The Topeka State Journal.

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THROWS UP HER HANDS.

China Instructs Her Representative to Sign Joint Note.

Will Trust Powers to Deal Leniently With Her.

WHOLLY UNEXPECTED.

Nobody Supposed the Empress Would Yield So Soon.

Minister Wu Finds It Hard to Believe the Report.

Pekin, Dec. 31.—The Chinese plenipotentiaries have been unexpectedly ordered to sign the preliminary joint note, and have notified the foreign envoys to that effect.

The Chinese themselves were greatly astonished at receiving the imperial instructions. Neither Li Hung Chang nor Prince Ching had expected success in persuading the court under ten days.

The emperor's instructions are to agree fully to the note, but to endeavor to get the best terms possible, particularly in the matter of limiting the number of the legation guards and also as to the places where these are to be located.

The plenipotentiaries are instructed to endeavor to limit the number of army posts along the line of railway to as few as possible, and, finally, to request the powers not to destroy the forts, but merely to disarm them.

Li Hung Chang's health is bad, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to do more than affix his signature to an instrument delegating his powers to Prince Ching until another plenipotentiary has been appointed. He was dressed this morning and carried in a chair to the residence of Prince Ching, with whom he held a long consultation. Prince Ching then called upon the dean of the diplomatic corps, the Spanish minister, Senor de Cologan, and requested him to notify the other envoys that instructions had been received from the emperor to sign the note.

COURT TO RETURN.

Shanghai, Dec. 31.—There are persistent reports in circulation here that the imperial court is preparing to return to Pekin. Chinese advices from the capital say that ninety cars with mules and horses have been dispatched to Tai Yuanfu to meet and bring back the imperial personages and their entourage.

It is also asserted that Emperor Kwang Su has summoned Hu Ping Chih, former governor of the province of Shansi, to Sianfu to accompany him to Pekin.

The Mohammedan rising in the province of Kan Su is spreading, and the troops of the viceroy of the provinces of Hu Nan are alone unable to hold their own against the rebels.

WASHINGTON IS PLEASED.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The report that the Chinese plenipotentiaries had been directed to sign the joint note is a source of satisfaction to officials here as indicating a disposition on the part of the Chinese government to heed the desire of the powers that negotiations shall be entered on at once and the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs terminated.

The emperor, it was expected, would instruct his agents to obtain the best terms possible. One of the principal objections said to have been made by the Chinese to the location of any great number of legation guards at Pekin is that these guards would be a menace to the existing Chinese government. As has already been stated in these dispatches, the United States government does not desire the absolute demolition of the Taku forts, but simply their dismantlement, so that ready access to the Chinese capital of a foreign force would not be prevented. The demand of the powers in the joint note, however, was for the destruction of the forts.

The inquiries said to have been made by the Chinese government of the envoys, of which inquiries, however, no official intimation has been received from Mr. Conger, have been regarded by the officials of this government as reasonable and because of this more delay than has occurred was expected in the court's direction for the signature of the note. Nothing has come from Mr. Conger regarding the status of the note since a cablegram from him some days ago announcing that it had been presented to the Chinese.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, is somewhat puzzled as to just what construction to place on the Pekin dispatch. All along he has regarded the demands conveyed in the joint note as harsh and severe, and the statement that it had been signed causes him surprise. He is inclined to believe that, in all probability, what the emperor has directed is that the Chinese plenipotentiaries should discuss in a friendly manner with the envoys the terms of the agreement, with a view, as stated in the Pekin dispatch to obtain the best terms possible along certain specified lines and also in others not contained in the cablegram.

WANT TO BEGIN AT ONCE.

London, Dec. 31.—Wiring to the Times from Pekin yesterday, Dr. Morrison says:

"The Chinese have accepted all the conditions of the joint note. They are sending formal acceptance by an envoy and ask that negotiations should commence forthwith and military operations cease.

"Li Hung Chang is much better, although greatly shaken.

"Five expeditions are now operating. Every report tells of increasing unrest. The policy of depriving the Chinese of all power to exercise authority is spreading disorder broadcast and forcing peaceful Chinese into opposition."

In a dispatch dated December 28 Dr. Morrison sends a long protest against German harshness, which, he says, is creating instead of checking disorder. He accuses the Germans of harrying the country and punishing the innocent and the guilty indiscriminately in order to levy fines for defraying their own military expenses and to form an excuse for continued hostile occupation.

He also charges Count von Waldersee with a breach of faith on the ground that he gave Li Hung Chang a map defining the area of the occupation in the province of Chi Li and indicated the district beyond which the allies would not operate, and yet allowed the German troops to inflict severe punishment upon the Chinese at Tsangchau and Yungching, both of which are outside the area.

Repeating his statement that the Germans are preparing for an expedition to Sianfu in the spring and also fomenting trouble in the Yangtse valley, Dr. Morrison says:

"The question arises whether the occasion should not be seized to separate the British troops from Count von Waldersee's command."

THE CHINESE SCATTERED.

Berlin, Dec. 31.—Count von Waldersee reports to the war office, under late of Pekin, December 29:

"The Chinese who fled south were pursued by Iriost's squadron to So-Kien, 160 kilometers southwest of Pekin, where the Chinese scattered. Grueberg's column seized great quantities of munitions, quick firing and Krupp guns, Maxim rifles, etc., at Si-Nan-Chen, 21 kilometers east of Paoti-Hsien, which had been abandoned by the fleeing Chinese."

CONFIRMED BY CONGER.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The state department has received from Minister Conger a dispatch dated December 30, announcing that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have notified the representatives of the powers that the emperor decrees the acceptance of their demands as a whole and Prince Ching requires further conference.

They also desire that military excursions to the interior should cease.

It is well known that the last request is in accordance with the views of the president.

A STROKE OF DIPLOMACY.

Washington, Dec. 31.—In diplomatic quarters the acceptance given by the Chinese envoys is regarded as a most ingenious stroke of diplomacy. Among diplomatic officials it is said that this is not an unconditional acceptance, although it is such a concurrence in the general principle of the note that the powers can not well set it aside. It appears to be directed toward reopening the word "irrevocable" and securing more definite and, if possible, more moderate conditions on some of the points involved. It is not clear whether the envoys will sign the note first and then ask for negotiations or endeavor to ameliorate the terms before the final signatures are affixed. In any event it is felt that the graver features of the trouble are overcome by the submissive attitude of the emperor and but little remains now but to perfect the details of the peace treaty on the general lines heretofore laid down.

Minister Wu is back from his trip to Morristown, N. J., but is still without advices from Pekin as to what has been done. The report of an edict from the emperor directing an acceptance has not reached the minister, so that he had no occasion today to confer with the state department.

CHINA'S ANXIETY.

It Is For Foreign Occupation to End as Early as Possible.

New York, Dec. 31.—A specal to the Herald from Washington says:

China is anxious that foreign occupation of her territory shall come to an end as promptly as possible, as it is constantly causing disorder and is an obstacle to a peaceful adjustment of affairs.

In view of the prospect that each nation will hereafter maintain a legation guard in Pekin, China is anxious that it shall be reduced to as small a number as the powers can be induced to designate. China regards the American force constituting the American legation guard as altogether too large. It numbers 1,800 men, but Chinese diplomats here point out that if each nation maintains a guard of this strength Pekin will be under the control of a force of 14,400 foreign troops. There are now in China about 100,000 allied troops. Officials of the administration insist that it is absolutely necessary to maintain in Pekin the force now there, declaring that the interests of the United States could not be protected with a smaller number. Gen. Chaffee is in control of a section of Pekin, and a few days ago sent out an expedition to a point south of Pekin. Adjutant General Corbin denied today most emphatically that this column was in any sense punitive. There are to be no executions nor is there to be any interference with Chinese officials; the duty of the column is to rescue some missionaries and return with them to Pekin.

It is the belief of Chinese diplomats in Washington that had Minister Conger communicated to Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang the danger in which the American missionaries were supposed to be the Chinese authorities would immediately have taken measures for their rescue and protection from injury. It is expected that as a result of the American expedition the American troops will be confounded with those of other powers which have been guilty of atrocities, and the hatred felt for the Germans, British and others will extend to the Americans.

China feels able at this juncture, it is said, to protect all foreigners and it seems to be the belief here that the reports of danger to American missionaries are gotten up to prevent a solution of the Chinese question.

In view of China's preservation of order outside of Pekin, and of her willingness to protect foreigners, and the fact that the imperial court, whose presence in Pekin is so desirable, will not return to the capital until the foreign troops leave, well informed public men here are advocating the immediate withdrawal of General Chaffee's command and its dispatch to the Philippines, where regulars are needed to take the places of the volunteers who will return, beginning next month, to San Francisco.

Adjutant General Corbin said last night that the American troops in China are the Ninth regiment of infantry, one squadron of the Sixth cavalry and battery F of the Fifth artillery. Since October 2,000 men have left China and proceeded to the Philippines.

There is no doubt that the administration is anxious to terminate the occupation of China by foreign troops and it is stated positively that as soon as this can be done General Chaffee's command will be withdrawn, the United States merely reserving the right to maintain a legation guard in Pekin, the privilege to be taken advantage of in case the American legation should again be endangered. All the other powers are retaining in Pekin and the province of Chi Li an exceedingly strong force, both to impress each other and repress China. The withdrawal of all the American troops at this juncture would, administration officials fear, cause a loss of prestige by this government and prevent Minister Conger maintaining the commanding position he now occupies.

As explained by an administration official, the situation in the Philippines requires that all American troops available shall be stationed in the archipelago. There are less than 60,000 effectives in the islands. Major General MacArthur thinks the situation demands that there should be at least this number of effectives.

JAIL QUARANTINED.

Mrs. Carrie Nation Will Raid No More Bars For 21 Days.

Wichita, Kan., Dec. 31.—The county jail has been quarantined on account of smallpox within and Mrs. Carrie Nation who raided the Carey hotel bar, having failed to give bond, must stay there 21 days.

BEATEN BY BOERS

British Compelled to Surrender Post at Helvetia.

Sustain a Loss of 50 Killed and Wounded—200 Missing.

KIMBERLEY ISOLATED.

Large Parties Roaming at Will Over Cape Colony.

Prepared to Concentrate When DeWet Says the Word.

London, Dec. 31.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"Pretoria, Dec. 30, 7:50 a. m.—General Lyttleton reports that our post at Helvetia was captured yesterday morning by the Boers. About fifty were killed and wounded and 200 taken prisoners.

"Colonel Kitchener reports that he is following with a small force in the track of the enemy, Helvetia being reoccupied by Reeves, who has been reinforced from Belfast.

"Helvetia was a very strong position on the Machadodorp-Lydenberg railway and was held by a detachment of the Liverpool regiment. Am asking for further information."

Commenting upon the Helvetia disaster, the Daily Mail calls upon the government to send out at least 50,000 additional mounted men.

While Lord Kitchener sends bad news for England on the closing day of the year, the press continues to take a surprisingly hopeful view of a grave situation and of revelations of an enormously wide field of Boer activity. General De Wet is still at large. Kimberley is isolated. The Boers are in force enough to have captured a strong position at Helvetia, in the Lydenberg district, while, judging from Lord Kitchener's very recent advices, no progress is being made against the Boer invaders in Cape Colony.

According to further telegrams received yesterday, Zerust is practically besieged, but has provisions sufficient for five months. The garrison at Ottoshoop has been withdrawn to Lichtenberg.

A dispatch from Carnavon, dated yesterday, reports that the Boers who have been threatening that point were driven off and are being pursued.

"It is evident," says a belated message from Krugersdorp, dated December 23, "that the Boer commissariat in the direction of the Magaliesburg is well supplied and that, until the country between here and the Magaliesburg is properly cleared of Boers they will continue to concentrate there, the ground being particularly adapted to their methods of warfare."

The Boers admit that in their fight with General Clements at Nooitgedacht they lost 130 men.

"It is understood that Lord Kitchener can not ask the colonies officially to send troops," says a Durban dispatch, dated December 29, "but he desires it to be known in Australia and Canada that Australians and Canadians arriving in Natal will be eligible for immediate enlistment in the irregular corps which is proceeding to Johannesburg for five months' service."

To emphasize Lord Kitchener's covert admission that no progress is being made against the invasion of Cape Colony, a correspondent at Burghersdorp, wiring Saturday, reports as follows:

"Two fresh commandoes are entering the colony. One has already crossed near Knaapdaar, and the arrival of another is momentarily expected in the Steynsberg district. The Boers are said to have no guns or transport, but are well supplied with Lee-Metford rifles and ammunition. Captured Boers say that the intention of these commandoes is to roam about and wait until General De Wet appears upon the scene."

All dispatches arriving in London agree that the Cape Dutch show no inclination to rise, but on the contrary appear to be tired of the war and desirous of peace. Many refuse to suppy the Boers with food and are willing to give information to the British regarding Boer movements.

Details of the Grevlingstad affair show that while Colville's column was pursuing the Boers, a second force of 400 of the enemy was seen moving toward the camp, where the British transport was unpanned.

The small British force made a plucky stand until reinforcements arrived with artillery, and after a severe fight the Boers were defeated. The British losses altogether were nine killed and sixty-three wounded and missing. The Boers are said to have 31 killed.

Lord Kitchener, wiring from Pretoria, Saturday, December 29, says:

"There is not much change in the situation in Cape Colony. The eastern force of the enemy appears to have broken up in small parties at Utrecht and to be moving about rapidly in the same district, evidently waiting for support from the north.

"The last report states that the western force is moving to Carnarvon. De Lisle and Thornycroft are in close pursuit.

"French has occupied Ventorsdorp. Clements reports that he is opposed on the road to Rustenburg. The eastern line was blown up near Pan, and a train was held up this morning on the Standerton line near Vaal station.

"White's column has arrived at Senekal. Knox's column and Boye's brigade are holding De Wet from breaking south."

IT WAS A SURPRISE.

London, Dec. 31.—General Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria, Sunday, December 30, says:

"The post at Helvetia was surprised at 2:30 a. m., the enemy first rushing a 4.7 gun. At dawn the officer commanding the post at Swartzkopjes sent out a patrol and shelled the enemy out of Helvetia, making them abandon the gun temporarily. The Boers, however, formed our prisoners around the gun and got away eventually. No ammunition belonging to the gun was captured. The casualties were four officers wounded, eleven men killed and twenty-two wounded. A column was sent out from Machadodorp, but owing to bad roads it failed to arrive in time."

NOTICE.

Persons desiring to attend watch service tonight at the churches at Sixth and Harrison street and Eighth and Harrison streets will find cars in waiting at the conclusion of the service.

Persons desiring to attend the ceremony of ushering in the 20th century at the Auditorium will find cars at the transfer station at one o'clock a. m., for North Topeka, Potwin, West Tenth, and West Twelfth street.

Dec. 31st, 1900.

STORM WAS GENERAL.

Snow and Cold Extend Throughout the West and North.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 31.—A general snow storm has prevailed over the eastern and central sections of Wyoming during the past two days. On Powder river and Salt creek the snow is very deep. Much difficulty in feeding stock is experienced although no serious damage is yet reported.

Walsenburg, Colo., Dec. 31.—It has been storming at intervals in this section for several days and the roads leading to the summit of Mount Blanc are impassable. Fears had been entertained for the safety of the hundred or more miners on the top of the mountain who had yet not laid in their winter's supply of provisions. People living at the base of the mountain say, however, that if they were in danger of a scant food supply, some of them would have cut their way through before this and called upon the neighboring camps for help.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 31.—Iowa experienced her first severe snow storm of the season last night. It began with a strong wind at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and continued with a light fall of snow until 6 o'clock this morning. It covered the entire state. Trains are delayed somewhat. The thermometer registered 8 below at 4 o'clock.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 31.—A furious blizzard began in the eastern part of Nebraska at 8 o'clock this morning, continuing throughout the day, and last night extends over the state and as far west as Cheyenne. In this city, the street car traffic is badly blocked. There is a high wind and heavy snow, which cleared the streets of pedestrians at an early hour. Several signs were blown down, but, so far as known, no person has been injured.

Denver, Col., Dec. 31.—A blizzard visited Colorado Saturday night and Sunday. The temperature is falling in most sections and at several places the fall of snow has been quite heavy. Railroad traffic, though not seriously affected, has been interrupted and trains are all arriving late. No great damage to live stock has been reported.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 31.—A severe snow storm set in late yesterday with a constantly lowering temperature. Telegraphic reports from all sections of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and northern Missouri show the fall to be heavy. Winter wheat in many sections of these states, as well as throughout the west generally, has been greatly in need of a heavy blanket of snow, which will afford ample moisture as well as protection to the grain from severe freezing.

28 BELOW ZERO.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 31.—Eighteen degrees below zero was the temperature record at the government weather station in this city and at Cheyenne, Wyo., at 8 a. m. today. The coldest place in the country is Lander, Wyo., where 28 below was recorded. The snow fall has ceased and warmer weather tomorrow is predicted for the Rocky Mountain region.

K. U. GETS $20,000

"Free State Hotel" is to Be Paid For.

Congress Will Act Favorably Upon the Bill.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—A bill will be passed by congress during the next week or two allowing $20,000 damages for the destruction of the old "Free State hotel" or Eldridge House at Lawrence. As is well known in Kansas history this building was destroyed on May 20, 1856, by Deputy United States Marshal and Sheriff Jones, with a posse, who acted directly on the findings of the United States grand jury sitting at that time at Lecompton.

This bill was originally presented in the senate by Senator Harris. It passed that body last session, but met a Waterloo in the house. The senator renewed his efforts and secured the passage of the bill again in the senate this session, when Congressman Bowersock introduced it in the house. It has been reported on favorably by the house committee on claims, and as well reported on the calendar. Congressman Bowersock, in speaking of the bill, said there was little or no doubt regarding its passage, and that it was only a matter of taking its turn on the calendar for final disposition.

The present beneficiary of this bill, the University of Kansas, is the assignee or transferee of the original claim from damages against the United States sustained by the New England Emigrant Aid company, a Massachusetts corporation, in 1856.

This claim grew out of the early troubles in Kansas, preceding the late civil war. The material facts and circumstances in relation to it have gone down in the state's history with marked prominance. The New England Emigrant Aid company had erected a large and well-constructed hotel at Lawrence, thoroughly furnished and equipped, and various outbuildings. This hotel was three stories high, with a basement. It was said at that time to have been the finest hotel west of St. Louis, and, together with its furniture and other buildings, was worth about $25,000.

On the 5th day of May, 1856, the grand jury made a presentment against this structure, in which it was set forth that the same was a nuisance and had "been constructed with a view to military occupation and defense, thereby endangering the public safety and encouraging rebellion and sedition in the country," and they thereby recommended that the nuisance be abated.

Thereupon, on the 21st day of May of the same year, a deputy United States marshal, claiming to act under the authority of the United States district court for the territory, assembled a large posse and razed the structure to the ground, making it a total loss.

It seems to be clearly demonstrated that this action of the grand jury, on which the deputy marshal assumed to act, was unjustifiable, and the destruction of the property by positive and direct orders of the officers of the United States was therefore clearly unwarrantable.

The New England Emigrant Aid company memorialized congress several times on the subject and sought to have a reimbursement of the loss it had sustained, but not succeeding in its own rights, and despairing of ever being able to secure anything for itself out of this claim, recently assigned the same to the present beneficiary of this bill—the Kansas State university.

L. W. THAVIS.

HEARD BY MANY.

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt's Address to the Y. M. C. A.

Audiences Listen Throughout the Country.

READ BY SECRETARIES

Who Had Received Copies of It in Advance.

Do Not Be Hard Hearted Nor Soft Headed, He Said.

New York, Dec. 31.—Governor Roosevelt spoke yesterday afternoon at Carnegie hall before an audience of young men that completely filled the house. It was a mass meeting arranged by the Y. M. C. A. of the city, but it was somewhat unique, in the fact that the chief speaker was, in a way, addressing more than 100 other audiences throughout the country. It has been arranged so that copies of Governor Roosevelt's address had been secured in advance and sent to secretaries of associations throughout the country, and it was said that the address was read aloud at more than 100 other meetings at the same hour.

William E. Dodge presided, and among those on the platform were Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. John R. Brooke, and various officers from the harbor forts and the navy yard. There were also more than 100 bluejackets and soldiers present, most of whom are members of the army and navy branch of the association. The New York festival chorus had elevated seats on the platform and, conducted by Morgan, the director, rendered musical selections.

Mr. Dodge spoke briefly on the history of the Y. M. C. A., and then eulogized Colonel Roosevelt in his various capacities in which he is known to the public. The vice president-elect was received with prolonged applause. He spoke as follows:

ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS.

"It is a peculiar pleasure to me to come before you today to greet you and to bear testimony to the great good that has been done by these Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada. More and more we are getting to recognize the law of combination. This is true of many phases in our industrial life, and it is equally true of the world of philanthropic effort. Nowhere is it, or will it ever be, possible to supplant individual effort and individual initiative; but, in addition to this, there must be work in combination. More and more this is recognized as true, not only in charitable work proper, but in that best form of philanthropic endeavor where we do good to ourselves by all joining together to do good to one another. This is exactly what is done in your associations.

"It seems to me that there are several reasons why you are entitled to especial recognition from all who are interested in the betterment of our American social system. First and foremost your organization recognizes the vital need of brotherhood, the most vital of all our needs here in this great continent. The existence of a Young Men's or Young Women's Christian association is certain proof that some people at least recognize in practical shape the identity of aspiration and interest, both in things material and in things higher, which with us must be widespread through the masses of the people, if the national life is to attain full development. This spirit of brotherhood recognizes of necessity both the need of self-help and also the need of helping others in the only way which ever ultimately does great good; that is, of helping them to help themselves. Every man of us needs such help at some time, and each of us should be glad to stretch out his hand to a brother who stumbles. But while every man needs at times to be lifted up when he stumbles, no man can afford to let himself be carried, and it is worth no man's while to try thus to carry some one else. The man who lies down, who will not try to walk, has become a mere cumberer of the earth's surface.

MAKE MEN SELF-HELPFUL.

"These associations of yours try to make men self-helpful and to help them when they are self-helpful. They do not try merely to carry them, to benefit them for the moment at the cost of their future undoing. This means that all in any way connected with them, not merely retain, but increase, their self-respect. Any man who takes part in the work of such an organization is benefited to some extent and benefits the community to some extent—of course, always with the proviso that the organization is well managed, and is run on a business basis, as well as with a philanthropic purpose.

"The feeling of brotherhood is necessarily as remote from a patronizing spirit on the one hand as from a spirit of envy and malice on the other. The best work for our uplifting must be done by ourselves, and yet with brotherly kindness for our neighbor. In such work, and, therefore, in the kind of work done by the Young Men's Christian associations, we all stand on the self-respecting basis of mutual benefit and common effort. All of us who take part in any such work, in whatever measure, both receive and confer benefits. This is true of the founder and giver, and it is no less true of every man who takes advantage of what the founder and giver have done. This brotherhood makes us all realize how much we have in common, and how much we can do when we work in common. I doubt if it is possible to overestimate the good done by the mere fact of association with a common interest and for a common end, and when the common interest is high and the common end peculiarly worthy, the good done is of course many times increased.

"Besides developing this sense of brotherhood, the feeling which breeds respect both for one's self and for others, your associations have a peculiar value in showing what can be done by acting in combination without aid from the state. While on the one hand it has become evident that under the conditions of modern life we cannot allow an unlimited individualism which may work harm to the community, it is no less evident that the sphere of the state's action should be extended very cautiously, and so far as possible only where it will not crush out healthy individual initiative. Voluntary action by individuals in the form of associations of any kind for mutual betterment or mutual advantage often offer a way to avoid alike the danger of state control and the dangers of excessive individualism. This is particularly true of efforts for that most important of all forms of betterment, moral betterment—the moral betterment which usually brings material betterment in its train.

UNION OF FORCES NECESSARY.

"It is only in this way by all of us working together in a spirit of brotherhood, by each doing his part for the betterment of himself and of others, that it is possible for us to solve the tremendous problems with which, as a nation, we are now confronted. Our industrial life has become so complex, its rate of movement so very rapid and specialization and differentiation so intense that we find ourselves face to face with conditions that were practically unknown in this nation half a century ago. The power of the forces of evil has been greatly increased, and it is necessary for our self-preservation that we should similarly strengthen the forces for good. We are all of us bound to work toward this end. No one of us can do everything, but each of us can do something, and if we work together the aggregate of these somethings will be very considerable.

"There are, of course, a thousand different ways in which the work can be done, and each man must choose as his tastes and his powers bid him, if he is to do the best of which he is capable. But all the kinds of work must be carried along on certain definite lines if good is to come. All the work must be attempted as on the whole this Young Men's Christian Association work has been done; that is, in a spirit of good will toward all and not of hatred toward some; in a spirit in which to broad charity for mankind there is added a keen and healthy sanity of mind. We must retain our self-respect, each and all of us, and we must beware alike of mushy sentimentality and of envy and hatred.

WARNING AGAINST SENTIMENTALITY.

"It ought not to be necessary for me to warn you against mere sentimentality, against the philanthropy and charity which are not merely insufficient but harmful. It is eminently desirable that we should none of us be hard hearted, but it is no less desirable that we should not be soft headed. I really do not know which quality is most productive of evil to mankind in the long run, hardness of heart or softness of head. Naked charity is not what we permanently want. There are, of course, certain classes such as young children, widows with large families or crippled or very aged people, or even strong men temporarily crushed by stunning misfortune, on whose behalf we may have to make a frank and direct appeal to charity, and who can be the recipients of it without any loss of self-respect. But taking us as a whole, taking the mass of us as Americans, we do not want charity, we do not want sentimentality; we merely do not want sentimentality if we merely want to learn how to act both individually and together in such fashion as to enable us to hold our own in the world, to do good to others according to the measure of our opportunities, and to receive good from others in ways which will not entail on our part any loss of self-respect.

"It ought to be no less unnecessary for me to say that any man who tries to solve the great problems that confront us by an appeal to anger and passion, to ignorance and folly, to malice and envy, is not, and never can be, aught but an enemy of the very people he professes to befriend. In the words of Lowell, it is safer to adopt for a motto, 'All men up' than 'Some men down.' Speaking broadly, we cannot in the long run benefit one man by the downfall of another. Our energies can as a rule be employed to much better advantage in uplifting some than in pulling down others. Of course there must sometimes be pulling down, too. We have no business to blink evils, and where it is necessary that the knife should be used, let it be used unsparingly, but let it be used intelligently. When there is need of a drastic remedy, apply it, but do not apply it in the mere spirit of hate. Normally, a pound of construction is worth a ton of destruction.

MONEY NOT THE ONLY GOOD THING.

"There is degradation to us if we feel envy and malice and hatred of one's neighbor, for any reason, and if we envy him merely because of his riches, we show we have ourselves low ideals. Money is a good thing. It is a foolish affectation to deny it. But it is not the only good thing, and after a certain point has been amassed it ceases to be the chief even of material good things. It is far better, for instance, to do well a bit for work which is well worth doing. I do not care whether this work is that of an engineer on a great railroad or captain of a fishing boat, or foreman in a factory or machine shop, or section boss, or division chief, or assistant astronomer in an observatory, or a second lieutenant somewhere in China or the Philippines; each man of these has an important piece of work and if he is realliny interested in it and has the right stuff in him he will be altogether too proud of what he is doing and too intent on doing it well, to waste his time in envying others.

"From the days when the chosen people received this decalogue, to our own, envy and malice have been recognized as evils, and woe to those who appeal to them. To break the Tenth commandment is no more moral now than it has been for the past thirty centuries. The vice of envy is not only a dangerous but also a mean vice, for it is always a confession of inferiority. It may provoke conduct which will be fruitful of wrongdoing to others; and it must cause misery to the man who has it. It will not be any the less fruitful of wrong and misery if, as is often the case with evil motives, it adopts some high sounding alias. The truth is, gentlemen, that each one of us has within him evil passions and instincts which, if they gain the upper hand in his soul, would mean that the wild beast had come uppermost in him. Envy, malice and hatred are such passions, and they are just as bad if directed against a class or group of men as if directed against an individual. What we need in our leaders and teachers is help in suppressing such feelings, help in arousing and directing the feelings that are their extreme opposite. We, as a nation if we ever follow the lead of men who seek not to smother but to inflame the wild beast qualities of the human heart! In social and industrial no less than in political life we can only by healthy work, work fit for a free country, fit for a self-governing democracy, only by treading in the footsteps of Washington and Franklin and Adams and Patrick Henry, and not in the steps of Marat and Robespierre.

HOME IS THE BASIS.

"So far what I have had to say has dealt mainly with our relations with one another in what may be called the service of the state. But the basis of good citizenship is in the home. A man must be a good son, husband and father, a woman a good daughter, wife and mother, first and foremost. There must be no shirking of duties in big things or little things. The man who will not work hard for his wife and little ones; the woman who shrinks from bearing and rearing many healthy children; these have no place among the men and women who are striving upward and onward. Of course, the family is the foundation of all the things in the state. Sins against pure and healthy family life are those which of all troubles are sure in the end to be visited most heavily upon the nation in which they take place. We must beware, moreover, not merely of the great sins, but of the lesser ones which when taken together cause such an appalling aggregate of misery and wrong. The drunkard, the lewd liver, the coward, the liar, the dishonest man, the man who is brutal to or neglectful of parents, wife or children—all of these the short must should be short when we speak of decent citizenship. Every ounce of effort for good in your associations is part of the ceaseless war against the evils which produce such men. But in addition to condemning the grosser forms of evil we must not forget to condemn also the evils of bad temper, lack of gentleness, nagging

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

ZERO WEATHER.

Mercury In Topeka Registered Two Above.

At Goodland It Went Down to 14 Below.

ENTIRE DAY SUNDAY

Blizzard Raged From Morning Till Night at Dodge City.

Light Snow Fell All Over the State.

The first real snow storm of the season began to fall in this city last night at about 6:20 and continued for only a few hours. The weather man gives assurance that there is no more snow to follow this storm, at least not soon, and that New Year's day will be bright and clear. On the western border of the state 14 degrees below zero was reached and in Colorado the mercury went as low as 18.

The temperature fell the lowest in Topeka this morning when at 8 o'clock the thermometer registered two degrees above zero. Last night at 7 o'clock the mercury was 18 degrees above and at midnight 12 degrees above. The hourly temperatures until noon today are:

1 a. m., 11 degrees above.
2 a. m., 10 degrees above.
3 a. m., 9 degrees above.
4 a. m., 7 degrees above.
5 a. m., 6 degrees above.
6 a. m., 4 degrees above.
7 a. m., 2 degrees above.
8 a. m., 2 degrees above.
9 a. m., 2 degrees above.
10 a. m., 5 degrees above.
11 a. m., 7 degrees above.
12 m., 10 degrees above.

In western Kansas and Colorado the intensest cold prevailed, so far reported in this section of the country. Goodland reports the thermometer 14 degrees below zero. From La Junta still lower temperatures are reported. Over that part of the Santa Fe's division in Colorado the temperature ranged from 15 to 18 degrees below.

At Dodge City a blizzard raged all day. At Horton a northwest wind prevailed, light snow fell and the thermometer was 2 to 7 degrees above.

Herington, Dec. 31.—Clear and calm weather prevails, varying to light northwest wind; 5 to 15 degrees above zero is the temperature reported over this division of the Rock Island.

Fairbury, Neb., Dec. 31.—Snow fell in this section from Omaha. Zero weather is reported from many places, varying to 5 and 6 degrees above.

Chickasha, I. T., Dec. 31.—The weather is cloudy here, with a brisk northwest wind blowing and the thermometer registering at 15 degrees.

Wellington, Dec. 31.—A light snow fell here last night and the thermometer registers 16 degrees this morning.

Dodge City, Dec. 31.—A blizzard was in progress here nearly all day Sunday. Trains were late, but not much trouble was experienced as most of them were out of here. A heavy wind accompanied the snow storm. Snow was falling most of the day. The storm was reported prevalent all over the division to Newton.

Amarillo, Tex., Dec. 31.—Zero weather prevails in the Panhandle. A light snow is falling, driven by a northwest wind.

Marceline, Mo., Dec. 31.—A light snow fell here last night, clearing, cold this morning. At 8 o'clock this morning the temperature was 4 degrees above zero.

Chillothe, Mo., Dec. 31.—The temperature at 8 o'clock this morning stood at 20 degrees above zero. A light fall of snow occurred all over the state during the night.

LOSS OF $400,000

Bellaire Stamping Works at Harvey, Ill., Burned.

Seven Hundred Hands Thrown Out of Employment.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Fire destroyed the Bellaire Stamping company's plant at Harvey, Ill., early today, causing a loss of $400,000, and throwing 700 men, boys and girls out of employment. Insurance to the value of $375,000 was carried on the plant.

A high wind carried great quantities of burning material about the village, threatening its destruction. Citizens formed a bucket brigade and prevented the spread of the flames.

At 3:30 a. m. the water supply gave out. To add to the excitement several tanks, two of them filled with naphtha exploded. Fragments of iron flew almost everywhere, but no one was seriously injured. When the water failed the firemen left the factory, which was burning fiercely, to its fate, and turned their attention to surrounding property. Several buildings suffered slight damage.

A HEAVY EXPLOSION.

Out of 500 Men at Work but Two Were Injured.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Dec. 31.—A heavy explosion of gas occurred in the Hollenback mine of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company today. It set fire to the woodwork but was quickly extinguished. Five hundred men were working at the time. All succeeded in getting out safely with the exception of two who were badly burned. They are Ignatz Cray, miner, burned internally. He was taken to Mercy hospital in a dying condition. A laborer, name not given, was badly burned. The mine is one of the most gaseous in the anthracite region, and when the explosion occurred, it was at once concluded that there had been loss of life. When the men reached the surface they rejoiced over their escape.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not so cold Tuesday; variable winds.