTER

Natural Phenomena and Direful Accident Furnish Long Lists of Dead.

EPITOME OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

Recent Financial Disturbance—Oklahoma a State—Fine and Gift of Millions.

The chronicler who scans the record of 1907 that he may write of it finds himself confronted by an exhibit of destruction and disaster that he had not fully appreciated before. Since the opening day of the year the great catastrophes that have been accompanied by large loss of life have numbered 28, an average of slightly more than two for each month. Several of these have been great convulsions of nature. There was the earthquake that destroyed Kingston, Jamaica, out of which came the disagreeable Swettenham incident; subsequently occurred other earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in Mexico, Chile and China. An earthquake and mountain slide that destroyed the town of Karatagh, Russian Turkestan, sufficed to 15,000 lives, and a frightful typhoon at Hongkong, China, killed unknown hundreds of the inhabitants. A hurricane in the Caroline Islands wiped out 200 lives; a great flood in Japan caused 900 deaths. Among the catastrophes originating in the operations and enterprises of humanity there have been explosions—several of them in mines, others in blast furnaces and on shipboard—collisions of ships and of railway trains, the collapse of the great uncompleted bridge over the St. Lawrence river near Quebec, and the blowing up of the Dr. Post powder works in Canton, Ind. All these produced long casualty lists.

The roll of eminent dead is also an extensive one. Sweden has lately been called upon to mourn the decease of its beloved king, Oscar II, and his son and successor has assumed the reins of government. In Persia, also, the old Shah has died and a new one rules. Not death, but abdication has also changed the governmental head in Korea. Politics, art, science, letters, and the platform have each paid its toll to death in the loss of some of the most representative. Among the names may be recalled those of former President M. Casimir Perier of France, Senators Morgan, Pettus and Alger, Gaius A. Grow, James H. Eckels, Maurice Grau, Richard Mansfield, Joseph Joachim, Edward Grieg, James McGranahan, Col. Will S. Hayes, Prof. Alexander S. Herschel, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Dr. John Watson (Jan MacLaren) dies in M. Pleasant, Iowa. Tornados wipe out towns of Bhirthing and Ridge-way, Texas.

13—Son born to King Alfonso of Spain. 11—Mystic Shriner special wrecked at Florida, Cal. and 31 lives lost. 12—Mine fire at Verderna, Mexico, kills 90 men. Earthquake in China kills 4,000 persons. 17—Isaac Stephenson elected United States Senator from Wisconsin. 18—Death of Theodore Tilton in Paris. 20—Death of Mrs. William McKinley. 5—Oscar II. resumes reign as King of Sweden. 6—Sudden death of Mrs. Helen M. Gougar. 7—Fatal and destructive tornado in Kentucky and southern Illinois and Indiana. 9—Death of Julia Magruder, novelist. 10—Great strike against government in wine growing region of France. 500 lives lost in burning of Chinese theater in Hongkong. 11—Death of Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama. 12—200 lives lost in hurricane on Caroline Islands. 13—Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco convicted of extortion. 14—Olympic Stadium burns in Chicago. 15—Car dissolves the Duma. 18—Death of Prof. Alexander S. Herschel, English astronomer. 20—Mayor McChlain of New York breaks first and last construction of great Catskill aqueduct. 26—Fire destroys block of buildings adjoining Jamestown exposition. 30—Death of Francis Murphy, temperance evangelist.

3—Fatal windstorm sweeps western Wisconsin. 6—John D. Rockefeller appears as witness in court in Chicago. 7—Tornado damages Long Pine, Neb. 8—Death of James McGranahan, gospel song writer. 14—Assassination of President Fallery attempted in Paris. 15—Powder explosion on battleship Georgia kills 8 seamen and injures 13. 18—Emperor of Korea abdicates. 20—31 killed in Pere Marquette wreck near St. Louis. 23—Steamer and freight boat collide off California coast and 150 lives are lost. 23—Death of Col. Will S. Hayes, ballad writer. 24—Death of Senator E. W. Pettus of Alabama. 28—Jury in Boise, Idaho, acquits William D. Haywood of murder of Gov. Steiengrub. Big fire at Coney Island, N. Y.

1—Standard Oil Co. fined \$2,000,000 for accepting railroad rebates by Judge K. M. Landis of Chicago. 8—Beginning of telegraphers' general strike. 12—Death of Robert A. Pinkerton. 15—Joseph Joachim, violinist, dies in Berlin. 19—Prince Wilhelm of Sweden at Jamestown exposition. 20—Great fire in Hakodate, Japan. 27—Nelson Morris, Chicago packer, dies. 29—Great bridge over St. Lawrence river, near Quebec, collapses, carrying 84 workmen to death. 30—Death of Richard Mansfield. 4—Death of Edward Grieg, Norwegian composer. 7—Anti-Japanese outbreak in Vancouver, B. C. 9—Japanese battleship Kasuma blown up at Kure with loss of 40 lives. 15—25 lives lost in wreck of excursion train near Canaan, N. H. 17—First election in Oklahoma. Chicago defeats new charter. 21—Frank J. Constanine convicted of murder of Mrs. Louise Henry in Chicago. Grandstand blown down in Hagis, Pa., and 50 people hurt. 25—Flood in Japan drowns 600 persons. 28—Eight lives lost in B. & O. wreck at Belleair, Ohio. 30—McKinley mausoleum dedicated in Canton, Ohio.

6—Death of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, authoress. 10—Steamship Lusitania crosses Atlantic ocean in four days twenty hours. Death of Francis Chadwick in Columbus (Ohio) penitentiary. 1—Explosion in mine at Fayette City, Pa., kills 40 miners. 2—Sixtieth Congress opens. 10—Explosion in mine at Coney Island, Pa., kills 75 men in mine at Yolande, Ala. Great war steamer from Hampton Roads for Pacific. 17—Death of Lord Kelvin, English scientist. White Matter Determines "Brain." According to a book recently issued by Dr. Edward Anthony Spitzka, professor of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, College, it is the white matter connecting the hemispheres of the cerebrum which in a great measure determines the quality of the human intellect, and not the gray matter, as is generally supposed. Prof. Spitzka has made a comparative study of the brains of several men eminent in various walks of life, and finds that the brains of various kinds of thinkers show marked differences. Thus, the brains of musicians are richly convoluted in the auditory association area. Such abnormalities as left-handedness, partial deafness and defects of vision, he says, leave their stamp upon the brain. As to judging brains by weight, he declares that "Men of the kind who never remain steadily employed, and who usually fail to even learn a trade, stand low on the scale. Also, those who are mechanics and trade workers, the clerks, the ordinary business man and common school teachers. Highest of all we find men of decided mental abilities, the geniuses of the world, the great mathematicians, the mathematicians, scholars and statesmen.

Kentucky Night Riders' Raid. Hopkinsville, Ky., was the scene of a desperate and destructive attack by masked night riders of the night of December 6, when 500 of them, equipped with revolvers, captured the police and fire departments, took possession of the telephone exchange and railroad stations and then burned three tobacco warehouses and other property valued at \$200,000. Also, they quietly laid the marauders come and so thoroughly did they do their work that the people of the place had no chance of offering resistance. The store windows were broken in and the plant of the grocery store favorable to the tobacco trust was demolished. For the motives of the raid was to get even with the warehouse man who had refused to join the Farmers' Association and had dealings with the trust. Several of these men were shot with switches and one man was beaten, a brakeman who was trying to get his train away from the path of the flames. A posse followed the raiders some distance, but were outnumbered. Next day Gov. Beckham ordered a company of militia to the scene to aid Sheriff Smith. Investigation is to be rigid.

Why Criminal Class Increases. In a recent address before the members of the Chicago Woman's Club, Prof. William I. Thomas of the University of Chicago made the statement that the insane and criminal classes in America are increasing more rapidly than the normal population and the high percentage of intelligent classes being lower than the death rate. This, he said, meant rapid race deterioration and made the question of white or yellow supremacy in the near future. He charged on the child-rearing which was left largely to the poorer classes, while the women of the upper classes are giving themselves over to personal ornamentation, struggles for social position and the like. He said that the intelligent classes being lower than the death rate. This, he said, meant rapid race deterioration and made the question of white or yellow supremacy in the near future. He charged on the child-rearing which was left largely to the poorer classes, while the women of the upper classes are giving themselves over to personal ornamentation, struggles for social position and the like. He said that the intelligent classes being lower than the death rate. This, he said, meant rapid race deterioration and made the question of white or yellow supremacy in the near future. He charged on the child-rearing which was left largely to the poorer classes, while the women of the upper classes are giving themselves over to personal ornamentation, struggles for social position and the like.

Habies a Real Disease. Chief Melvin of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department says that many experiments conducted by the bureau now demonstrate that hydrophobia is a real germ-generated and infectious disease. This disease, he says, can be communicated from beasts to men as well as from beast to beast. There are two types of hydrophobia, dumb and furious, which in the earlier stages of the former kind is not as dangerous, but in the latter stages it is not, as it sustains paralysis of the jaws; but a dog with the furious type of hydrophobia is very dangerous, yelping and running about with frothing mouth and without any sign of jaw paralysis. Dr. Melvin insists that as yet there is no cure for habies known to medical science. Sectarian Schools for Indians. The right of the commissioner of Indian affairs to contract with sectarian schools for the education of Indians was affirmed by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals on a test case brought by the Indian Rights Association to restrain the government from having the Sioux of the Rosebud Agency Reservation of South Dakota educated by the Catholic mission boarding school maintained on the reservation. More potatoes are eaten in Belgium than in Ireland.