THE MESSAGE.

Washington, D. C.—The President's Message was read before both the Senate and the House, following the opening of Congress. It is, in part, To the Senate and House of Repre-

i sentatives: The financial standing of the Na-

tion at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the Nation's interests by the Government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is carnestly to be hoped that the Currency Commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good series

Currency Commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects. The President's Message then states that during the pastseven years and three months there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a 'reduction of the interest bearing millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest bearing debt by ninety millions, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama Canal, and a saving of nearly nine millions on the annual interest charge. This is an exceedingly satisfactory showing, especially in view of the fact that during this period the Nation has never hesitated to undertake any expenditure that it regarded as necessary. There have been no new taxes and no increases of taxes; on the contrary some taxes have been taken off: there has been a reduction of taxation. As regards the great corporations take any expenditure that it regarded

As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only rests. Let each group of men beware again said in my messages to the Con-again said in my messages to the Con-gress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the Constitution the

state clause of the Constitution the United States has complete and para-mount right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the National Government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from, and to do justice to, the great corporations which are the more great corporations which are the most Important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly T believe that it is worse than tony to attempt to prohibit all combina-tions as is done by the Sherman anti-tions as a state an enforced only imperfectly and une-qualty, and its enforcement works al-vision of individual, and especially of most as much hardship as good. I corporate, wealth engaged in inter-strongly advocate that instead of an state business is chiefly done under strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combina-tions, there shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combin-ations which are in the interest of the rublic, but shall at the same time rive to some agency of the National Government full power of control and supervision over them. One of the control addition of the land, and a denuncia-tion of centralization in the Central supervision over them. One of the chief features of this control should he securing entire publicity in all this centralized and organized wealth. matters which the public has a right Of course the policy set forth in such to know, and furthermore, the power, not by judicial but by executive ac-tion, to prevent or put a stop to every form of improper favoritism or other wrongdoing.

The railways of the country should at completely under the Inter-Commerce Commission and restate Commerce Commission and re-moved from the domain of the anti-trust law. The power of the Com-mission should be made thorough-with interstate commerce; and the power to deal going, so that it could exercise com-plete supervision and control over the trait Government, and was exercised ue of securities as well as over the raising and lowering of rates. As re-should be summary. The power to investigate the financial operations and accounts of the railways has been the highroads, as well as the partner-ships of individuals who then con-ducted all of what business there way. one of the most valuable features in Interstate commerce is now chiefly recent legislation. Power to make conducted by railroads, and the great recent legislation. Power to make combinations and traffic agreements corporation has supplanted the mass should be explicitly conferred upon of small partnerships or individuals, the railroads, the permission of the The proposal to make the National the railroads, the permission of the Commission being first gained and the combination or arreement being published in all its details. In the interest of the public the representa-tives of the public should have com-proposal to carry out to the letter one of the prime purpose, if not the prime purpose, for which the Constido their duty by the public, and as a matter of course this power should also be exercised so as to see that no injustice is done to the railroads. The shareholders, the employes and the but we do believe in the distribution this intolerable delay is due to im-

or from the exercise of the necessary governmental power in a way which would do injunice and wrong to the in hand, one bent on In hand, one bent on progress, the other bent on seeing that no change is made unless in the right direction. I believe in a steady effort, or per-haps it would be more accurate to say in steady efforts in many different directions, to bring about a condition of affairs under which the men who work with hand or brain, the labor-ers, the superintendents, the men who produce for the market and the men who find a market for the articorporations. Both the preachers of an unrestricted individualism and the preachers of an oppression which would deny to able men of business he just reward of their initiative and business segacity, are advocating pol-icles that would be fraught with the gravest barm to the whole country. It is to the interest of all of us that men who find a market for the arti-cles produced, shall own a far great-er share than at present of the wealth they produce, and be enabled to in-vest it in the tools and instruments there should be a premium put upon individual initiative and individual capacity, and an ample reward for the great directing intelligences alone competent to manage the great busi-ness operations of to-day. It is well to keep in mind that exactly as the anarchist is the worst enemy of lib-erty and the reactionary the worst

or from the exc

vest it in the tools and instruments by which all work is carried on. As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages con-ferred by machinery, organization, and division of labor, accompanied by an effort to bring about a larger share in the ownership by wage-work-er of railway, mill, and factory. In farming, this simply means that we wish to see the farmer own his own wish to see the farmer own his own land; we do not wish to see the farms so large that they become the prop-erty of absentee landlords who farm them by tenants, nor yet so small that the farmer becomes like a Eu-ropean peasant. Again, the depositsuccess of either type of wrongdoer necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause the wrongdoer nom-inally upholds. In point of danger to the Nation there is nothing to choose ors in our savings banks now number over one-tenth of our entire population. These are all capitalists, who through the savings banks loan their between on the one hand the corrup-tionist, the bribe-giver, the bribe-takmoney to the workers-that is, in many cases to themselves-to carry er, the man who employs his great talent to swindle his fellow-citizens on their various industries. The more we increase their number, the more we introduce the principles of co-op-eration into our industry. Every in-crease in the number of small stockholders in corporations is a good thing, for the same reasons; and where the employes are the stockhol-

to try to destroy the instruments upon which our prosperity mainly rests. Let each group of men beware ders the result is particularly good. Very much of this movement must be outside of anything that can be accomplished by legislation; but leg-islation can do a good deal. Postal The opposition to Government con-

savings banks will make it easy for the poorest to keep their savings in absolute safety. The regulation of the national highways must be such that they show here a such that they shall serve all people with equal justice. Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it ness, just as there were formerly many sincere men who believed in slavery-that is, in the unrestricted far safer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must be prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman stocks. labor, shortening of hours of all me chanical labor; stock watering should be prohibited, and stock gambling so far as possible discouraged. There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes. Industrial ed-ucation should be encouraged. As far as possible we should lighten the burden of taxation on the small man. We should put a premium upon thrift, hard work and business energy, but these qualities cease to be the main factors in accumulating a fortune long before that fortune reaches n tion of centralization in the Central where it would be seriously af-Government of the power to deal with fected by any inheritance tax such as I propose. It is eminently right that the Nation should fix the terms upon which the great fortunes are inherit-They rarely do good and they ofeđ. ten do harm to those who inherit them in their entirety. The President then devotes a chap

the formation of the National Govern-ment, was the absolute need that the ter to "protection for wagework-ers." He says there should be no pal-tering with the question of taking ter to ers." H Union, and not the several States, should deal with interstate and forshould deal with interstate and for eign commerce; and the power to deal with interstate commerce was granted with interstate commerce was granted iaws. He also calls attention to the laws. He also calls attention to the care of those who become crippled or steps toward providing old-age pen-sions that have been taken by many completely as regards the only in-struments of interstate commerce private industries. He urges Congress to pass a comprehensive em-ployers' liability law for the District of Columbia. The President devotes much space

to the subject of the courts. First he urges increased pay for our judges and then says: It is earnestly to be desired that

some method should be devised for doing away with the long delays which now obtain in the administra tion of justice, and which operate with peculiar severity against persons of small means, and favor only the very criminals whom it is most dealr-

arry on a business was explicitly aken out from under that protection which the law throws over property he demand was made that there hould be trial by jury in contempt should be trial by jury in contempt cases, thereby most seriously impair-ing the authority of the courts. All this represented a course of policy which, if carried out, would mean the enthronement of class privilege in its crudest and most brutal form, and the destruction of one of the most essen-tial function of the judiciary in all civilized lands. The wageworkers, the workingmen,

the laboring men of the country by the way in which they repudiated the affort to get them to cast their votes in response to an appeal to class ha-tred, have emphasized their sound patriotism and Americanism. The whole country has cause to feel pride in this attitude of sturdy independ-ence, in this uncompromising insistnce upon acting simply as go d citi. and a good Americans, without re-gard to fancied—and improper—class interests. Such an attitude is an ob-ject lesson in good citizenship to the antire nation

But the extreme reactionaries, the persons who blind themselves to the wrongs now and then committed by the courts on laboring men, should growth of our great citles. also think seriously as to what such a movement as this portends. The judges who have shown themselves able and willing effectively to check the dishonest activity of the very rich man who works iniquity by the mismanagement of corporations, who have shown themselves alert to do justice to the wageworker, and sym-pathetic with the needs of the mass and of our people, so that the dweller in the tenement houses, the man who practices a dangerous trade, the man who is crushed by excessive hours of labor, feel that their needs are understood by the courts-these judges are the real bulwark of the courts; these judges, the judges of the stamp of the President-elect, who have been fearless in opposing labor when it has gone wrong, but fearless also in holdgone wrong, but fearless also in hold-ing to strict account corporations that adequate control over them. work iniquity, and far sighted in see-ing that the working man gets his rights, are the men of all others to whom we owe it that the appeal for such violent and mistaken legislation has fallen on deaf ears, that the agitation for its passage proved to be without substantial basis. The courts are jeoparded primarily by the action of Federal and State judges who inability or unwillingness to show put a stop to the wrongdoing or very As rich men under modern industrial conditions, and inability or unwilling ness to give relief to men of small neans or wageworkers who are means trial conditions; who, in other words, fail to understand and apply the needed remedies for the new wrongs produced by the new and highly complex social and industrial civilization which has grown up in the last half century. There are certain decisions by va-

rious courts which have been exceedingly detrimental to the rights of wageworkers. This is true of all the decisions that decide that men and women are, by the Constitution, "guaranteed their liberty," to con-tract to enter a dangerous occupation. or to work an undesirable or impro-per number of hours, or to work in unhealthy surroundings, and there-fore can not recover damages when maimed in that occupation, and can forbidden to work what the Legislature decides is an excessive profess to be. number of hours, or to carry on the work under conditions which the Legislature decides to be unhealthy.

There is also, I think, ground for the belief that substantial injustice is tions of the interstate commerce law. Control over the great corporations often suffered by employes in conse-quence of the custom of courts issudoing interstate business can be ef-fective only if it is vested with full ing temporary injunctions without power in an administrative departnotice to them, and punishing them for contempt of court in instances tive, carrying out a Federal law; if can never be effective if a divided re-sponsibility is left in both the States where, as a matter of fact, they have no knowledge of any proceedings. Outside of organized labor there is a widespread feeling that this system and the Nation; it can never be ef-fective if left in the hands of the courts to be decided by lawsuits. In no other nation in the world do often works great injustice to wage-workers when their efforts to better their working condition results in inthe courts wield such vast and far-reaching power as in the United States. All that is necessary is that dustrial disputes. A temporary in-junction procured ex parte may as a

The chief brenkdown is in dealing with the new relations that arise from the mutualism, the interdepen-dence of our time. Every new social relation begets a new type of wrong-doing — of sin, to use an old-fash-long word and many years always from the atmosphere of political acarger constructive work to prepare he Indians for responsible citizenhin.

oned word—and many years always clapse before society is able to turn this sin into crime which can be ef The President regrets that an mendment was incorporated in the measure providing for the Secret Ser-vice forbidding details and transfers fectively punished at law. During the lifetime of the older men now alive the social relations have changed far more rapidly than in the therefrom. He declares it is of ben-efit only to the criminal classes. He cate only to the criminal classes. He renews his recommendations for pos-tal savings banks and urges an exten-tion of the parcel post on the rural routes. He declares that the unfor-tunate state of affairs as regards the National educational office be reme-died by adequate appropriations. He strongity urges that the meaning preceding two centuries. The im mense growth of corporations, o business done by associations, and the extreme strain and pressure of mod ern life, have produced condition ern life, have produced conditions which render the public confused as to who its really dangerous foes are; and among the public servants who have not only shared this confusion, but by some of their acts have in-creased it, are certain judges. Marked inefficiency has been shown in dealing strongly urges that the supervisors and enumerators for the approaching Census be not appointed under the Civil Service law, but that appoint-ments to the force be done under that ments to the force be done under that law, geographical requirements be-ing waived. The President main-tains that there should be intelligent action on the question of preserving the health of the country and sug-gests a redistribution of the health burgents. with corporations and in re-settling the proper attitude to be taken by the public not only toward corporations, but toward labor, and toward the social questions arising out of the fac-tory system, and the enormous DUTCAUS. He recommends the ing of the Government Printing Office The huge wealth that has been ac-cumulated by a few individuals of re-cent years, in what has amounted to a social and industrial revolution, has under the Department of Commerce

and Labor and the various Soldiers Homes under the War Department He advocates the immediate admis-sion of New Mexico and Arizona as separate States. Mr. Roosevelt then been as regards some of these indi-viduals made possible only by the im-proper use of the modern corporation A certain type of modern corpora-tion, with its officers and agents, its separate States. Mr. Roosevelt then writes of the interstate fisheries problem, saying that those matters which no particular State can control Congress ought to control. The statut regarding game should include fish The statute many issues of securities, and its con-stant consolidation with allied underand the fur-scal service should be takings, finally becomes an instru-ment so complex as to contain a vested in the Bureau of Flaherles. In regard to our foreign policy he greater number of elements that, un-der various judicial decisions, lend announces that It is based on the themselves to fraud and oppression than any device yet evolved in the hutheory that right must prevail tween nations as between individuals and then urges the special claims of Latin-American Republics to our atman brain. Corporations are neces-sary instruments of modern business. They have been permitted to become tention. The Message states that the Panama Canal is being dug with a menace largely because the govern-mental representatives of the people speed and efficiency and then recom mends the extension of ocean mail lines to South America," Asia, the have worked slowly in providing for Philippines and Australasia. Atten

The chief offender in any given case may be an executive, a Legislattion is called to the admirable condi-tion of Hawaii, where coolie labor has practically ceased and Pearl Harure or a judge. Every executive head who advises violent, instead of gradbor is being made a naval base unl, action, or who advocates ill-cor necessary military fortfications sidered and sweeping measures of re-Real progress, the President contin-ues, toward self-government is being form (especially if they are tainted with vindictiveness, and disregard for the rights of the minority) is particumade in the Philippines, but it would be worse than folly to prophesy the larly blameworthy. The several leg-islatures are responsible for the fact exact date when it will be wise to consider independence as a fixed and definite policy. It is recommended that American clitizenship ba, conferred upon the people of Porto Rico and that our laws are often prepared with slovenly haste and lack of consideration. Moreover, they are often pre-pared, and still more frequently amended during passage, at the sug-gestion of the very parties against announcement is made that our occu-pancy of Cuba will end in about two months' time. The Cubans are warned that they must govern themwhom they are afterward enforced Our great clusters of corporations, selves within in order to avoid gov-ernment from without. The Presihuge trusts and fabulously wealthy multimillionaires, employ the very best lawyers they can obtain to pick dent hopes Americans will do what s possible to make the Japanese En flaws in these statutes after their passage, but they also employ a class position of 1917 a success and then thanks Japan, Australia, New Zealand of secret agents who seek, under the and the States of South America for advice of experts, to render hostfie their hospitality to the battle fleet.

legislation innocuous by making it unconstitutional, often through the Mr. Roosevelt urges the passage of the bill to promote army officers at reasonable ages through a process of insertion of what appear on their face to be drastic and sweeping provisions selection and declares the cavalry arm against the interests of the parties inspiring them; while the demashould be reorganized upon modern lines. We have not enough infantry and artillery and attention should be gogues, the corrupt creatures who introduce blackmailing schemes to "strike" corporations, and all who decentred on the machine gun. A gen-eral service corps should be estab-lished. It behooves the Government mand extreme, and undesirably radi cal, measures, show themselves to be to perfect the efficiency of the Na-tional Guard as a part of the National the worst enemies of the very public whose loud mouthed champions they forces and Congressional aid should be extended to those who are pro-Real damage has been done by the moting rifle practice-teaching our mon to shoot. manifold and conflicting interpreta-

In regards to the navy, the President recommends the increase sug-gested by the General Board and thinks the General Board should be terned into a General Staff. He urges ent, a branch of the Federal executhat two hospital ships be provided and then concludes his Message as follows:

Nothing better for the Navy from every standpoint has ever occurred than the cruise of the battle fleet around the world. The improvement of the ships in every way has been extraordinary, and they have gained far more exper-

than they would have

ience in battle.

tactics

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LOVE.

O Lord, I am not brave, great truths te I am not wise-the skeptic to assure; And oh, I am not strong, to help Thy

Nor rich, that I could much relieve Thy

But, Father, I would serve Thee in som I might seek out for Thee some wan d'ring sheep; For some of Thy dear tempted ones, might

Or with Thy weeping ones my heart might weep. Then wilt not care, I know, how small my task, Although Thou rulest all the stars above: The thing supreme, that Thou of me dost nsk, Is, that the prompting of my heart be

-Mrs. Frank A. Breek, in Home Hernld,

The Children of the Good.

It is frequently a matter of remark that the children and successors of goodly people do not manifest the fervent plety and love which marked their fathers. And people sometimes inveigh against this manifestation of the degeneracy of the times in which we live, says H. L. Hastings, in an article on apostasy and degeneracy. But it is possible that they overlook one fact, which, if recollected, would fully explain the evils of which they complain. The one vital fact bearing on this question is, that righteous-ness or plety is not hereditary. No man, however good or gracious his parentage may have been, is born so well that he does not need to be born again. Religion is not transmissable by descent. Hence, the entire work of regeneration, conversion or renewing of heart and life, has to be re-peated with each successive genera-tion. It was vain for the Jews to say, "We have Abraham for our father." It is equally vain for us to boast of plous ancestors, and saintly fathers and mothers, when the only thing that can save the children of the best parents is a thorough conversion to God and a personal acquaintance with the Lord Jesus Christ.

We are not therefore to think it strange that the children of good peoole go wrong, or that they fail to manifest the fervor and faith of their predecessors. We are to look to God for the renewal and salvation of our offspring, knowing that unless they repent and find salvation they will surely perish as though they were the children of the vilest sinners that ever lived.

Prayer.

Go not, my friend, into the dangerdo hol, my friend, into the danger-ous world without prayer. You kneel down at night to pray, and drowsl-ness weighs down your eyelids; a hard day's work is a kind of excuse. and you shorten your prayer, and re-sign yourself softly to repose. The morning breaks, and it may be you rise late, and so your early devotions are not done or are done with irreg-ular haste. No watching unto pray-erful wakefulness once more omitted, and now is that reparable? We solemnly believe not. There has been that done which can not be undone. that done which can not be undone. You have given up your prayer, and you will suffer for it. Temptation is before you, and you are not ready to meet it. There is a guilty feeling on the soul, and you lingor at a distance from God. It is no marvel if that day in which you suffer drowsiness to interfere with prover he a deep in interfere with prayer be a day in which you shrink from duty. Mo-ments of prayer intruded on by sloth can not be made up. We may experience, but we can not get back the rich freshness and strength which we wrapped up in those moments.-Frederick W. Robertson,

shareholders, the employes and that shippers all have interests that must be guarded. It is to the interest of all of them that no swindling stock speculation should be allowed, and that there should be no improper issuance of securities. The guiding intelligences necessary for the sub-cessful building and snocessful man-argement of railroads should receive

gement of railroads should receive same time a better service to the ample remuneration, but no man commonwealth, should be allowed to make money in Many laws

commonwealth. Many laws are needed. There should be regulation by the National Government of the great interstate corporations, including a simple method of account keeping, publicity, supervision of the issue of securities, abdition of rebates and of special privileges. There should be short time franchises for all corporations engaged in public business; includ-ring the corporations which get power from water rights. There should be National as well as State guardian-shin of minestand forests. connection with railroads out of fraudulent over-capitalization and kin-dred stock gambling performances: there must be no defrauding of in-vestors, oppression of the farmers and business men who ship freight, or callous disregard of the rights and needs of the employes. In addition to this the interests of the shareholders, of the employes, and of the ship-pers should all be guarded as against one another. To give any one of them undue and improper consideration is to do injustice to the others. Rates

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matter of fact have all the effect of a

of organized labor made a violent and sweeping attack upon the entire judi-

one another. To give any one of tham undue and improper consideration of minestand forests. There are many matters affecting with giving proper returns to all the employes of the raitened. from this failed is should like to draw worker to which is should like to draw worker to which is should like to draw much sashion as to eccessitate a cut and the proper mate to the haveat, and proper re-turns to the bareendoiders. But the methods as of the proper and hegina strate our form of the proper and legination to the proper mate to should like as mane instance, be reduced in more over, under our form as the for the proper and legination as to accessitate a cut and ministration as to accessitate a cut provision the proper res-tating the state of the proper res-tating the state of the proper provision that the state provision the proper provision that the state of the proper engaged in interstate business should be put under the privation of the proper your mean the state of a construed in a construction which i the state of the state of the state of the state of the proper state and more entailes, should like as property right, and in a second that our people, through their repre-sentatives, should acting the state and for the read-tate conting within the failure of the failure of the state and for the read-tate conting within the failure of the state and for the read-tate conting within the failure of the state and for the read-tate conting within the failure of the state and for the read-tate conting within the failure of the state and for the read-tate conting within the failure of the state and for the read-tate conting within the failure of the state and for the read-tate conting within the failure of the state and for the read-tate of the proper is the failure of the state and for the read-tate conting within the failure of the state and for the read-tate conting within the failure of the state and for the read-tate conting within the failure of the state and for the read-tate conting within the

permanent injunction in causing dis-nater to the wageworkers' side in such a dispute. Organized labor is chafing under the unjust restraint the present. Let them exercise this the present. Let them exercise the had stayed in the Atlantic waters. The American people have cause for profound gratification, both in view of the excellent condition of the ficet this plan of procedure. Its discontent has been unwisely expressed, and of-ten improperly expressed, and of-is a sound basis for it, and the orderly and law abiding people of a commu-nity would be the sound basis for it, and the orderly and law abiding people of a commu-nity would be the sound basis for it, and the orderly and law abiding people of a commuprotect all persons in their rights, and yet break down the barriers of efficiency in the enlisted men is as high as is now the case in our own. privilege, which is the foe of right. The President devotes a long chap-I believe that the same statement can be made as to our officers, taken as a

whole should exercise

inspiring them;

courts as a

ter to the subject of forests, declaring that if there is one daty which more than another we owe to our children and our children's children, it is to save the forests of this country, for whole; but there must be a reserva-tion made in regard to those in the highest ranks—as to which I have already spoken—and in regard to those who have just entered the serthey constitute the first and most im vice; because we do not now get full benefit from our excellent naval portant element in the conservation of our natural resources. school at Annapolis. It is absurd not to graduate the midshipmen as en-

The Message then turns to inland waterways and maintains that action signs; to keep them for two years in such an anomalous position as at present the law requires is detriiental to them and to the service. In the academy itself, every first class-man should be required in turn to

standing at graduation. The Board of Visitors should be appointed in The Message announces that the January, and each member should be required to give at least six days' natured alcohol is making fair service, only from one to three days' to be performed during June week, which is the least desirable time for the board to be at Annapolis so far as benefiting the navy by their observ tions is concerned. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House.

The Field of Labor.

The building trades unions of Sydney, Australia, are taking steps to federate.

The Prayer That Pervails, Much so-called supplication of Ged has such a metallic sound that it is evident the lips are but an articular-ing prayer machine. The whole being should be under tribute in the wora total membership of 65,310.

A men's league for women suffdays of their imprisonment, and to the lowest scale of ordinary diet twice a week afterward. The prisons are said to be emptying fast.

ductive of results.

The Mayor of Knozville, Tenn., re-cently appointed three representatives of organized labor to assist in dratt-ing the new city charter.

San Francisco Bakers and Confectioners' Union has an organizer at work unionizing the men working in French and Italian bakeries.

The most recent acquisition of membership of the A. F. of L. is from Jamnics and the neighboring colonies of Trinidad, Barbadoes and British Guiana.

The Argument of Our Longing. This heart-hunger for God, which is the deepest reading of human history, is a tacit argument for that which will supply it. We expect cor-respondence between an instinct and that which will satisfy it, between a faculty and its object, between a need and its fulfillment. and its fulfillment. We were made for God. It is written in every as-piration, and breathed in every prayer; we were born for the love of God. No work, no engrossment, or cul-ture of natural powers, will satisfy a man who has once awakened to his heart-need. Only a faith like that expressed in the great words of St. Augustine can satisfy. Augustine can satisfy: "Thou hast made us for Thyself, and our heart is restless till it finds rest in Thee." -Hugh Black.

Irresolution

In matters of great concern, and which must be done, there is no surer argument of a weak mind that irres-olution; to be undetermined where man should be required in turn to serve as petty officer and officer; his ability to discharge his duties as such should be a prerequisite to his going into the line, and his success in com-manding abouid largely determine his standing at graduation. The Board of Visitors should be appointed in stroyed .- Tillotson.

Supreme Art of Living.

To grow old, patiently, brave'r even joyfully-that is the suprence art of living. And if you and I are to ever learn how we must begin now when life is strong and full of vigor. Impatience and fretfulness now cau hardly culminate later in screnity and content_

Prominent People,

Rabbi Wise, in his sermon in New York City, denounced the Emmauel movement.

President Castro arrived at Basse Terre, Guadeloupe; he said that the object of his trip to France was to settle diplomatic questions.

Dr. John H. Wright, professor of Greek at Harvard University, and Professor George A. Bartlett, for many years connected with the Ger-man department at Harvard, died at Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Howard H. Russell, superin-tendent of the New York State Anti-Saloon League, declared he had dis-covered a plot to steal the league's

Admiral Bowles, at the meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers in New York, said last year was the best in the history of American shipbuilding.

loseph C. S. Blackburn, Governor of the Canal Zone, accompanied by his wife, left Panama for New York.

Timothy L. Woodruft withdrew rom the New York Senatorship race, eaving the field to Secretary Root

\$500,000 For Hebrew Charities Almost the entire \$500,000 estate of Theophilus Marc, who died at East Orange, N. J., September 20 last, is left to the United Hebrew Charities, of New York. The will shows only a few small bequests to relatives and friends.

Former Ohio Mayor a Suicide. Former Mayor Adolphus Sebbohm, of Pomeroy, Ohio, committed suicide at a hotel at Galippolis, Ohio, by shooting.

Chicago Dead Robbed.

Charges that floral pieces, mons Chicago cemeteries are carried away and sold or used again have been made, and an ordinance is being drafted by Assistant Corporation Counsel Howard Hayes intended to atop the practice.

Constitution For China in 9 Years. An imperial Chinese edict pledges the throne to continue the policy in-augurated by the late Emperor Kuan Hau, including the provision for a constitution in nine years.

News Notes From Mexico. Mexico's mail matter in the first half of 1908 was 90,000,000 pieces, against 86,000,000 in the first half of 1907. Mexico buys American mining, electrical, pumping, power and agri-cultural machinery to the tune of

\$17,500,000 gold yearly. Mexico buys chiefly, in order as named, from the United States, Ger-many, Great Britain, France, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Hindustan.

In 1907 Mexico's silver production was worth \$35,515,600 gold. and her gold production was \$17,793,000, a total of \$53,308,000 for these two

Mexico exports chiefly, in order as named, fibre, copper, raw bides, cof-fee, lead, vanilla, istle leaf, cattle, beans, broomroot, rubber, raw tobac-co, woods and gum chiefe.

Chinese are attracted to Mexico by its liberal laws as to citizenship. Many of them marry Mexican women. Mexico likes American scientific in-struments, mechanics' and builders' tools and hardware and buys them to the value of \$2,700,000 a year.

\$10,000 Fine For Taking Rebates. Judge Knappen in the United States District Court, Grand Rapids, Mich., fined the Stearns Salt and Lumber Company, of Ludington, \$10,000 for accepting rebates from the Pore Marquette on shipments from Ludington to Toledo. the

Germany Adopts Submarine. The German Admiralty has deter-mined to go into the submarine branch of naval construction heavily rage has been formed in Holland, and the Lutheran Church in that country with a type that is the result of three years' experiments at Kiel. has given women a vote in all church

To End Indian Scrvice. Reorganization of the Indian serv-ice along lines which will prepare it for going out of business at no dis-tant day is the general aim of Com-missioner Leupp, according to his an-nual report just issued at Washing-ton, D. C.

Spent \$50,570 in Campaign. Richard C. Kerens, of St. Louis, former Republican National Commit-teeman from Missouri and a defeated candidate for the Republican Sana-torial nomination at the November primary, apent \$59,570 in the cam-paign just closed.

Miss Ruth H. Northrop, of Nor-wich, Conn., has won the scholarship offered by the Norwich Art Students' The report of the Amalgamated So-dety of Carpenters and Joiners shows Members of Dr. Parkhurst's con-gregation in New York City approved the doctor's objections to "Merry

ship of God. "The kingdom of heav-en suffereth violence and the violent take it by force. It is the fervani prayer of a righteous man that avail-eff much.-Philadelphia Methodist. The Luxemburg Government is treating incorrigible vagabonds to bread and water for the first four

Freedom from prudance is no ev.-dence of faith in Providence. Memphis (Tenn.) Bakers' Union has started a labe, campaign, which is hoped by the members will se pro-

Paris surgeons are using, in some cases, nails for the cure of simple fracture. For fracture of the shin bone or thigh bone a nall of nickel, aluminum or magnesium—preferably aluminum—is used, and is driven in to hold the two pieces of bone to-gether, much like two pieces of wood. It is balloved that the nailing of broken ends is the quickest way to repair a fracture. It does away with the old system under which a patient had to lie in bed for three weeks with his foot attacked to a fifty-pound weight. bone or thigh bons a nall of nickel.

Mme. Curie has been appointed chief professor of physics at the Uni-versity of Paris.

affairs. Miss Mary E. Cheek, of Toboso, Ohio, is the only regularly appointed woman rural mail carrier in the State. She has served in this enpacity for site searce for six years.

Association.

Jane Addams, Dr. Cornelia De Bey and Mrs. Emmons Blaine, whose terms on the Chicago school board expired, have not been reappointed.

Widow" hats in church.

Women in the Day's News

A Hankow newspaper states that two enterprising young Chinese girls have left that city on a pleasure trip to England and America. They will study domestic life.