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**THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.**

The trip of President Roosevelt to Porto Rico and Panama has revived the question of the propriety of a United States president leaving United States territory during his term of office. There is no precedent for so doing, and it may be argued that the present itinerary does not take the President outside the United States, since the canal zone is United States territory. It is evident, though, that this trip virtually breaks an old tradition. If a president can go as far as Panama and stop off at Porto Rico, there can be no rational objection to his calling at the Cuban capital, for instance, if it were thought desirable to do so, since Havana is much nearer home than San Juan. Viewed in the light of future possibilities, the President's trip south is a unique incident in American history. Why should it not be followed by similar visits, as occasion may arise, to Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, and even Guam? Travel is now no more dangerous outside the boundaries of the United States than within those boundaries, whatever it may have been a century ago.

Undoubtedly the President's journey will result in a great amount of good. The inhabitants of Porto Rico will feel honored by his presence and the mutual exchanges of expressions of cordiality will strengthen the ties of friendship between them and the United States. By a personal inspection of the situation at Panama, the President will be in a position to aid intelligently every effort for the promotion of the great project this country has undertaken to carry to completion. There are many problems to solve before that enterprise is assured of final success. When the President can base his conclusions, not only upon reports, but upon personal observations, there will be less hesitation and a consequent saving of time and money.

**JAPANESE BOYCOTT.**

A Japanese paper is advocating boycott of American ports by emigrants from the Flowery Kingdom. The paper points out that Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru offer splendid opportunities to the Mikado's subjects; that Mexico is not an unsatisfactory place for them to settle, and that almost any South American country, in fact, will give them a warmer reception than the northern continent. That would be a satisfactory way out of the difficulty with Japan owing to the San Francisco trouble. If the Japanese would simply pass by our ports and go elsewhere there would be no cause for complaint. But it would not ally the anti-American sentiment in Japan. And if a boycott is first commenced, it might not be confined to emigration. It might touch American trade, and become serious.

By treaty of 1894 Japan has secured for her subjects the right to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the territory of the United States, and full protection of persons and property. They have free access to the courts, and in all matters connected with the administration of justice, have all the rights and privileges enjoyed by native citizens. Japanese are guaranteed that they are all on a level with natives in all matters relating to rights of residence and travel and the disposal of property and are to enjoy liberty of conscience and worship. Such are their rights and privileges.

The agitation against the Japanese is based on the alleged ground that they take undue advantage of the privileges secured. They come here and manage to obtain an English education without cost to themselves, by joining "gospel societies." Having obtained what they want they return to Hindulism, or Shintoism. The Japanese government, it is charged, is assisting emigration to this country. It is said that some years ago there were twelve emigration companies in Japan, with an aggregate capital stock of 558,999 yen, all operating practically under government patronage. Japanese rarely, if ever, renounce their allegiance to the emperor. Like the Chinese, the Japanese come to the United States for the purpose of acquiring money and returning home as soon as possible. With the assurance that every emigrant leaving Japan will return, the emigration companies are enabled to execute their system of assistance. They work in co-operation with the steamship companies, the employers of labor in foreign countries, and with the emigrant himself. Commissions are paid to active agents throughout Japan, who hunt out would-be emigrants. The emigrant company charges the emigrant a certain figure, and he enters into a contract to pay the bill out of his wages. The company then procures a passport for him, gives surety to the government that he shall be returned to Japan in case of need, and advances enough money to pay his passage to the promised land. Contracts are made for the labor of these emigrants, and while it is difficult to prove that the contract labor laws of the United States are violated, the success of the system points convincingly, it is alleged, to such a condition of affairs.

Such are the charges upon which the anti-Japanese agitation is based. Whether well founded or not, it is unfortunate that the friendly relations that have existed between this country and the Flowery Kingdom should be put in jeopardy at this time. The Federal government has taken the matter seriously, and California can do no better than to place itself in harmony with the national government in the matter of the interpretation of the provisions of the treaty. It is possible that no infringement has been made on treaty rights. If so, there is no reason for excitement at Tokio.

**ALL KINDS OF AMUSEMENT.**

The gratification of the instinct for amusement is an important factor in human economics. Time spent in recreation balances itself in renewed energy for the struggle of life. It is to the mind what relaxation is to the physical body, and is essential to growth and strength. This statement, of course, applies only to that kind which tends to moral development. There are many kinds of amusement, and since the goal of all efforts should be the achievement of something that is desirable and good, the matter of choice is one of distinct responsibility.

That one of the most potent and popular factors of entertainment and education is the stage, is a trite saying. But the indifference with which the average public sorts its samples, is one of the anomalies of intelligence today. The theatrical agent brings all kinds in his case. Discrimination rests with the public, but that is rarely exercised, and the result is a rather unequal distribution of benefit.

Some kinds of amusement are both entertaining and inspiring. A drama with an underlying moral lesson stimulates spiritually, while pleasing the outward senses. A comedy with a rippling run of fun and laughter is a tonic to over-wrought nerves, and serves a distinctly moral use in its way. What music means, either in concert or opera form, every lover of music knows, and the various features of legitimate vaudeville type serve their purpose. A kaleidoscope of human talent brought from all kindreds, tongues and nations for entertainment, conveys a great lesson to the audience. There is something in the feats of the acrobat, tumbler, contortionist, bicycle centaurs, and other artists, which is distinctly inspiring, as an evidence of that latent dominion given to man—object lessons in the way of seemingly miraculous achievement made possible by determination, perseverance and pluck.

There is no lack of variety in entertainments, but the public does not always manifest refined taste in its choice. The rendition of a great moral motive play in this city recently demonstrated the value of scenic arrangements for the production of moral results. It was a great play, and it is not easy to account for the indifference with which it was received by a great many. Other productions of less merit will bring far greater material results. The indifference of the public as to its choice of amusements is one of the obstacles in the way of the elevation of the stage. This is a question that comes up again and again, but no amount of discussion will avail, until the public proves that it wants the stage "elevated," by its patronage of the productions that appeal to the intellectual and moral part of mankind.

**INCREASING DEATH RATE.**

In contradiction of the general impression that people now live longer on the average than their forefathers, John V. Shoemaker contends, in The Reader, that the death rate is increasing. He quotes figures to prove that this is the case for all ages from 60 years and upward. Ever since 1890 the increase has been marked, we are told. The figures show that, since the year mentioned there has been the following increase in the death rate for the entire country:

For people of ages from 60 to 64, 7 per cent.
For people of ages from 65 to 69, 6 1/2 per cent.
For people of ages from 70 to 74, 16 1/2 per cent.
For people of ages from 75 to 79, 7 per cent.
For people of ages from 80 to 84, 15 per cent.
For people of ages from 85 to 89, 12 per cent.
For people of ages from 90 to 94, 30 1/2 per cent.
For people of ages from 95 and up, 20 1/2 per cent.

If these figures tell the full truth and nothing but the truth, they prove that, notwithstanding the wonderful progress of medical science and the general understanding of the laws of hygiene, the death rate after the age of 60 is on the increase. But it is probable that more men and women reach that age now than formerly. That fact alone would account for more deaths. It will be admitted, though, that with less luxury and a more natural existence than modern life offers to the greater part of civilized humanity, the chances of long life in health and vigor would be more favorable. Our forefathers were not weakened by steam-heated rooms and the nervous strain of existence that renders many in our days unable to withstand the attacks of diseases.

Upton Sinclair is going on the road with "The Jungle." If not careful he may get swamped.

The Saturday Review calls Hearst "the American Catiline." A classical if not apt appellation.

In casting up the results of the election, Mr. Bryan finds no cause to be down cast.

"Keep to the right" is the law of the road. "Stick to the right" should be the law of life.

"No negro Elks," say the real Elks. If they may not be Elks is there any objection to them being black sheep?

An actor in Chicago has had his trunk looted. If he had been an actress he would have had his diamonds stolen.

So the rule-or-ruin party is organizing to secure control of the schools. Watch their plans and defeat them, citizens.

A Missouri circuit court commissioner has decided that there is no ice trust in Kansas City. The season is approaching when it doesn't make much difference whether or no there is

any ice trust. The question of the hour is the coal trust.

Coach Stage of the University of Chicago had seventy new plays for the game with Minnesota Saturday. But he did not succeed in staggering Minnesota.

The question is asked whether Clemenceau is ambitious to become a dictator. In a cabinet where there are eight newspapers men there would naturally be some dictators.

It is a little too soon to talk of the "passing of Hearst." It will scarcely be in order until he has taken part in another election. Then perhaps the "passing of Hearst" will be discussable.

The great mine owners of Butte and Anaconda have voluntarily raised the wages of miners, the price of copper is maintained at eighteen cents, such a course is the proper one and cannot fail to make the men more loyal to their employers and their interests. Such action always causes a better general feeling and does much to convince all parties that the true interests of employer and employee are very largely identical. The Butte mine owners have set a good example.

"I have no attack to make on the Mormon Church as a religious institution, but I am frank to say as a citizen that in so far as it justifies the suspicion that it uses its marvellously effective ecclesiastical machinery to attain political ends, a continuation of the strife and bitterness which characterized the last election must be expected," says a local minister. And if not a single Mormon had a vote the strife and bitterness would continue for those arrayed against the Mormon Church are filled with bitterness because of their dislike, if not hatred, of the Mormon religion pure and simple.

Speaking of the Cuban situation, Secretary Taft, in an interview in Chicago, said: "Things there are moving fairly well. It is hard to say, however, when the United States troops will be removed from the island. One thing is certain, and that is that such a step will not be taken until peace in that country is assured. The people must show us they can and will govern themselves and will refrain from internal strife. When that is done and we are satisfied, then it will be time to talk of removing the troops. It may be soon, and may be not." Ominous words those. Today the only thing that assures peace in Cuba is the presence of United States troops; were they withdrawn, bloody strife would break out everywhere, in all likelihood. In their first trial at self government the Cubans signally failed. The probation preliminary to a second one probably will be very long.

**THE UTE AND THE PRESIDENT.**

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The "campaign" against the Ute Indians has been brought to a close without bloodshed, but the honors seem to rest with the red men. They have, in fact, placed the military in a position closely bordering on the ridiculous, by capturing horses and making successful raids on supplies destined for Uncle Sam's men; but their most pronounced success, and one likely to have enduring results, has been in calling attention to their grievances to which the "great father" is now to listen, even if he shall prove unwilling or unable to redress them. Two of their chiefs are to proceed to Washington to state their case to the authorities, and the reasons which induced or compelled them to "jump" their reservation just as winter was approaching, and to run the risk of a battle to which there could have been only one end, will probably be disclosed; and it is more than likely that the tale of woe they will unfold will prove to have a basis in something besides their imaginations.

**BRAINS OF GREAT MEN.**

Kansas City Journal.

Brains of great men vary very much. It is found that men of encyclopedic mind have large and heavy brains. Gladstone had to wear a very big hat with an enormous bed of gray matter and numerous convolutions; on the other hand, men whose genius is concentrated upon one line of thought are of small brain and, consequently have small heads. Newton, Byron and Cromwell wore in this class.

**PERVERSITY OF THE FINGERS.**

New York Sun.

"I wish," said the perplexed business man, "that some one would explain the psychological principle whereby the best of typewriters invariably spell certain words wrong. I have now in my employ a young woman who would write 'miser' one hundred times a day if she had occasion to use the word that often. 'Twenty' she always writes 'twenty' and 'sixth' 'sixth.' These are but examples of a score of errors of which she is constantly guilty. All these words are in common use. The girl knows better than to spell them so, but her fingers unconsciously get the letters twisted. Every employee I have ever had made similar mistakes in other equally familiar words. Why do the fingers so persistently disobey the mind, in spite of determined effort to discipline them?"

**A TIP TO THE KIDS.**

Essex (Kan.), Tribune.

A word to you, sonny—you little twelve or thirteen-year-old boy who is smoking cigarettes on the sly. What do you want to be when you grow up—a stalwart, healthy, vigorous, broad-shouldered man, or a little, puny, measly, no 'count, weak-minded dude? If you want to be a man, strong like a man, with half on your face, brains in your head and muscle in your limbs, you just let those cigarettes alone. If you want to be a thing, gilded by your folks, despised by the girls, and held in contempt by the fellows, keep right on smoking and end your days in the insane asylum.

**JUST FOR FUN.**

His Objection.

"Well, Tommy," said the visitor, "I suppose you like going to school?"

"Oh, yes," answered Tommy. "I like goin' all right, and I like comin' home, but it's stayin' there between times that makes me tired."—Chicago News.

Immaterial.

"What color of hair do you prefer, Mr. Baldwin, black or blond?"

"I would not care what color it was if I only had some."—L'Indiscret.

Quick Repartee.

Miss Elma—You are certainly polite, Baron. You pass me and never look at me.

Baron—Ah, Mademoiselle, if I had

looked at you I never could have passed by.

**Mae Be, However.**

The country in general has a fairly good opinion about Nebraska, but it is shocked to learn that a girl whose first name is "Mae" is running for the office of county attorney in one of the Nebraska counties.—Baltimore American.

**Probably Voicing a Protest.**

Girls in a factory in New Jersey have struck because they were not permitted to sing. Maybe they were making some melodious reflection on father.—St. Louis Republic.

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Superb scenic investiture, novelties, stinging, dancing, eye-bewildering electrical effects by company. Extravagantly costumed.  
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Every evening (except Sunday) 7:30, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 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