Willmar Tribune.

By The Tribune Printing Co.

WILLMAR. - - - MINN.

HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK

Latest News Told in Briefest and Best Form.

PERSONAL.

Mayor P. H. McCarthy of San Francisco suffered a broken ankle in an automobile accident at Indianapolis. Mayor McCarthy was riding in the car of J. O. Carson, national secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, when the machine ran into a street car.

Bernard Dierkes, city editor at St. Louis, from 1901 to 1909, shot and killed himself. Two days ago he was found unconscious from partial asphyxiation.

John T. Whittemore, the richest man in Connecticut, died suddenly at Naugatuck, Conn. He was 73 years old. Mr. Whittemore's fortune is estimated at $25,000,000.

Theodore Roosevelt has added to the string of letters he is entitled to write after his name the LL. D. of Cambridge (England) university. With quiet ceremonies the signal honor from one of the world's oldest and most famous universities was bestowed upon the former president.

Prof. Robert Goch, the famous bacteriologist, died at Baden Baden from a disease of the heart. He was born at Klausthal, Hanover, December 11, 1843. Professor Koch gained great renown as the discoverer of the bacilli of tuberculosis and cholera.

William Rankin of Summit, N. J., who will be 100 years old soon, asserts that he is the oldest college alumnus in the United States. He was graduated from Williams college in the class of 1831.

William Brown, who started from New Foundland December 25, 1906, with a team of four dogs on a trip around the world for a purse of $10,000, has reached San Jose, Cal., after traveling 25,000 miles.

GENERAL NEWS.

John D. Rockefeller has given $50,000 to the Blue Ridge Association and Training School Development which the Young Men's Christian association, the Young Women's Christian association and the Young People's Missionary movement, all of the southern states has organized recently. The new association is to have a capital of $100,000, and will open shortly near Black mountain in the heart of the Blue Ridge mountains, 15 miles east of Asheville. Mr. Rockefeller has shown great interest in the efforts of the associations and agreed to give $50,000 when the other $50,000 was raised.

Angry Missourians lynched a negro at New Madrid because he struck a white officer.

Harry Silvikas, a six-year-old boy at Bridgeport, Conn., forced carbolic acid into the mouth of his infant brother, the latter dying as the result.

Three persons were injured, none seriously, when Union Pacific passenger train 101 was derailed near Ogallalah, in western Kansas. All the coaches except a sleeper and a tourist car left the track.

Soldiers from Fort D. A. Russell and a squad of police fought a pitched battle in the streets of Cheyenne, Wyo., in which three soldiers are said to have been wounded by the bullets of the police. The police were forced to retreat to the station house, where they were besieged by the soldiers until relieved by colored troops from the fort.

Theodore Roosevelt was presented with the freedom of the city of London and accepted the honor with a literalism that led him into a frankness of speech which created a sensation in old Guildhall. As the former head of a country which once paid tribute to Great Britain, the American statesman gave the motherland bold advice as to its duty towards its most troublesome dependency in Africa.

Thirty-nine men are in the county jail at Rockford, Ill., awaiting grand jury action on a charge of rioting. They were part of a mob which attacked a squad of policemen, ran wild for an hour or more, and finally wound up a holiday orgy by trying to storm the city jail to obtain the release of a prisoner.

The Ballinger-Pinchot investigation ended in a blaze of verbal fireworks. The oratorical efforts closed the opening hearings and the attorneys who have been engaged in the case now will prepare briefs for submission to the committee, which will meet June 11 to receive them.

The eastern shipyard at Greenport, N. Y., was burned and 12 yachts were destroyed. The loss is $275,000.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad has joined the ranks of the New York Central, Erie and other roads in announcing an increase in its New York commutation rates.

Inspection by divers of the sunken French submarine Pluviose, which was in a collision with the cross-channel steamer Pas de Calais, shows conclusively that the hull of the submarine was crushed and that all of the crew of twenty-seven men were drowned.

One thousand and two Jewish families have now received official notification that they must leave Kiev in accordance with the determination of the Russian government to drive back into the pale all Jews who are unable to establish their legal right to remain outside its confines.

Two expeditions from the American Museum of Natural History will leave New York shortly for Montana and Wyoming in search of dinosaurs with three horns on each nose and horses with four toes to a foot. The museum scientists hope to find specimens of both varieties.

Although the forces of President Madriz gained a victory over the troops of General Estrada and captured Bluefields Bluff, which was garrisoned by a small provisional army, Estrada succeeded in repulsing the enemy with heavy losses.

A drenching rainstorm swept over Pittsburg, Pa., and gave great assistance in quenching a fire which for seven hours threatened the downtown part of the city. The loss is estimated at $250,000. More than thirty firemen were hurt but none will die.

Many houses in the village of Guthrie, W. Va., were destroyed by a tornado which passed up the Elk valley, a few miles north of Charleston. Several persons were injured and much live stock was killed.

The output of the government's smokeless-powder factory at Picatinny, N. J., arsenal is to be three times the present supply and soon after machinery now ordered has been installed, the plant will be turning out 3,000 pounds of this powerful explosive, daily, if needed.

Forty persons were injured when two cars of the California electric railway on the Leona Heights line ran into each other. Some of the passengers were injured fatally. The cars were filled with excursionists bound for picnic grounds.

While Edwin Gould, son of Jay Gould and worth a sixth of $86,000,000, ran wild over Connecticut in a hunt for his son, Edwin, Jr., aged sixteen, the youth was in jail at New Britain as a tramp. He had been there for several hours, after three days and nights of hunger "on the road." He had run away from school.

Following their release on bail, Senators John Broderick of Chicago and Stanton C. Pemberton of Oakland and Representative Joseph S. Clark of Vandalia, all made a general denial of the charges set out in the indictments voted against them by the Sangamon county (Illinois) grand jury. The three legislators entered pleas of not guilty to the charges and were admitted to bail.

Kentucky's handsome new capitol building at Frankfort was formally dedicated with ceremonies that lasted all day. Senator W. O. Bradley delivered the principal address.

The National Assembly of Civil Service Commissions met in Albany, N. Y., in biennial session, Joseph C. Mason of Illinois presiding.

Charles Henry Treat, treasurer of the United States under President Roosevelt, died of apoplexy Tuesday in his apartment at the Hotel Victoria, New York city. He was stricken an hour before his death, and did not regain consciousness.

The long contested order of the Interstate Commerce commission reducing the freight rate between the Mississippi river and the Missouri river, as a part of the through rate on through shipments originating in the seaboard territory, was declared to be valid by the United States Supreme court.

Following telegraphic advices from Washington, 25 western railroads were temporarily restrained by United States District Judge David P. Dyer from making a general advance in interstate freight rates. The injunction was granted on a petition filed by the government on the allegations that the advances in the rates were arrived at by the defendants by agreement with each other and without competition and in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the famous aviator, flew in an aeroplane from Albany to New York, a distance of 137 miles, in 152 minutes. Never before had this trip been made by man in the air. The flight of Curtiss broke the world's record for speed in a long-distance test. He maintained an average of 54.78 miles an hour.

State's Attorney Wayman fired a raking broadside into the fabric of technicalities raised by the defense for Lee O'Neil Browne in seeking to quash the bribery indictment against the minority leader and with invective, sarcasm and ridicule, fortified by citations from the law books, assailed the theory that it was no criminal act under the laws of Illinois to give or to take a bribe for voting for a United States senator.

Alma Kellner, eight years old, who disappeared on December 2, 1909, was murdered. Her body, mutilated, crushed, partly missing and decomposed, was found in an old cistern under a parish house of St. John's Catholic church in Louisville, Ky. Joseph Wendling, formerly panitor at St. John's church, is being sought by the police. His wife was arrested on a charge of being an accessory to the murder.

The navy department received a cablegram from Captain Gilmer of the gunboat Paducah, located in Nicaraguan waters, that the Madriz army have completely hemmed in the city of Bluefields, the last stronghold of the Estrada revolutionists.

Popular election of United States senators was given new impetus by a convincing argument in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment, delivered in the senate at Washington by Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma.

Butter prices in New York are the highest since the Civil war, being 27 to 29 cents wholesale.

James O'Neil, 27 years old, was shot and killed by John O'Rourke, a policeman, in the northeastern part of Philadelphia during an encounter between the policeman and a boisterous crowd of young men.

A battle between the troops of President Madriz and those of Provisional President Estrada of the revolutionists took place near Bluefields, Nicaragua. Two hundred prisoners were taken by the Estrada troops.

Former President Roosevelt had an opportunity to hear something of affairs in the United States. By appointment he met Senator Elihu Root, who is passing through London on his way to The Hague.

Deprecating the wearing of the queue Chinese on the Pacific coast have asked their emperor for a permit to do away with it.

ROOSEVELT GIVES ROMANES LECTURE

Former President of United States at Oxford

LORD CURZON IN THE CHAIR

Sheldonian Theater Crowded With Distinguished People When American Talks on "Biological Analogies in History."

Oxford, England.—The Romanes lecture by Theodore Roosevelt, which was to have been delivered on May 18, but which was postponed on account of the death of King Edward, was given on June 7 by the distinguished American. The Sheldonian theater was filled to its capacity by notable persons and Oxford students and the lecture, which was on "Biological Analogies in History," was well received. Lord Curzon, chancellor of the university, presided.

In seeking to penetrate the causes of the mysteries that surround not only mankind but all life, both in the present and the past, said Mr. Roosevelt, we see strange analogies in the phenomena of life and death, of birth growth and change, between those physical groups of animal life which we designate as species, forms, races and the highly complex and composite entities which rise before our minds when we speak of nations and civilizations. It is this study, he asserted, that has given science its present-day prominence, and the historian of mankind must work in the scientific spirit and use the treasure-houses of science.

To illustrate, the lecturer took several instances of the development of new species and the extinction of species in the history of mammalian life, showing that in some cases the causes can be traced with considerable accuracy, and in other cases we cannot so much as hazard a guess as to why a given change occurred.

Analogies in Human History.

Continuing, Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

Now, as to all of these phenomena in the evolution of species, there are, if not homologies, at least certain analogies, in the history of human societies, in the history of the rise to prominence, of the development and change, of the temporary dominance, and death or transformation, of the groups of varying kind which form races or nations.

As in biology, so in human history, a new form may result from the specialization of a long-existing and hitherto very slowly-changing generalized or nonspecialized form; as, for instance, when a barbaric race from a variety of causes suddenly develops a more complex cultivation and civilization. That is what occurred, for instance, in western Europe during the centuries of the Teutonic and later the Scandinavian ethnic overflows from the north. All the modern countries of western Europe are descended from the states created by these northern invaders. When first created they could be called "new" or "young" states in the sense that part or all of the people composing them were descended from races that hitherto had not been civilized at all, and that therefore for the first time entered on the career of civilized communities. In the southern part of western Europe the new states thus formed consisted in bulk of the inhabitants already in the land under the Roman empire; and it was here that the new kingdoms first took shape. Through a reflex action their influence then extended back into the cold forests from which the invaders had come, and Germany and Scandinavia witnessed the rise of communities with essentially the same civilization as their southern neighbors; though in those communities, unlike the southern communities, there was no infusion of new blood, and in each case the new civilized nation which gradually developed was composed entirely of members of the same race which in the same region had for ages lived the life of a slowly changing barbarism. The same was true of the Slavs and the Slavonized Finns of eastern Europe, when an infiltration of Scandinavian leaders from the north and infiltration of Byzantine culture from the south joined to produce the changes which have gradually, out of the little Slav communities of the forest and the steppe, formed the mighty Russian empire of today.

"New" and "Young" Nations.

Again, the new form may represent merely a splitting off from a long-established, highly developed and specialized nation. In this case the nation is usually spoken of as a "young," and is correctly spoken of as a "new," nation; but the term should always be used with a clear sense of the difference between what is described in such case, and what is described by the same term in speaking of a civilized nation just developed from a barbarism. Carthage and Syracuse were new cities compared with Tyre and Corinth; but the Greek or Phoenician race was in every sense of the word as old in the new city as in the old city. So, nowadays, Victoria or Manitoba is a new community compared with England or Scotland; but the ancestral type of civilization and culture is as old in one case as in the other. I of course do not mean for a moment that great changes are not produced by the mere fact that the old civilized race is suddenly placed in surroundings where it has again to go through the work of taming the wilderness, a work finished many centuries before in the original home of the race; I merely mean that the ancestral history is the same in each case. We can rightly use the phrase "a new people" in speaking of Canadians or Australians, Americans or Afrikanders. But we use it in an entirely different sense from that in which we use it when speaking of such communities as those founded by the northmen and their descendants during that period of astonishing growth which saw the descendants of the Norse sea-thieves conquer and transform Normandy, Sicily, and the British islands; we use it in an entirely different sense from that in which we use it when speaking of the new states that grew up around Warsaw, Kief, Novgorod, and Moscow, as the wild savages of the steppes and the marshy forests struggled haltingly and stumblingly upward to become builders of cities and to form stable governments. The kingdoms of Charlemagne and Alfred were "new," compared with the empire on the Bosphorus; they were also in every way different; their lines of ancestral descent had nothing in common with those of the polyglot realm which paid tribute to the Caesars of Byzantium; their social problems and aftertime history were totally different. This is not true of those "new" nations which spring direct from old nations. Brazil, the Argentine, the United States, are all "new" nations, compared with the nations of Europe; but with whatever changes in detail, their civilization is nevertheless of the general European type, as shown in Portugal, Spain, and England. The differences between these "new" American and these "old" European nations are not as great as those which separate the "new" nations one from another and the "old" nations one from another. There are in each case very real differences between the new and the old nation—differences both for good and for evil; but in each case there is the same ancestral history to reckon with, the same type of civilization, with its attendant benefits and shortcomings; and, after the pioneer stages are passed, the problems to be solved, in spite of superficial differences, are in their essence the same; they are those that confront all civilized peoples, not those that confront peoples struggling from barbarism into civilization.

So, when we speak of the "death" of a tribe, a nation or a civilization, the term may be used for either one or two totally different processes; the analogy with what occurs in biological history being complete. Certain tribes of savages, the Tasmanians, for instance, and various little clans of American Indians, have within the last century or two completely died out; all of the individuals have perished, leaving no descendants, and the blood has disappeared. Certain other tribes of Indians have as tribes disappeared or are now disappearing; but their blood remains, being absorbed into the veins of the white intruders, or of the black men introduced by these white intruders; so that in reality they are merely being transformed into something absolutely different from what they were.

A like wide diversity in fact may be covered in the statement that a civilization has "died out."

Phenomena That Puzzle.

In dealing, not with groups of human beings in simple and primitive relations, but with highly complex, highly specialized, civilized, or semi-civilized societies, there is need of great caution in drawing analogies with what has occurred in the development of the animal world. Yet even in these cases it is curious to see how some of the phenomena in the growth and disappearance of these complex, artificial groups of human beings resemble what has happened in myriads of instances in the history of life on this planet.

Why do great artificial empires, whose citizens are knit by a bond of speech and culture much more than by a bond of blood, show periods of extraordinary growth, and again of sudden or lingering decay? In some cases we can answer readily enough; in other cases we cannot as yet even guess what the proper answer should be. If in any such case the centrifugal forces overcome the centripetal, the nation will of course fly to pieces, and the reason for its failure to become a dominant force is patent to every one. The minute that the spirit which finds its healthy development in local self-government, and in the antidote to the dangers of an extreme centralization, develops into mere particularism, into inability to combine effectively for achievement of a common end, then it is hopeless to expect great results. Poland and certain republics of the western hemisphere are the standard examples of failure of this kind; and the United States would have ranked with them, and its name would have become a byword of derision, if the forces of union had not triumphed in the civil war. So the growth of soft luxury after it has reached a certain point becomes a national danger patent to all. Again, it needs but little of the vision of a seer to foretell what must happen in any community if the average woman ceases to become the mother of a family of healthy children, if the average man loses the will and the power to work up to old age and to fight whenever the need arises. If the homely, commonplace virtues die out, if strength of character vanishes in graceful self-indulgence, if the virile qualities atrophy, then the nation has lost what no material prosperity can offset.

But there are plenty of other phenomena wholly or partially inexplicable. It is easy to see why Rome trended downward when great slave-tilled farms spread over what had once been a countryside of peasant proprietors, when greed and luxury and sensuality ate like acids into the fiber of the upper classes, while the mass of the citizens grew to depend, not upon their own exertions, but upon the state, for their pleasures and their very livelihood. But this does not explain why the forward movement stopped at different times, so far as different matters were concerned; at one time as regards literature, at another time as regards architecture, at another time as regards city building. We cannot even guess why the springs of one kind of energy dried up while there was yet no cessation of another kind.

Holland as an Example.

Take another and smaller instance, that of Holland. For a period covering a little more than the seventeenth century, Holland, like some of the Italian city states at an earlier period, stood on the dangerous heights of greatness beside nations so vastly her superior in territory and population as to make it inevitable that sooner or later she must fall from the glorious and perilous eminence to which she had been raised by her own indomitable soul. Her fall came; it could not have been indefinitely postponed; but it came far quicker than it needed to come, because of shortcomings on her part to which both Great Britain and the United States would be wise to pay heed. Her government was singularly ineffective, the decentralization being such as often to permit the separatist, the particularist, spirit of the provinces to rob the central authority of all efficiency. This was bad enough. But the fatal weakness was that so common in rich, peace-loving societies, where men hate to think of war as possible, and try to justify their own reluctance to face it either by high-sounding moral platitudes or else by a philosophy of short-sighted materialism. The Dutch were very wealthy. They grew to believe that they could hire others to do their fighting for them on land; and on sea, where they did their own fighting, and fought very well, they refused in time of peace to make ready fleets so efficient as either to insure the Dutch against the peace being broken or else to give them the victory when war came. To be opulent and unarmed is to secure ease in the present at the almost certain cost of disaster in the future.

It is therefore easy to see why Holland lost when she did her position among the powers; but it is far more difficult to explain why at the same time there should have come at least a partial loss of position in the world of art and letters. Some spark of divine fire burned itself out in the national soul. As the line of great statesmen, of great warriors, by land and sea, came to an end, so the line of the great Dutch painters ended. The loss of pre-eminence in the schools followed the loss of pre-eminence in camp and in council chamber.

In the little republic of Holland, as in the great empire of Rome, it was not death which came, but transformation. Both Holland and Italy teach us that races that fall may rise again.

Danger of Race Suicide.

There are questions which we of the great civilized nations are ever tempted to ask of the future. Is our time of growth drawing to an end? Are we as nations soon to come under the rule of that great law of death, which is itself but part of the great law of life? None can tell. Forces that we can see and other forces that are hidden or that can but dimly be apprehended are at work all around us, both for good and for evil. The growth in luxury, in love of ease, in taste for vapid and frivolous excitement, is both evident and unhealthy. The most ominous sign is the diminution in the birth-rate, in the rate of natural increase, now to a larger or lesser degree shared by most of the civilized nations of central and western Europe, of America and Australia; a diminution so great that if it continues for the next century at the rate which has obtained for the last 25 years, all the more highly civilized people will be stationary or else have begun to go backward in population, while many of them will have already gone very far backward.

There is much that should give us concern for the future. But there is much also which should give us hope. No man is more apt to be mistaken than the prophet of evil. I believe with all my heart that a great future remains for us; but whether it does or does not, our duty is not altered. However the battle may go, the soldier worthy of the name will with utmost vigor do his allotted task, and bear himself as valiantly in defeat as in victory. Come what will, we belong to peoples who have not yielded to the craven fear of being great. In the ages that have gone by, the great nations, the nations that have expanded and that have played a mighty part in the world, have in the end grown old and weakened and vanished; but so have the nations whose only thought was to avoid all danger, all effort, who would risk nothing, and who therefore gained nothing. In the end the same fate may overwhelm all alike; but the memory of the one type perishes with it while the other leaves its mark deep on the history of all the future of mankind.

In the first part of this lecture I drew certain analogies between what had occurred to forms of animal life through the procession of the ages on this planet, and what has occurred and is occurring to the great artificial civilizations which have gradually spread over the world's surface during the thousands of years that have elapsed since cities of temples and palaces first rose beside the Nile and the Euphrates, and the harbors of Minoan Crete bristled with the masts of the Aegean craft. But of course the parallel is true only in the roughest and most general way. Moreover, even between the civilizations of today and the civilizations of ancient times there are differences so profound that we must be cautious in drawing any conclusions for the present based on what has happened in the past. While freely admitting all of our follies and weaknesses of today, it is yet mere perversity to refuse to realize the incredible advance that has been made in ethical standards. I do not believe that there is the slightest necessary connection between any weakening of virile force and this advance in the moral standard, this growth of the sense of obligation to one's neighbor and of reluctance to do that neighbor wrong. We need have scant patience with that silly cynicism which insists that kindliness of character only accompanies weakness of character. On the contrary, just as in private life many of the men of strongest character are the very men of loftiest and most exalted morality, so I believe that in national life as the ages go by we shall find that the permanent national types will more and more tend towards those in which, while the intellect stands high, character stands higher; in which rugged strength and courage, rugged capacity to resist wrongful aggression by others, will go hand in hand with a lofty scorn of doing wrong to others. This is the type of Timoleon, of Hampden, of Washington and Lincoln.

Problems of Modern Nations.

Every modern civilized nation has many and terrible problems to solve within its own borders, problems that arise not merely from juxtaposition of poverty and riches, but especially from the self-consciousness of both poverty and riches. Each nation must deal with these matters in its own fashion, and yet the spirit in which the problem is approached must ever be fundamentally the same. It must be a spirit of broad humanity; of brotherly kindness; of acceptance of responsibility, one for each and each for all; and at the same time a spirit as remote as the poles from every form of weakness and sentimentality. As in war to pardon the coward is to do cruel wrong to the brave man whose life his cowardice jeopardizes, so in civil affairs it is revolting to every principle of justice to give to the lazy, the vicious, or even the feeble and dull-witted, a reward which is really the robbery of what braver, wiser, abler men have earned. The only effective way to help any man is to help him to help himself; and the worst lesson to teach him is that he can be permanently helped at the expense of some one else. True liberty shows itself to best advantage in protecting the rights of others, and especially of minorities. Privilege should not be tolerated because it is to the advantage of a minority, nor yet because it is to the advantage of a majority. No doctrinaire theories of vested rights or freedom of contract can stand in the way of our cutting out abuses from the body politic. Just a little can we afford to follow the doctrinaires of an impossible—and incidentally of a highly undesirable—social revolution which, in destroying individual rights (including property rights) and the family, would destroy the two chief agents in the advance of mankind, and the two chief reasons why either the advance or the preservation of mankind is worth while. It is an evil and a dreadful thing to be callous to sorrow and suffering, and blind to our duty to do all things possible for the betterment of social conditions. But it is an unspeakably foolish thing to strive for this betterment by means so destructive that they would leave no social conditions to better. In dealing with all these social problems, with the intimate relations of the family, with wealth in private use and business use, with labor, with poverty, the one prime necessity is to remember that, though hardness of heart is a great evil, it is no greater an evil than softness of head.

But in addition to these problems the most intimate and important of all which to a larger or less degree affect all the modern nations somewhat alike, we of the great nations that have expanded, that are now in complicated relations with one another and with alien races, have special problems and special duties of our own. You belong to a nation which possesses the greatest empire upon which the sun has ever shone. I belong to a nation which is trying, on a scale hitherto unexampled, to work out the problems of government for, of, and by the people, while at the same time doing the international duty of a great power. But there are certain problems which both of us have to solve, and as to which our standards should be the same. The Englishman, the man of the British isles, in his various homes across the seas, and the American, both at home and abroad, are brought into contact with utterly alien peoples, some with a civilization more ancient than our own, others still in, or having but recently arisen from, the barbarism which our people left behind ages ago. The problems that arise are of well-nigh inconceivable difficulty. They cannot be solved by the foolish sentimentality of stay-at-home people, with little patent recipes, and those cut-and-dried theories of the political nursery which have such limited applicability amid the crash of elemental forces. Neither can they be solved by the raw brutality of the men who, whether at home or on the rough frontier of civilization, adopt might as the only standard of right in dealing with other men, and treat alien races only as subjects for exploitation.

No hard and fast rule can be drawn as applying to all alien races, because they differ from one another far more widely than some of them differ from us. But there are one or two rules which must not be forgotten. In the long run, there can be no justification for one race managing or controlling another unless the management and control are exercised in the interest and for the benefit of that other race. This is what our peoples have in the main done, and must continue in the future in even greater degree to do, in India, Egypt, and the Philippines alike. In the next place, as regards every race, everywhere, at home or abroad, we cannot afford to deviate from the great rule of righteousness which bids us treat each man on his worth as a man. He must not be sentimentally favored because he belongs to a given race; he must not be given immunity in wrong-doing, or permitted to cumber the ground, or given other privileges which would be denied to the vicious and unfit among themselves. On the other hand, where he acts in a way which would entitle him to respect and reward if he were of our own stock, he is just as much entitled to that respect and reward if he comes of another stock, even though that other stock produces a much smaller proportion of men of his type than does our own. This has nothing to do with social intermingling, with what is called social equality. It has to do merely with the question of doing to each man and each woman that elementary justice which will permit him or her to gain from life the reward which should always accompany thrift, sobriety, self-control, respect for the rights of others, and hard and intelligent work to a given end. To more than such just treatment no man is entitled, and less than such just treatment no man should receive.

Duty of Nation to Nation.

The other type of duty is the international duty, the duty owed by one nation to another. I hold that the laws of morality which should govern individuals in their dealings one with the other are just as binding concerning nations in their dealings one with the other. The application of the moral law must be different in the two cases, because in one case it has, and in the other it has not, the sanction of a civil law with force behind it. The individual can depend for his rights upon the courts, which themselves derive their force from the police power of the state. The nation can depend upon nothing of the kind; and therefore, as things are now, it is the highest duty of the most advanced and freest peoples to keep themselves in such a state of readiness as to forbid to any barbarism or despotism the hope of arresting the progress of the world by striking down the nations that lead in that progress. It would be foolish indeed to pay heed to the unwise persons who desire disarmament to be begun by the very peoples who, of all others, should not be left helpless before any possible foe. But we must reprobate quite as strongly both the leaders and the peoples who practise, or encourage or condone, aggression and iniquity by the strong at the expense of the weak. We should tolerate lawlessness and wickedness neither by the weak nor by the strong; and both weak and strong we should in return treat with scrupulous fairness. The foreign policy of a great and self-respecting country should be conducted on exactly the same plane of honor, of insistence upon one's own rights and of respect for the rights of others, as when a brave and honorable man is dealing with his fellows. Permit me to support this statement out of my own experience. For nearly eight years I was the head of a great nation and charged especially with the conduct of its foreign policy; and during those years I took no action with reference to any other people on the face of the earth that I would not have felt justified in taking as an individual in dealing with other individuals.

I believe that we of the great civilized nations of today have a right to feel that long careers of achievement lie before our several countries. To each of us is vouchsafed the honorable privilege of doing his part, however small, in that work. Let us strive hardily for success, even if by so doing we risk failure, spurning the poorer souls of small endeavor who know neither failure nor success. Let us hope that our own blood shall continue in the land, that our children and children's children to endless generations shall arise to take our places and play a mighty and dominant part in the world. But whether this be denied or granted by the years we shall not see, let at least the satisfaction be ours that we have carried onward the lighted torch in our own day and generation. If we do this, then, as our eyes close, and we go out into the darkness, and other hands grasp the torch, at least we can say that our part has been borne well and valiantly.

THE BEST THAT MORGAN GOT

Imperious Financier May Keep in Memory One Man He Could Not Browbeat.

The yarn of the other day about Mayor Gaynor and a bell-boy recalls another one. Gaynor, you know, slept at the Hotel Astor one night, having been detained there very late. In the morning he couldn't find his way to the elevator, and met one of the pert youths who browbeat the hotel guest.

"Aw, foller yer nose," said the kid, "I ain't got no time to bother wit' youse."

Mr. Gaynor's nose ultimately led him to the office and shortly afterward a clerk's nose led him to the seventeenth floor and the boy's nose led him to Broadway, with instructions to stay out of the Astor forever after. It recalled to a reporter the time that J. Pierpont Morgan got tangled up with a menial. Mr. Morgan, you may know, is imperious and dictatorial. He speaks in grunts. When the grunt is not readily interpreted by his unfortunate opposite, he roars.

On this occasion Mr. Morgan had gone to one of the big uptown hotels to attend a banquet. He asked a large person at the entrance where he could find the banqueting hall. The large person sent him along, and Mr. Morgan next met a hall porter who had just been discharged and was looking for a chance to get even. Mr. Morgan grunted inquiringly. The porter grunted sullenly.

"Wuh-wuh-wuh," grunted Mr. Morgan.

"Wah-wah-wah," growled the porter.

"How dare you?" asked Morgan.

"Say," said the porter, belligerently, "I don't know who you are, you old skeezicks, but if you unpin that lip uh yourn again I'll hang a brace on it."

"My name is Morgan," said the banker, indignantly.

"Well," said the porter, after looking him over carefully, "you look it."

And that's the best that Morgan got.—Boston Traveler.

Mummified Heads Scarce.

Mummified heads of South American Indians belonging to a tribe living on the slopes of the Andes near Quito, in Ecuador, once so easily purchased, are becoming extremely scarce. The head is shrunk by some secret process known only to the natives, being thus reduced from life size, nine or ten inches from tip of chin to top of head, to five inches.

The curious thing is that the head can be reduced in this fashion without destroying the features. These heads, some of which are of great antiquity, are now almost impossible to procure. Their sale is forbidden by law.—Wide World Magazine.

Satirical Voltaire.

One day some mice said to one another: "How charming is this world! What an empire is ours! This palace so superb was built for us; from all eternity God made for us these large holes. Do you see those fat hams under that dim ceiling? They were created there for us by Nature's hands; those mountains of lard, inexhaustible aliment, will be ours till the end of time. Yes, we are, great God, if our sages tell us the truth, the masterpiece, the aim, of all Thy work! Cats are dangerous and prompt to devour, but it is to instruct and correct us!"—Voltaire.

Common Law.

The common law of England is an ancient collection of unwritten maxims and customs of British, Saxon and Danish origin, which, by long use and approval, have become fundamental in English jurisprudence. Many of the principles of the English common law hold in this country and throughout the English speaking world as well.

Romance.

"It seems she did something rather odd—wedded her first love or some such silly thing." "No. It was far more remarkable—loved her first wedded."—Smart Set.

Another View of It.

There is a quality of possible revenge in having stuck like a porous plaster to an unworthy friend. It hurts him all right when you do pull away finally.—Puck.

A DOUBLE MURDER

REV. E. J. WALSH, SOUTH ST. PAUL, VICTIM OF MURDERER'S BULLET.

STARTS FROM FAMILY QUARREL

Patrick J. Gibbons Commits Double Homicide—Gives Himself Up.—He Is Taken to Ramsey Co. Jail.

St. Paul, Minn. — Driven by a motive not yet clearly revealed, Patrick J. Gibbons, live stock broker of South St. Paul, shot and instantly killed his wife, Mary McGowan Gibbons, following up the murder a few minutes later by shooting Rev. E. J. Walsh of the St. Augustine Catholic church, who died a short time afterward. Gibbons then calmly gave himself up to the police.

The double tragedy took place immediately after Gibbons and his wife had returned from Minneapolis, where he had been treated at the Lawrence sanatorium since last Wednesday for alcoholism. He has so far refused to make any statement as to the cause which led to the crimes.

It was with the permission of Dr. Lawrence that Gibbons left for his home, but he was under the care of A. C. Anderson, one of the nurses, and it was understood that he was to return immediately after seeing his children and attending to some important business he had pleaded as an excuse for leaving the sanatorium.

Quarrel Between Couple.

As soon as the couple entered their home, Anderson in the meantime stopping at a hotel, it is said a quarrel ensued. Mrs. Gibbons started to prepare the evening meal. Only one of the seven children happened to be in the house, a 10-year-old girl. She afterward told the police that she heard her father threaten to kill his wife and, terrified, she fled to a neighbor and gave the alarm, but too late.

Two shots rang out in rapid succession, and the man was then seen to jump into his rig, which was still waiting at the door, and drive swiftly away.

He drove directly to the home of Father Walsh, at the rear of the church, called the priest out and, after a few heated words, shot him through the head twice. The priest staggered toward his study and dropped dead in the hallway.

After the double crime, Gibbons left his horse and buggy standing in front of the father's house and walked to the police station. On the way he met his 12-year-old son to whom he said in passing: "I have killed the priest."

Boy Thought It a Joke.

The boy thought he was jesting and only laughed, but when he saw his father's rig outside the priest's house, he realized that something was wrong and hurried home, where he found his mother in a pool of blood, dead on the kitchen floor.

Bridget Pembrick, the priest's housekeeper, says she heard an altercation going on between her master and Gibbons, but she became frightened and ran to a neighbor's place and did not hear any of the words which passed between the two men.

Gibbons continued his way to the station and when he reached there he repeated: "I have killed the priest."

He was immediately locked up, but refused to talk when pressed for an explanation of his awful deed.

No one heard what husband and wife were quarreling about. She was facing him across the kitchen when the first shot was fired, which only grazed her left cheek bone and burned her face. Apparently she turned and fled, for the second bullet took effect at the base of the brain and passed entirely through the head, causing instant death.

The news of the shooting ran quickly through the town and cries of "Lynch him! Lynch him," were frequent. Fearing that the threat might be put into execution, Chief of Police Brown, after consulting with Mayor Lytle, decided to take the prisoner to St. Paul in an automobile to rescue him from the indignant mob.

CRUSHED BY THREE TONS.

Paper Mill Employe Dies Under Big Beater Roll.

Grand Rapids.—Antone Stotak, an employe of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper company of this city, was instantly killed while assisting in moving a large beater roll, weighing between two and three tons, from the beater room of the paper mill through a large opening in the floor, near the elevator to the basement below for the purpose of loading it into a car and shipping it to Appleton for repairs.

SHOT BY HIRED MAN HE OUSTS.

Little Chance for Recovery of Farmer Living Near Dolliver, Minn.

Fairmont, Minnesota. — A shooting affray occurred on a farm near Dolliver Saturday. A farmer named McCloone had trouble with his hired man and discharged him. The young fellow returned with a revolver and, it is alleged, fired one shot at McCloone, it taking effect in his chin and lodging in the back of his head at the base of the brain. There is little chance for his recovery.

MINNEAPOLIS MAN SENTENCED.

Vancouver, B. C. — His previous good record served well for H. H. Quayle, of Minneapolis, who pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery. He was sentenced by Magistrate Bull, to to a term of six months at hard labor, the court showing mercy because of the prisoner's clean record in the East. Since coming to Vancouver he had fallen in with evil companions and resorted to forgery to meet his recently acquired expensive tastes.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR IS SWORN IN.

Edward E. Smith.

St. Paul.—Senator Edward E. Smith, Minneapolis attorney was sworn in at noon as lieutenant governor of Minnesota. The oath was administered in the office of Governor A. O. Eberhart by George A. Corell, chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state. Witnesses were Governor Eberhart, Executive Clerk J. A. O. Preus, Senator George C. Carpenter of Buffalo and James S. Arneson.

Senator Smith as president of the state senate became lieutenant governor in fact upon the death of Governor John A. Johnson, when Lieutenant Governor Eberhart succeeded to the Governorship. He did not take the oath at that time, but decided to do so now, as he is legally the incumbent of the office.

PLANS TO COMBINE BOARDS.

He Would Unite Tree With Game and Use Same Wardens.

St. Paul, Minn. — In connection with the efforts being made to bring order out of the chaos existing in the state's forest fire protection service, Governor Eberhart is planning to recommend a combination of the forestry board, the forestry commission and the state game and fish commission. The fish and game commission has many employes, whose duty is to prevent violations of the game and fish laws. The governor believed these deputies, wardens and assistants could all be used for the purpose of guarding against forest fires.

The first step was taken by Governor Eberhart and the state forestry board to secure better and more efficient fire protection for the forests of northern Minnesota.

The governor met with the state forestry board and made recommendations, which will undoubtedly be accepted and acted upon. He recommended that additional information be secured relative to forest fires, their causes and methods of protection. He called attention to the fact that the present commissioner had no relation to the forestry board and thought that some plan should be involved by which the forestry commission and the forestry board should work in harmony.

COUNTY OPTION FOES.

Special Convention of German-American Alliance of State to Be Held.

St. Paul.—An attack on county option is being planned by the directors of the German-American Alliance of Minnesota, which will hold a convention in St. Paul tomorrow for the purpose of discussing important political questions now before the people of Minnesota.

The alliance is composed of 157 societies scattered over thirty-eight counties of the state and has a voting strength of 27,000.

Each society will send one delegate and it is probable that about 175 German-Americans will be in attendance.

The convention is a special one and will meet in Mozart hall.

Julius Moersch, president, Louis F. Schintz, C. B. Schmidt, C. F. Bretdin and Judge Hugo O. Hanft are the St. Paul members of the executive committee, which has a membership of fifteen.

"We are meeting for the purpose of discussing important political questions," said Mr. Moersch last night.

"County option is the principal one of these and the executive committee is unanimous in favor of having the alliance go on record as opposed to county option."

HINCKLEY ENLARGES SCHOOLS.

Decides to Erect Eight-Room School House for New Courses.

Hinckley.—At a largely attended school election in Hinckley bonds were voted 183 to 106, to build an eight-room schoolhouse. The move was made necessary by increased attendance and to furnish room for a normal department and an agricultural and manual training department, Hinckley being one of ten of these schools in the state under the Putnam act.

LINEMAN KILLED BY LIVE WIRE.

Richard Ellwood Electrocuted While At Work in Stillwater.

Stillwater. — Richard Ellwood a lineman, fell from a telephone pole 15 feet and died instantly. He was electrocuted by a live wire and fell limp, striking his skull on the curb and fracturing it at the base.

He was about 35, came here from St. Paul a week ago to work as a lineman for the Consumer Power company. Nothing is known of his history.

BUY WATER SUPPLY.

Vote Permits City to Issue $145,000 Bonds to Occupy Plant by July 1.

Stillwater.—At a special election in Stillwater the proposition to bond the city for $145,000 to buy the Stillwater Water company was passed by a large majority. The vote was 724 to 62. The total cast was very light. The city will assume control of the water company July 1.

The franchise of the water company expired April 30 and the city council failed to renew it.