

4

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted).
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
(In Advance):
One Year \$3.00
Six Months 2.25
Three Months 1.50
One Month75
Saturday Edition, per year 2.00
Semi-Weekly, per year 2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address all business communications and all remittances to:
THE DESERET NEWS
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 5, 1908.

LABOR DAY.

Monday is Labor Day. That holiday is, as a rule, observed quite generally in this country, and this year will be no exception. On the contrary, the indications are that laborers will rally to their standards with greater enthusiasm than ever, and that people in all stations of life will take part in the excursions and various gatherings of the day.

The presence in this City of Mr. Debs, the Socialist candidate for the presidency, will add interest to the exercises here. Many will be pleased to hear Mr. Debs, even if they are not prepared to follow him to the extremes of his conclusions.

The thought of dedicating, annually, one day to the cause of labor is a happy one. The observance of the day should be a reminder, "lest we forget," of the importance of labor as a factor in the life and development of nations. The addresses delivered that day to and by laborers should serve to make the cause of labor better understood, and bridge the chasms that must co-operate for the benefit of all.

On that day especially, it seems to us, the representatives of labor should be heard. Their case should be considered with the view of righting wrongs, and lightening intolerable burdens. Labor day should be a day of peace and good will.

That some special effort is called for, by the best citizens and statesmen of our age, in the interest of peace and good will, is clear to all who take through the manifestations of discontent that are in evidence on every hand. The little clouds that appear here and there may become denser and blacker and cause a storm.

Jack London, in his recent literary production, *The Iron Heel*, represents labor as arraigning capital in the following terms:

"Five men can produce bread for a thousand. One man can produce cotton cloth for two hundred and fifty people, woolsens for three hundred, and hats and shoes for a thousand. One would conclude from this that under a capable management of society modern civilization man would be a great deal better off than the cave man. But is he? Let us see. In the United States today there are fifteen million people living in poverty; and by poverty I mean that condition in life in which through lack of food and adequate shelter, the mere standard of working efficiency cannot be maintained. In the United States today, in spite of the fact that the country is producing more than enough to feed and clothe the population, there are three million child-laborers. If modern man's producing power is a thousand times greater than that of the cave man, why then, in the United States today are there three million people who are not properly sheltered and properly fed. Why then, in the United States today, are there three million child-laborers? It is a true indictment. The capitalist class has mismanaged."

He then states that the laboring class—the revolutionists as he terms it—is determined to "take your governments, your palaces, and all your purpled ease away from you." This will be done by means of the ballot, but in case this fails, "we shall answer you; and in roar of shell and shrapnel and in whine of machine-guns shall our answer be couched."

Something is wrong when one class of citizens entertains towards another the sentiments here indicated. The wrongs should be righted by some other means than revolution. It will, unless blindness becomes prevalent.

The questions generally considered as constituting the labor problem are by no means new. Plato, in his Republic, suggested a solution which Aristotle held to be utterly impractical, though he too believed that private property ought to be regulated by law in the interest of the public. Asceticism was another suggestion of a solution of those problems, for when all are poor, they are equal. Christianity came to consider both poverty and riches from the standpoint of the moral dangers of each. Our Lord emphasizes the duty of faithfulness where private possessions are concerned and Paul declares work and remunerative work fundamental for every Christian (Eph. iv: 28; II Thess. iii: 10).

The efforts of the Laborites in the fifteenth century are remarkable. These Bohemian reformers declared:

"In these days there shall be no king, ruler, or subject on the earth, and all imposts and taxes shall cease; no one shall force another to do anything, for all shall be equal brethren and sisters. As in the town of Tabor there is no mine or time, but all is held in common, so shall everything be common to all, and no one own anything for himself, and whoever does so commits a deadly sin."

But the various radical solutions offered in all ages have proved inadequate. The problem is still with us. And when every effort human wisdom can suggest has been made, it will, without doubt, be found that in the gospel of the Redeemer alone is the true solution to be found. The gospel regenerates the heart. And when the heart is right, life in all its phases and relations will be without disorder.

UTAH WHEAT.

Messrs. Stewart & Greaves of the Utah Experiment Station have just published their report of their investigations to date regarding the chemical and milling characteristics of some of the varieties of wheat grown in this State.

This work, undertaken to ascertain what kinds of wheat are best adapted to our climate and soil, represents the

analysis of ninety-one samples grown on the several experimental farms. It includes all the more common varieties of wheat at present raised here, besides a number of other promising varieties recently introduced.

The importance of the wheat-growing and milling industries of Utah should make the results of such investigations invaluable to our millers and agriculturists.

As to yield per acre, the authors quote from a previous bulletin of the Utah station to the effect that "Turkey wheat leads all other varieties listed for any one year on the different farms." This kind has a yield of 33.9 bushels per acre, and shows the highest average on three out of the five farms on which it was grown. Three other varieties, however—Lothouse, Gold Coin and Kofod—were found to be close rivals of Turkey wheat. On account of their drought resisting qualities, they are popular with the dry farmers.

In the opinion of these authorities, "Turkey wheat is destined to become the most popular dry farm wheat of any yet tested, as it becomes better known among the farmers of the state. The two spring varieties of Durum wheat, Black Don 8232 and Pellissier 7785, which are being grown as fall wheats, show great promise of developing into excellent fall varieties. Their drought resistant qualities are superior to most of the others tried."

Wiley of Canada gives the average weight of 100 kernels of wheat as 3.895 grams; Merrill gives the Maine average at 3.235. The lowest is 2.236, for Odessa; the highest, 4.459, for Wellman's Five. Durum wheats appear to be the heaviest. In Utah the average of two determinations of Mahmoudi 7792 from the Tooele county farm is 3.482 grams per 100 kernels while a like average from the San Juan County farm gives 4.212 grams per 100 kernels—a difference of .662 grams in favor of that product in San Juan County.

The protein content of the common bread varieties is found to be nearly equal to that of the Durum; but the latter is heavier. The bran and shorts from the common bread varieties is said to be as nutritious as that produced from the hard wheats; and they could probably be used in the production of macaroni flour.

Low molastur content; high values of protein, which is highest on arid land farms; high gluten content—these are the general characteristics of the Utah product. The protein content of Gold Coin wheat was found to be low, but increases under dry farming; and the protein content was found to be greater in spring wheats.

"No single variety," says the authors, "now possesses, combined, the desired characteristics of yield, protein content flour yield, weight per bushel, and the most desirable milling qualities."

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

It is especially cheering to the business public to read a dispatch like that quoted below, which was sent out from St. Louis Sunday last. It is equally cheering to know that the conditions described in St. Louis are largely those throughout the intermountain region. In Salt Lake there is a distinct improvement in business, and the crop outlook is such that our merchants feel that the last half of the year, if it does not equal the wonderful record of 1907, will exceed that of 1906, which cannot be anything but satisfactory.

When we remember the scenes which were being enacted throughout the United States last fall and compare them with the present conditions, no one can help marveling at the wonderful recuperative powers of the American people and American business institutions.

The St. Louis dispatch is as follows:

"With absolutely no cloud visible on the commercial horizon and trade now as brisk as it was at this time a year ago, St. Louis merchants and manufacturers, who supply the greater part of the goods and commodities to the region, are confident that the volume of business between June 1 and December 31 will attain at least the same magnitude as that of the corresponding period of 1907, and probably will make a new high record for the concluding six months. The general expectations are that there will be only a slight difference between the whole of 1908 and 1907, and that this year will exhibit marked gains in all domains of commerce over 1906."

The commerce of the third quarter of this year—July, August and September—will appraise up to that of the same period of 1907, and the trade of October, November and December will be larger than for the final quarter of any year.

The situation during eight months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1907, may be illustrated best by stating the percentages for each month. Trade was about 50 per cent. of normal in January, February and March, about 40 per cent. in April, about 60 per cent. in May, about 75 per cent. in June, about 85 per cent. in July and 100 per cent. or normal, in August.

SCHAFF-HERZOG ENCYCLOPEDIA.

The publication by the Funk and Wagnalls company, New York, of a new edition of the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge is an important event in the world of theology. The work will be complete in twelve volumes, the first of which has now made its appearance.

This encyclopedia first appeared in Germany, and was edited by a famous church historian of that country. The German work was adapted to the American public and the publishers named it the Schaff-Herzog encyclopedia, after the American and German editors. The "New" encyclopedia is a reconstruction of the great work familiar to theological students in both hemispheres. It is in some instances condensed, and brought up to date, and some notable additions are made, while it follows the general plan of the old work.

This encyclopedia endeavors to present the principal themes of theology from an entirely impartial point of view. It gives the leading data in the history of religious denominations, as well as important biographies. It is, in one word, an inexhaustible fountain of theological knowledge—a work which every student of ecclesiastical history, and doctrine, will find of inestimable service.

To give some idea of the plan and scope of this important work, a few ex-

tracts may be useful. Speaking of the position of Adam, our progenitor, to the human race, the encyclopedia says:

"Materialism sees in man a mere product of nature. It is difficult to see how it makes place for self-consciousness. The unity of the race is also given up; and so logically Darwinism leads to a belief in the material origin. Theology, on the other hand, holds fast to the personality of man, but has, from the beginning of the science, wavered in regard to the position occupied by Adam toward the race. The oldest Greek fathers are silent upon this point. Irenaeus is the first to touch it; and he maintains that the first sin was the sin of the race, since Adam was its head (III, xlii, 3; V, xli, 3; cf. R. Seeberg, *Dogmengeschichte* I, Leipzig, 1893, p. 82). Origen, on the other hand, holds that man sinned because he had abused his liberty when in a pre-existent state. In Adam seminally were the bodies of all his descendants. (Contra Celsum, IV:—). Gregory Nazianzen, Cyprian of Nyssa, and Chrysostom declare in favor of the fall of Adam. Cyprian, Hilary, Ambrose, and Augustine, represent the Biblical standpoint. Pelagius saw in Adam only a bad example, which his descendants followed. Semi-Pelagianism similarly regarded the fall as merely as opening the flood gates to iniquity; but upon this point Augustinism since it was formulated has combated the church—in Adam the race sinned."

A very instructive article is found on the Apostolic Council at Jerusalem in the year 51 or 52 of our era. This article states the occasion for the Council, and the resolutions adopted, and explains what at first sight seems to be a contradiction between the accounts in the Acts and the Letter to the Galatians.

Under the title of Baptism, that subject is very fully discussed, and the arguments on both sides are given. On the origin of infant baptism, the author says that "no time can be assigned for the beginning of the practice," and his deduction is that it must be of apostolic origin, but he points out that Tertullian opposed it, while Cyprian, in the third century, defended it. He adds: "It must be admitted that adult baptism was the rule and infant baptism the exception in the apostolic age, and not until the fifth century, when the church was widely established in the Roman empire, was infant baptism general."

In the article on Baptism for the Dead, the following interpretation of the well known verse, I Cor. xv, 29, is offered: "It probably consisted in the vicarious baptism of a living Christian for a Catechumen who had died unbaptized, the latter being thereby absolved as baptized and received into bliss." Other interpretations are also given.

This gives an idea of the nature of this important work. In some instances, we fancy, the tendency toward the most advanced "higher criticism" is more pronounced than warranted by the true results attained along that line of research. This is very marked in the article on Abraham, for instance, and many others. But it is nevertheless a whole library of religious knowledge and invaluable as a work of reference.

FRENCH MARRIAGE LAWS.

The French have found that the complexity of their marriage laws is one of the causes of the decline in the birthrate, for which France has become noted.

The French laws seem to have been framed for the express purpose of creating obstacles to the entrance into the marriage relation. According to the accounts, until a year ago, the law demanded that the consent of the parents be obtained in writing; there were also birth certificates and certificates of residence, and, in the case of the man, evidence that he had completed his military service to be presented before the ceremony could be performed.

If the parents were dead, papers had to be procured to prove their death and the death of the grandparents. The total number of documents required was fifteen. In country parishes in France such documents are fairly easy to procure, as the French peasantry remain rooted to the soil from generation to generation. But in towns it is difficult. The papers had to be sent for from distant parts; there was delay and there was expense. In the case of foreigners there was the added formality of translation, sometimes representing an expenditure of 100 francs or more.

A year ago the marriage law was amended. It was not very much of an amendment, but it was a beginning of reform. Abbe Lemire, brought in a bill that was passed and now, when the person who wants to marry is over thirty the consent of the parents is no longer needed. Slight as was this concession to the modern spirit, it is claimed that it has worked wonders. The marriages for the year ended June 30, it is said, are more numerous than since the two years following the war (a case of retarded marriages), which hitherto constituted a record, and more numerous, proportionate to population, than in 1813, when the younger men of France rushed to matrimony to escape conscription.

PRACTICAL DOCTRINES.

One of the important principles of the Church is to acknowledge the hand of the Lord in all things. An effort to segregate the humble, routine matters as being of the "earth, earthly" from the supposedly greater things is illogical. The Latter-day Saints see the hand of Providence in the humble activities of life as well as in those that are more conspicuous. The remark of a mining broker at the dedication of the Knight Smelter: "Who but a Mormon would ever think of dedicating a smelter?" is illustrative of the "Mormon" attitude on the affairs of life.

Another illustration is furnished in the biography of President John Taylor, in the account of a debate between him and M. Krolkoski, editor of a Paris magazine advocating the socialistic ideas of M. Fourier, whose American Icarian society is put down as one of the conspicuous failures of practical socialism.

Success has followed Church colonization efforts of a remarkable degree, whether judged by the results attained in Utah after the exodus across the continent or the present Big Horn settlements that are just harvesting their first fruits of labor.

President Taylor, when asked by M. Krolkoski what it was in the Church that brought its wonderful adhesiveness, replied that it was simply "baptism for the remission of sins."

"And this," was the astonished rejoinder, "is all I propose to ameliorate the condition of mankind?"

"This is all I propose about the matter," was the answer of him to whom the working of the spirit of love and fellowship within the Church was well comprehended.

"Then I am afraid you accomplish but little," came the conclusion of one to whom the words of President Taylor failed to convey all their vast significance.

And the reply, setting forth just what the Church had accomplished entirely in an economic and worldly field, deserves to stand as one of the conspicuous statements of the efficacy of Church doctrine when worked out into life's practical results. Addressed to a distinguished representative of a then failing colony, the statement of President Taylor was this:

"M. Krolkoski, you sent M. Cabot to Nauvoo some time ago. He was considered your leader—the most talented man you had. He went to Nauvoo shortly after we had deserted it. Houses and lands could be obtained at a merely nominal sum. Riches were within the grasp of a select company of us had left our houses and furniture in them. Almost everything calculated to promote the happiness of man was there."

"Never could a person go to a place under more happy circumstances. Besides the advantage of having everything made ready to his hand, M. Cabot had a select company of colonists. He and his money went to Nauvoo—what was the result? I read in all your reports—published in your own paper—here in Paris—continued cry for help. The cry was money—money! We want money to help us carry out our designs!"

"While your colony in Nauvoo with all the advantages of our deserted fields and homes—that they had only to move into—have been dragging out a miserable existence, the Latter-day Saints, though stripped of their all and banished from civilized society into the valleys of the Rocky Mountains to seek that protection among the savages—among the 'peau rouge'—your colony in Nauvoo, here in Paris—Christian civilization denied us—there our people have built houses, enclosed lands, cultivated gardens, built schools, built churches, organized a government, and are prospering in all the comforts of civilized life. Not only this, but they have sent thousands of dollars over to Europe to assist the suffering poor to go to America, where they might find an asylum."

The society I represent, M. Krolkoski, composed with a fear of God, the great Elohim; we offer the simple plan ordained of God; viz, repentance, baptism, and the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost. Your society, with your philosophy, independence of God, have been seeking a system of communism and government, which is, according to your own teachings, the only way to the Millennium reign. Now which is the better—our religion or your philosophy?"

The French socialist had no answer.

A year or two after this illuminating conversation the Icarian society closed its American accounts as a total failure. What the Church has accomplished in bringing true happiness and contentment into the lives of men may be seen by anyone who cares to look around him in western regions where the religious influence has made itself felt. And the achievement of today, only a slight promise of what the future still holds, rests exactly where President Taylor put it, on the simple purposes, which have conspicuously marked the Church through all its years of trials and progress.

The greatest trick Mulai in the world is in Morocco.

They seem to be holding the canned oratory in cold storage.

Just now Thaw's creditors seem much more numerous than his friends.

High school cooking should be of a higher grade than grade school cooking.

During a campaign men will enter into a heated controversy over cold facts.

Rawhide has been devastated by fire, but you can't keep a good Nevada town down.

To the political clubs being formed "Don't worry clubs" would be a very proper annex.

For a politician to make of apathy confidence is to turn sows' ears into silk purses.

Governor Hughes is the storm center in New York, but he himself is absolutely unperturbed.

The one bright spot in many a candidate's campaign is the official notification of his nomination.

No picture of the charm of rural life will make a boy stick to the farm like the mud in spring will.

When analyzed there isn't much comfort to be got out of the adage, "Wealth does not bring happiness."

It isn't every multi-millionaire that can trace his lineage through a long pipe line of ancestors to a noble house.

The Independence band wagon should run easily, Mr. Hisgen being able to furnish all the axle grease needed.

It will be surprising if there are not some "pipe dreams" indulged in at the forthcoming international optimism conference.

"We smoked 55,000,000 cigarettes last year. Now what does that prove?" asks the New York Mail. That you are a cigarette fiend.

"The Lusitania has clipped a few hours more off the crossing record," says an exchange. And yet the Lusitania is not clipper built.

Never did anyone believe so thoroughly in the wisdom of the motto, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," as do the aeronauts.

The Yellowstone Park highwayman having feathered his nest and being free from pursuit can hibernate in peace, plenty and perfect security.

Congratulations to Freddy Dubois

on the rejection by the secretary of state of Idaho of the Dubois ticket as the regular Democratic ticket.

"Houston wives put up more preserves, jellies, and pickles than any wives in the world," says the Houston Post. Others put down just as much as the Houston wives put up.

The Grand Army of the Republic never displayed better judgment than in its selection of Salt Lake City as the place for holding its next encampment. And its choice will be more than justified.

There never was a sillier, more absurd charge than that "Mormon" immigrants are liable to become public charges. No immigrants who come to the United States are more self-sustaining than they, none less open to the charge.

Elder John W. Alleman writes from Chicago and asks us to correct the impression possibly created by a previous communication concerning the publication of the Book of Mormon in the Northern States Mission. Brother Alleman says: "During the past year the mission has published, for itself and other missions, an edition of 100,000 Books of Mormon." The Northern States Mission alone is not the publisher of this edition.

JUST FOR FUN.

Nearly Lost.

Friend—Hello, Pat! I scarcely knew you with your whiskers off. Pat—The same old me, my boy; I didn't know myself when I looked into the glass, except by me voice.—Tit-Bits.

At a Disadvantage.

Reggy—You rude ruffian! I'll knock your brains out. Dennis—Shure, an' thot's pwhere yez hov an advantage over me.—Illustrated Bits.

A Question of Value.

George—Gertie has decided to marry young Multimilli. She thinks she can make something out of him. Ethel—About how much?—London Opinion.

Next in Line.

"Even Turkey has joined the march of progress." "Yes, and a few of us flat-dwellers are thinking of asking the janitor for a constitution."—Kansas City Journal.

A Single Failing.

"You say he has no bad habits?" "Only one." "What is that?" "Lusturing other people about theirs."—Chicago Record Herald.

A Lesson from the Bee.

Sunday school teacher. What lesson do we learn from the busy bee? Tommy Tuffnut. Not to get stung.—Philadelphia Record.

True Philosophy.

"We lost a good many fish today." "That's all right. They'll be here the next time we come."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Economical.

When it comes to laying something by for a rainy day, some folks think that an old derby hat is quite a plenty.—Indianapolis News.

A Primitive Hotel.

Rev. M. C. Dickinson of the Second Baptist church of Hoboken was discussing the war that he had made on the sheath skirt.

"The fact is," said Mr. Dickinson, smiling, "a good many women have lost sight of the purpose of the dress. They are missing dress as—as—"

"But listen."

"The water took his cigar from his mouth and laid his soiled hand on my friend's shoulder in a kindly fashion."

"Sorry boss," he said, "yet I'll wait a few minutes for the sugar which there ain't but three lumps in the house. An' then Redface Leary an' Stump Jerom is usin' jest at present. They got 'em marked and are shakin' dice with 'em. But I'll fetch 'em the minute the boys is through."—Exchange.

Cool.

"That offended government threatens to make a naval demonstration," said the South American official. "Send word immediately," answered the president of the republic, sharply, "that it must not do anything of the sort without first paying the license fee usually collected from traveling exhibitions."—Exchange.

Orrible Orator—Gentlemen! Whither are we drifting? What are we coming to? Little Man in the Audience—To that part of the program where the man on the platform is taken out and floated on the horse trough.—Chicago Daily News.

From The Battleground of Thought.

Thorough Pays Well. The prevention of plant diseases, such as grain smut, are other factors which exert an enormous influence upon the yields of the wheat crop on any soil. A large portion of the present spring wheat crop is sown on nearly blown fields that have only been "scratched" over once or twice with a harrow, preparatory to seeding. Spring wheat, more than any other grain crop, demands thoroughly pulverized compact, seed-bed, and only when sown on such a seed-bed will it give maximum yields. Half a bushel of wheat at average country prices will pay for the additional cost of production involved in thorough tillage preparatory to seeding, and the gain may be conservatively placed at from two to five bushels.—Conaury Magazine.

When Water Works. A watch maker who has Gets Into worked at the bench for The Watch. over a quarter of a century gives this advice: "To watch owners who need occasionally get water into their watches: Do not open your watch until you secure some sort of dish into which to place it, and also enough kerosene to cover it. Open your watch case, both front and back, covers, and carefully move it around in the kerosene until you have thoroughly filled it with oil. When the watch is in the kerosene, allow it to remain in the kerosene until you can have it cleaned. It will come out of the oil without any of the parts rusting, thus saving much expense, and the watch—From Popular Mechanics for September.

Theory of Osteopathy. Osteopathic methods of Osteopathy. diagnosis, diagnosis, and treatment are based on the postulate that disease is due mainly to displacement of structures variously caused. These displacements, though slight, may occasion pressure upon nerves or blood-vessels, and thus derange the action of the organs depending on the affected channels. To effect a cure the pressure must be removed by restoring the parts to their normal relations. This is done by specific manipulations of the body makes the construction of the absolute adjustment of its parts. That most delicate and intricate mechanism in perfect health, the osteopaths say, only so long as its working parts are in their natural positions and relations. Though the construction of the body makes it singularly resistant to shocks and strains, it is subject to external violence and internal influences which produce contusions, dislocations, sprains, and lesions. These in turn cause interference; first, with nerves, affecting impulse and perception, and second, with the vascular and lymphatic systems, affecting the nutrition of tissues. Thus far osteopathy is in accord with the other schools. Now if it is true that misplaced structure of the skeleton produces functional derangement of the organs, the physiological and anatomical faults change the physiological into the pathological—it is equally true, osteopaths maintain, that the correction of these faults of structure will relieve the disordered conditions thus produced. Their treatment is largely manipulative, with the specific object of restoring the normal relations of the structures. Dr. M. D. Williams, in the September Metropolitan Magazine.

Big Ships. A perfect fleet of Dreadnoughts. Big Ships. oughts, footloose because of their speed, would maintain the balance of power. Such ships would conquer without wounding a single shot. Secure in the protection of impregnable armor, one of them could descend on his adversary, and, with his heavy guns, hammer the little ships to the point of annihilation or surrender. Her perfect fire control would never permit a miss. Silently sweeping across the sea, her batteries would follow the enemy in the crosswires of their sights, her guns high above sea and spray, would seek the weak spot of the enemy and, by continuous pounding, force him to surrender. In the battle of Tsushima, Russian prestige was swept into the lockers of the past in one afternoon. The work of the Dreadnoughts is more humanely, however, to force peace. They have ended the battle and made the signal for the hospital ships. Verily the destinies of nations seem to lie in the hands of those who hold the twelve-inch guns, born in the sea, and destroyers. The Hague has not yet become the arbiter of peace. There is peace abroad because of the powers of the British Dreadnoughts. Brazil, increased her strength with three great ships, becomes the force in South America. Japan is rising in spite of her reputed poverty. In her shipyards little brown men rivet and hammer the hulls which are to be the bulwarks of the Rising Sun. In 1911 the flag of the Mikado will fly over seven Dreadnoughts and nine dreadnought cruisers. The United States will then possess the largest fleet of ships and the two Michigans—Dreadnought compromise. Great Britain will add eight improved Dreadnoughts to her navy, and four of the same type cruiser, each carrying twelve-inch guns, and maintaining a continuous sea speed of twenty-four knots, a feat performed by the Indomitable of the same class. In the building of a 10,000-ton ship, France, once the leader in naval construction, secure in the entente cordiale, has so far done nothing in the way of practical realization of the "all-big-gun" ship, private treaty, and navy, split by dissensions and Socialism, has fallen from second place to fifth.—Reuterdahl in Collier's Weekly.

New Theater. The New Theater will Both Novel Include in its com. And Antique. pany the best available talents, whether stars or not stars. But it will hold

that a good play is more important than any actor. In this way, it hopes to give freer scope both to the dramatist and to the art of acting. The playwright will be enabled to bring his close to the fullest possible development, irrespective of the personal ambition of any member of the cast, while every actor, however humble his station, will be allowed to develop his performance to its utmost artistic possibilities. The acts of impersonation will give way to the art of impersonation and interpretation. Under such a system, the actor, the first stellar magnitude will gain freedom in their art; for it is one of the worst limitations of the star system that it condemns its votaries to a lifetime of similar—in effect identical—theatrical ideal of the New Theater in any production is a well-balanced whole. In a word, its company is to be a stock company. To maintain the present generation, the stock company is a novelty. In the drama as a world art, it is one of the most venerable activities. The living model of the New Theater is the artistic companies of the Continent—which themselves are historically derived from the Comedie Francaise. But the house of Moliere has now become truer to its great traditions than in conserving Moliere's organization as a stock company. The company of which Shakespeare has been a member in the preceding century was almost identical in organization. As for the New Theater, Mr. Ames has expressed the hope that one-third of its repertory will always be classical—and he defines a classic as a play that after a hundred years is still alive and welcome to the public. In order to qualify under this definition a play requires to have sustained its vitality to a public of intelligent playgoers, therefore, it should bring the deepest satisfaction and the heartiest enjoyment. The other two-thirds of the repertory should consist of revivals of recent artistic successes. Continental, English, and American, and of new plays, preferably of the modern type, which should be in permanent vitality and universally of appeal, they make up for in modernity—the appeal to our actual lives and our personal feeling. The utility of the classics is to set high standards of the playgoing public, that of more modern plays to bring the influence of the drama intimately home to us. The claimant of the modern structural skeleton of this dramatic institution, the modern plays its flesh and blood. For his first season Mr. Ames hopes to produce fifteen plays, including a comedy, a tragedy, a farce, and the ages from which they come, but also in their genre. Strong, popular drama will be welcome, as well as the modern type, intelligent farce or remote, fantastic comedy, as well as the comedy of manners. Only—the classics will be kept alive on the stage, and it is hoped that in the high water mark of the drama into the minds and the hearts of the public. As the Comedie Francaise is the house of Moliere, so the New Theater is the house of Shakespeare.—John Corbin in Harper's Weekly.

Sublime. What a varied record of In Storm tragedy or of disaster, of Or In Calm. natural beauty or of rare beauty of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here a boat, here a small bark foundered in the hurricane, her crew going to a watery grave unknown and unknown; here a faded photograph of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here a boat, here a small bark foundered in the hurricane, her crew going to a watery grave unknown and unknown; here a faded photograph of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here a boat, here a small bark foundered in the hurricane, her crew going to a watery grave unknown and unknown; here a faded photograph of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here a boat, here a small bark foundered in the hurricane, her crew going to a watery grave unknown and unknown; here a faded photograph of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here a boat, here a small bark foundered in the hurricane, her crew going to a watery grave unknown and unknown; here a faded photograph of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here a boat, here a small bark foundered in the hurricane, her crew going to a watery grave unknown and unknown; here a faded photograph of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here a boat, here a small bark foundered in the hurricane, her crew going to a watery grave unknown and unknown; here a faded photograph of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here a boat, here a small bark foundered in the hurricane, her crew going to a watery grave unknown and unknown; here a faded photograph of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here a boat, here a small bark foundered in the hurricane, her crew going to a watery grave unknown and unknown; here a faded photograph of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here a boat, here a small bark foundered in the hurricane, her crew going to a watery grave unknown and unknown; here a faded photograph of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here a boat, here a small bark foundered in the hurricane, her crew going to a watery grave unknown and unknown; here a faded photograph of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here a boat, here a small bark foundered in the hurricane, her crew going to a watery grave unknown and unknown; here a faded photograph of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here a boat, here a small bark foundered in the hurricane, her crew going to a watery grave unknown and unknown; here a faded photograph of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here a boat, here a small bark foundered in the hurricane, her crew going to a watery grave unknown and unknown; here a faded photograph of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here a boat, here a small bark foundered in the hurricane, her crew going to a watery grave unknown and unknown; here a faded photograph of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here a boat, here a small bark foundered in the hurricane, her crew going to a watery grave unknown and unknown; here a faded photograph of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here a boat, here a small bark foundered in the hurricane, her crew going to a watery grave unknown and unknown; here a faded photograph of a lovely girl, inscribed with a love-message in faded script—but alas! she will probably never again clasp the hand of him who had climbed the rocky cliffs to the very foot of the deep, revealing openly some of the dread secrets of the great ocean. Here a quantity of spurs and other wreckage, here