DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY. - NOV. 7, 1908.

THANKSGIVING.

Governor John C. Cutler, in his Thanksgiving proclamation, refers to the material blessings we enjoy, and which should be appreciated more fully than they generally are. * As the Governor says, the farms, the mines, the mills, the factories and all the othagainst American c. i. f. terms, which er sources of our wealth have been buyers claim do not fully protect them most bounteous. In spite of temporary depression, capital and labor have had munificent returns. And it fully appears that an era of prosperity is in transportation from the United approaching, to make us forget the States to Europe, by which needless adversity which has tempered our prosperity in the year just closing .. In addition to these we enjoy spirit

ual blessings innumerable. The light of truth and revelation is shining over the land. There is freedom of worship for all, and the means by which knowledge is distributed are so numerous as to place the pearl of great price within the reach of all. Our country is blessed among the nations of the earth. How appropriate, then, that we should render thanks to the Giver of all good rifts both in the homes and in the places of worship!

The observance of Thanksgiving day is a good old custom that has comto us from the Pilgrims. But it has jority of the American electors at the become a day of feasting and carousing rather than one of religious significance. There is nothing to say against the desire of making it a day of joy and innocent amusement, but the original significance of the day should not be lost sight of. Each holiday has its educational value, when he was in this campaign, so that the that for which it is instituted is exdisappointment this time is immeasurplained and made the subject of meditation. Otherwise it becomes an empty ably greater. form, cold and useless,

TIME FOR UNITY.

We are pleased to notice that the Herald now recognizes that the time verhaps has come for an organized effort to stop the iniquitous defamation of the people here. The "News"-has for months suggested that some such effort would be effective because there is no reason for strife. People of all classes here are peaceful and conservative. They mingle in society, inbusiness, in churches, everywhere. Why should they suffer demagogues to retard the progress of the City for their own selfish purposes? We have reason to believe that prominent business men have for some time been discussing the necessity of coming together, and now, it seems to us, would be the time.

DESERET EVENING

career of Napoleon ended at Waterloo. Germany, Wheat flour exports from Wars exhaust nations, for the simple Hamburg in 1907, to all points, domesreason that the strongest, physically, ic as well as foreign, reached 429,are sacrificed, in the armed conflicts 970,200 pounds. This exceeds the showing for 1906, by 440,000 barrels, As and the weaker are left to perpetuate in the case of feeding stuffs the disthe race.

In other resepects, too, wars are a tribution to interior points is the largest single item, but the increase over detriment to nations. Where wars rage, 1906, is nearly all accounted for by the the industries suffer. Education is necessarily neglected. Moral laws are set growth of trade with Great Britain, aside, and the moral effects of frequent Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Ruswars are seen in contempt for property sian Baltic ports. Argentina is so far rights, the depreclation in the value of in the lead in shipments of feeding human lives and disregard of moral stuffs and offais into Germany, as standards. Thus, by wars civilization shown by the published Hamburg imports for 1907, that our special agent is retarded. at Hamburg, Mr. Davis, has made But for the immense expenses engen-

some inquiries into the reasons theredered by the world's wars and which are heavily resting upon the shoulders fore. The fact that the exporting in Argentina is in a few hands, and that of the laboring classes, the world the largest wheat exporting house would be in a much better condition than it is. Nations would have ample there is thought to be interested in the operation of the largest mills, tends to funds for the building of roads, canals and other lines of communication, for entralize the business and to offer exceptional opportunities for distributthe reclamation of desert lands, for old age pensions, and for schools and art tion at this end. The financial congalleries and other useful institutions. nections of Argentina's wheat export-The cost of living would be reduced ers are well known to be very strong. as indeed they must be to handle the with the war debt that amounts to billlong of dollars, out of the way, and large volume of exports going from that country. The shippers of mill that would mean more general prosfeeds there sell on seaboard bill of perity among wage earners. The world lading and guarantee full outturn and needs peace. sound delivery at destination. These

WHY NOT THE LAW?

The students at the University who have "hazed" a fellow student by assaulting him and cropping off his hair for obeying a rule of the Faculty will probably be dealt with solely by that honorable body. All that the Faculty can do in the matter is to reprimand or suspend or

expel a student. But in this matter does that penalty "fit the crime?" Expulsion or suspension defcats the very object that the State has in view in maintaining the University. If the offense merits only that penalty, it should receive none. For such a penalty operates only to deprive the student of his education; and probably entails additional labor on his teachers in instructing him when he returns to

his classes and has to be "coached" in order to catch up. To rob the student of his instruction is simply to rob the State and to deprive him of that which by hypothesis he needs most-the instruction that will make of him a good and useful citizen. If, for an assault on a fellow student, a student merits punishment the law should, in regular course, attend to the matter. If the offense does not call for the law, mere suspension only further curtails the offending student's lack of good ideas, and it does so at the expense of the State. A reprimand or, in extreme cases, actual expulsion seem

reasonable measures of correction to be applied by the Faculty, but it is hard to understand the philosophy of suspension. In case of hazing, why not institute

an inquiry by the proper court? The policy of shielding youthful hazers from the consequences of their criminal acts by substituting a resolution of the Faculty for a proceeding before the magistrate does not commend itself to thoughtful persons. Moreover, the time of University professors is too precious, from the standpoint of the vast majority of earnest students, to permit it to be wasted on a few recalcitrant law breakers.

Like Clay, Webster, Blaine, Conk-The firm hand is best for the violaling, and Calhoun, Mr. Bryan is a power in the political progress of the tors of law and order. Attempts to ninimize personal assau nay be pro

mon foe from capturing the County for sinister purposes boldly and shame lessly proclaimed to the world. Party politics was not even considered. We

have no doubt that if there had been any visible chance of Democratic victory in this County, Republican voters would as gladly have helped that party, as Democratic voters actually did assist the Republicans. It was all a question of self-defense. We have, furthermore, no doubt that as soon as the un-American demagogues of the so-called "American" party cease their agitation and permit politles here to assume a normal course, there will be no just cause of complaint by the adherents of any party, of Church interference in politics.

Out of a job-the throat specialists.

The "inner circle" is the worm in the bud.

"The "American" party should call a peace conference.

This idea of building a State capitol ceally is a capital idea.

A man who wishes to rule the roost should roost by himself.

And "Sunny Jim" will bask in the sunshine for four years. No one accuses Chairman Mack of having \$300,000 left over. Most fountain pens act more like gysers than anything else.

It is better for a man to pass his friends than to pass worthless checks. A Thanksgiving proclamation of

course covers all shades of political opinion.

matchless beauty carries no matches. The light of her countenance is enough.

Why not put the students in charge of the University and discharge the faculty?

Don't take the bull by the horns; take him by the ring in his nose. It is much safer.

There is consolation in the thought that the long haired man is not long for this world.

The sending of a squadron instead of the whole flect to China seems to have been a faux pas.

That which makes optimists and pes simists is about the same thing that makes bulls and bears

"On earth peace, good will toward men," is not a plank from the platform of the "American" party.

Ex-Banker Morse got fifteen years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.; in other words, he got his just deserts.

And now you can shake the hand of the Standard Oil magnates and there will be no smell of oil on your own nalm.

"A fool is born every minute," says the sociologist. That is more than can e said of noets who are also horn and not made.

NEWS SATURDAY NOVEMBER 7 1908

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

The Cost of It is worth while to con-A Common sider the cost of typhoid Discase. fever in order to get the importance of its preven-tion well fixed in mind. It is a recog-nized fact that the great majority of those persons who die from this cause are between the ages of 20 and 35. Basing one's estimate upon the value of human iff as given in insurance tion well fixed in mind. It is a recog-nized fact that the great majority of those persons who die from this cause are between the ages of 20 and 35. Basing one's estimate upon the value of human ife as given in insurance estimates, the average value of life-capital that is thus destroyed is about \$5,000. In the summer of 1907 there were studied in the Seventh and Ninth wards of Pittshurg 194 cases, with eswere studied in the Seventh and Ninto wards of Pittsburg 194 cases, with es-pecial reference to the actual cost in money expended. These cases occur-red in 146 families; from them there were it deather. red in 146 families; from them there weeks' work; care-takers (not profes-sional nurses, but members of the fam-ily) lost 182 weeks' work; there were 13 of the carse treated in hospitals; to ily) lost 182 weeks' work; there were 13 of the cases treated in hospitals; to-tal cost, in these three factors alone, of \$24,300. This being proportioned among tho 194 cases, amounts to \$125 per case, or \$2,200 per death. It is with-out question that the cost more nearly approximates \$2,500 per typhoid death on account of the inability of the pa-tient to resume work at his normal tient to resume work at his no rate. This makes a total cost death of \$7,500. There is, then, death of \$7,500. There is, then, with the sole question of the money cost in mind, a very deep problem for solution before this one cause of destruction of human life is eliminated.—H. E. Jordan in Municipal Engineering Magazine. The Tragic The best things are forthe

Beauties ever new, and of the Of the Year, blessings of this our fleeting pilgrimage none fleeting pilgrimage none arouses in us devouter happiness than the multiform colors of the autumn; the sober browns, the changing yel-lows, the nectic reds. Nature takes us on her knee and improves us with discourse. In no other season does he lead us so inevitably to look before and after; and there is a joy even in pining for what is not. There is happiness in being tormented by the infinite. There is reflected every-where the music of humanity, still and sad, but music always. The birds sing less often than they sang in spring. There is in autumn no anodyne like the summer heats. It is the scason when our knowledge of life and destiny is with us always; when our sense of tragedy is most awake. Tragedy is not the worst of life, for tragedy is filled with beauty and significance; and in autumn lie the tragic beauties of the year -- Collier's for Oct 24

The Struggle Nowadays a song, at its

The Struggle Nowadays a song, at its Of Singers birth, is buried, hopeless-To Be Heardly, beneath hundreds of its fellows, and it has no chance to be heard unless it can make more noise than they. Hence the song-publishing business of today has be-come a complicated, far-reaching, cost-ly affair requiring expensive offices that we accessibly hearded profession ly affair requiring expensive offices that are accessibly located, profession. al rooms, pianos, piano players, "pluggers," stock rooms, clerks, bookkeepers stenographers, and all the other num erous causes of money-flinging that make for modern, metropolitan busimess. Also, there is commonly little money in it for anyone-for half the money that is gained from a popular song has been spent to make it popu-lar; and the other half is spent trying to make popular a song that never get to popularity. Cut prices, necessitated of acute competition, further decrease the problematical profits, as well as do enormous sums paid to popular profes. sional singers for the singing of the song at vaudeville theaters, or in mus-ical comedies. I know of one woman who will not sing a song for less than \$500. Several others get salaries of from \$15 to \$50 a week for every song they sing. This will account to you for the very had songs you have heard sung sometimes by very good singers. Thus the publishers of the songs make, usually, little or nothing. And what about the writers? Their contracts commonly call for a cent per copy for the words, and a cent per copy for the music. That is, if a man writes mereby the music of a song, he is supposed to get 1 cent for every copy of that song sold: if a man writes only the words, he is supposed to get the same; while if a man writes here we while if a man writes both words and

them so infrequently, his acquaintance with everything concerning them was so imperfect and so tardy that, for him, they could scarcely be said to ex-ist. When the newspapers began to place beside his breakfast plate an epitome of their yesterday's history, it was as if a telescope were construct-ed a million-fold stronger than any year known through which astronomyet known, through which astronom-ers could contemplate and afterward report the good or ill fortune of intel-ligent beings on our sister planets. This immense extension in the area of This immense extension in the area of each man's attention and sympathy, has naturally and powerfully reacted on his character. The change is not in all respects for the better; the un-selfish interests which any one can take in the affairs of others is a fixed quantity, or, at least, is not capable of indefinite expansion, and when you it out thin. What we read among the "locals" of our daily paper is of far less moment to us than what he heard in the agora or the forum was to Pericles or to Cleèro. When one learns so much about so many people all the time the impression left by any one incident in the life of any one person is dwarfed and deadened. We feel everything outside of ourselves the

feel everything outside of ourserves the less because there is so much more that we feel a little. But for the loss there is more than compensation in the development of our sense of propor-tion, and therefore of justice. In a Hindoo fable a fox, caught in a flood, cries out: "This is the deluge which will destroy the world." Many ani-mals rush affrighted to the spot, but only to say one to the other: "We only to say one to the other: "We see no deluge, we see only a fox get-ting drowned." The newspapers make us realize that a deluge is not needed to drown any one of us; the world will roll on much as before when we no longer roll with it; the great ocean of human life will not be dried, it will hardly be ruffled, when the little wave

let of your or my separate conscious exsistence shall subside. Just as the telescope teaches us the insignificance telescope teaches us the histandates of our earth by showing us inconceiv-able myriads of other worlds in the vast scheme of creation, so the press mirrors the microscopic smallness of each individual by showing him how little of loss of gain to humanity the success or disaster of any one among the countless multitude of his brethren may mean.—Attorney-General Charles J. Bonaparte, in the Forum.

Capital in the socialistic state all Socialism, the incomes of the year Poverty, would be pooled. They

would make a composit sum out of which every one's stipend would have to be taken. There would be no special and personal profit for be no special and personal profit for any one. The gains that come from improved technique would not be dis-tinguishable from those that come from other sources. Every one would be a laborer, and every one would get his daily or weekly stipend; and if capital had to be increased—if the needs of an enlarging business had to be provided for at all—it could only be done by for at all-t could only be done by withholding some part of that stipend. It would be an unwelcome way of mak-ing accumulations. It would mean the conscious acceptance by the entire working class of a smaller income than might otherwise be had. If one has heroic confidence in the far-seeing quality and in the generous purpose of the working class, he may perhaps think that it will reconcile itself to this painful self-denial for the benefit of the future; but it is clear that there are large probabilities in the other di-rection. There is danger that capital would not be thus saved in sufficient quantity, and that, if it were not so, no power on earth could prevent the earning capacity of labor from suffering in consequence. From mere dearth of cap-ital the socialistic state, though it were nore progressive than we think, would be in danger of becoming poorer and poorer.—John Bates Clark, in the Octo-ber Atlantic.

half-way down the hall the plaster opened in a great shower about a foot in front of her, and she ran screaming back to me. It was the first time that day either child had shown any sign of fear, for the great point in all our war training was to be brave under all sciences. was to be brave under all circum-stances; to be a coward was worse than death.

"Try again," I said, and she prompthy left my side, and this time reach-ed the stairs undisturbed. She slid down the rail as Diana had done. down the fail as Diana had done and like her disappeared to safety. "Now if I am killed, what will be come of them?" I thought as I fol-lowed, taking the stairs in about died down in the potato cellar and stayed with them for a short while. Then I grew uneasy for fear the house would take fire from the shells. and the cellar instead of being a grave, so I came up to look around and keep watch. As I looked out to ward the garden and Ishmael's care around fully prepared ground, I saw a Confederate officer chasing a Yankee across my pea furrows ordering him to hall and indeed my entire yard and a shell exploded not far from th as it was more sheltered, and

appeared to be hotly contested ground. I looked out at another window and house, blowing off the back of a man's head. I went next into my bedroom, down a moment on the edge of the bed. The roar of the battle was less distinct here and I drew breath, as were, for a moment.—From "Between the Battle Lines," by Sally Royce Weir, in the October Metropolitan Magazine.

Nature's file block and pulley, or Patent "tackle," was a great me-chanical discovery, but nature made every man carry several of these around with him at the very beginning of creation. The

most important of these tackles most important of these tackles is found in the eye. Iy you turn your eye to look at the tip of your nose you use this block and pulley, which is just as perfect as any crected on a ship or hoist sail. The muscles which move the eyeball works through th block easily and smoothly, and with-out friction, for nature has supplied to all of her machinery automatic or mechanical oil Inventions. These never fail to work unloss we are sick, and then the danger of a hot box is too be considered. The invention of the safety valve for steam engines has saved thousands of lives and million of dollars of property. It is an in-vention that stands prominetnly to the front in this age of mechanical progress. But nature supplied us each with a safety valve, which, for effecwith a safety valve, which, for effec-tiveness, works better than any made by man. If we did not have this saf-ety valve we would not live twenty-four hours. This safety valve is the perspirative or sweat glands, and, to make sure that we would not run short of the sunnly she has furnished the of the supply, she has furnished the body with some 2,500,000 of them. If our temperature rose seven or eight degrees we would die within a few hours, and yet, we could not run, row, play tennis, ball or even walk safely any distance without increasing our temperature to the danger point if we had no safety valve provided so ingeniously by nature. The cup-and-ball socket and the air-tight valve were first used in the human body. If our hip joints and arms were not pro-vided with air-tight sockets we would get too tired to continue our work for any length of time in just-holding these limbs together by muscles. It is the pressure of the air which holds them in place and thus all physical effort is avoided. In the various air-tight joints and sockets found in the human body one may find nearly all the mechanical principles involved in the air brake or the use of compressed air for a thousand different things. Some one exclaims that nature did not discover ball bearings, a mechanical device which has revolutionized the vehicular world. But the principle is almost developed in the ball of the leg bone and the socket of the hip

Business men and especially those interested in real estate know that the loss to the City by means of the existing strife is enormous. The Retail Merchant, a short time ago, told of large sums of money that would have been invested here but for the false impressions created by certain newspapers. And only the other day a gentleman who lives in the County, not many miles from the City, was look-

ing at a piece of real estate on the West side, with a view of investing, as he is up in years and cannot take care of his farm to the best advantage. But he decided not to buy, and the reason he gave was this that as long as we have a city administration such as the present. there is no encouragement to buy city property. Such facts are speaking louder than words for

a concerted rational effort at solving once and for ever the anti-"Mormon' problem that has been forced upon the community by disgruntled politicians.

What is needed in this City is a capble business administration, abso lutely free to serve the best interests of the people, independent of party dictators. We need an honest administration that is independent also of grafters and that will see to it that public funds are not drawn on political purposes, directly or indirectly. There is no reason why this City should not have the very best administration in the world. And when the knockers have been knocked out, this can be accomplished. And then we can all unite in proclaiming to the the human heart; peace is the promise world the beauties and advantages of of the prophetic word from the bethis City and State-the Queen of the ginning of the world. The hope may, West.

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1876

WHEAT FOR GERMANY.

More than three-fourths of the wheat imported into Germany come from the United States and Argentine Most people will be surprised to know, however, that the South Amorican country sends almost as many bushels (10,325,000) into Germany as fors the United States-19,830,009 ed on their military exploits have flourbushels. The money paid for the American

theat exceeded that paid for the prey to stronger nations. The Persians Argentine product, as shown by the statistical report, by 6,210,960 marks, tended over Persia, Georgia, Armenia, count to \$1,490,000, although the quantity was only 505,000 bushels in excess. The Hamburg miller or importer paid on the average \$1.01 per bushel for American wheat as against 91 cents per bushel for Argentine. Russia furnished 2,712,000 bushels of Hamburg's imports. Roumania 1,740,000 bushels, and the United States Pacific coast \$27,000 bushels, while Australia sent 670,000 hushels. Shipments from other deteriorated physically. The "invinci. comparises were unimportant. Canad- ble armies" of Rome were cut to pieces in wheat, like all other Canadian products in German trade, cut but a small ligure in Hamburg imports, Canadia's total contribution in 1907 being but 15,- of Gustavus Adolphus, Torstenson, 500 bushels and none in 1906.

nation. His name is prominently identified with measures of reform. Should he see them enacted into laws, he might not have the satisfaction of voting directly the policies he advocates, but, like the great men named with him, he could probably do as much towards bringing them about as any other citizen. The New York Post, one of the most

able supporters of Mr. Taft and one of the most ardent and determined opponents of Mr. Bryan, recently remarked of the latter that it was quite wonderful how a man who might well hope to rival a Demosthenes should think to turn from such a career evidently open to him, to the turmoil and labor of the Presidential office. Friend and foe unite in a similar estimation of the man.

terms are attractive to buyers as

against unsoundness on arrival. How-

ever he supposes that when once there

is accomplished the necessary reform

delays are avoided, the preference now

given to Argentina by the guaranteed

arrival terms will be of comparatively

little importance. The possible time

from the United States to Hamburg is

so much less than from Argentina that

when more reliable schedules can by

guaranteed American exporters will

regain the preference naturally theirs.

MR. BRYAN.

If anything further were requisite to

prove Mr. Bryan's greatness of sour

and manliness of character, it is to

be found in his cheerful acquiescence

in the result of the verdict of the ma-

To be thrice defeated, as he has been,

and each time by a decisive majority,

would have soured any soul of less than

Herculean standard. In the two former

campaigns, moreover, Mr. Bryan was

far less confident of his election than

However-and herein lies the most

significant proof of the man's extra-

ordinary quality-he does not contem-

plate the odds against him, but re-

members only, and with sincerest

gratitude and thankfulness, the large

number, the millions, of his country-

men who stood with him. Here in the

face of such a defeat is disclosed a

moral heroism and a mental fiber that

finds a parallel nowhere outside of

political history.

recognized greatness in the annals of

Mr. Bryan's sublime faith in the

outcome of his policies is little short

of marvelous. His optimistic words

as printed in the dispatches leave no

doubt of his absolute devotion to the

issues which he represents.

FOR PEACE.

Attention is called to a peace meeting that will be held in the Assembly hall of the Packard library on Sunday evening. It should be an interesting gathering. Right Rev. F. S. Spalding, who attended the Seventeenth international peace congress in London last summer. as a delegate from Utah, will give a report of that congress. Governor John Cutler will preside, and Judge Wm. H. King and Mr. John P. Meakin will speak on suitable subjects. Peace is what the world needs; peace is the object of the hope and the yearning of as yet, be far from its realization, but the Millennium is drawing nearer, and

every earnest effort to bring about harnony and good will among the children of men deserves encouragement, One of the most impressive lessons of the history of war is the need of peace for the development of all that is best in man. Wars long continued destroy manhood and weaken nations physicaily. World powers that have dependished for a time and then, exhausted

from loss of blood as it were, fallen a overran the world until their rule ex-Punjab, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Egypt, Tripoli, and part of modern European Turkey. But their invading hordes were rolled back from the shores of Greece by a handful of Athenians. The Athenians themselves, invincible at Marathon, where they fought for self-preservation, were defeated at Syracuse after an interval of wars and conquests by which they, evidently, had by the ferocious Huns. The position won by Sweden through wars, and more particularly through the exploits

Banner, Wrangel and others, was com-This wheat is not all consumed in pletely lost at Pultowa. The brilliant

ductive of grave evils. Students who merely disobey faculty rules may be dealt with by the faculty. Young men who commit an assault, and especially an assault upon another simply because he has respected the rules of the school. should be dealt with by tribunals constituted for that purpose, and not by committees whose only power is to reprimand, suspend, or expel.

A breach of the peace may be a serious thing, and an assault of the nature reported from the University campus is a criminal act that may also give to the person assaulted an action in damages. Is it not time that faculties were candid and reasonable in dealing with students who engage in the despicable and brutal practice of hazing?

The Tribune on Wednesday charged that the officials of the Church "made determined raid on their followers compelling such as were Democrate to desert their party allegiance." And that is not all. It added: "The Church took a firm grip on politics this year, and got results. But it has now done its worst."

allegations in toto. We pointed out that the Church did not take any grip on politics at all; that neither the Church organization as a whole, nor any part of it, was used for the furtherance of partisan political principles. nent churchmen had taken a more paign this time than they usually do, owing to the bitter assaults upon the Church by the Tribune and its party orators, but we pointed out that they only did their duty as American citizens and defenders of the Church against an un-American attempt at the perpetration of persecution; no coercion was resorted to; nobody's standing in the Church was menaced; if any counsel was given, publicly or privately as to how to vote.

it was in the nature of counsel and not command; we pointed out, in briet, that the entire statement of the paper quoted was a gross misrepresentation. without even a shadow of foundation to rest on. And now our quarrelsome contemporary expresses surprise at our prompt denial of its allegations that the Church took a firm grip on politics and that Church authorities "compelled" Democrats to desert their party, and characterizes it as "amazing cffrontery."

We have stated but the simple truth. No undue influence was exercised by any Church leaders upon voters. Whatever prominent churchman in this County did, they did as American citizens. We are not aware that any of them directed his efforts in favor of one national party as against another. The only point was to prevent a com-

Mr. Taft had to be formally and officially notified of his nomination but he finds newspaper reports of his election quite sufficient.

"The Great Question" is having a great run in New York. But with it as with all plays the great question is, What are the boxoffice receipts?

The price of coal having been raised the danger of a coal famine has been averted. Should one threaten the price will be advanced again so as to protect the public.

British distrust of Germany is great er than Gallic distrust of her is. Which shows that while blood is thicker than water it is not always an available as set in international politics.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Leading features of McClure's Maga-zine for November are: "The Fight for a New Navy," an article showing that steps have been taken to correct the mistakes in the construction of our battleships which were pointed out in McClure's a year ago: "Fire-An Amer-lean Extravagance." by F. W. Fitz-patrick, who says that we burn down almost as fast as we build; "What Or-ganized Labor Wants," an interview with Samuel Gompers by George Kibbe Turner, and a history of "The Vander-bilt Fortune," by Burton J. Hendrick. The number also includes another in-stalment of "The Familiar Letters of Leading features of McClure's Magastalment of "The Familiar Letters of Augustus Saint-Gaudens," and an arti-cle by Edgar Beecher Bronson containcle by Edgar Beecher Bronson contain-ing a thrilling story of the old days in the west. There are six good short stories: "The Persistence of the Unin-spired," by John Fleming Wilson; "Caroline and Her Nolebook," by Claude C. Washburn; "Scotty," by Co. lin McKay; "That There Oliver," by Casper Day; "The Golden Fleece," by Albert Kinross, and "The Domino of Behring Beach," by Heien Green.-44-60 23rd St., New York. 23rd St., New York.

A striking feature of the November A striking feature of the November World's Work is a photograph taken at night of Mr. Orville Wright's aeroplane in flight. This photograph was taken after 7 o'clock on Sept. 9, just before Mr. Wright descended from a flight. It was dusk and the moon had risen. Mr. A. Radclyffe Dugmore was mak-ing pictures for the World's Work and not caring to carry home one unerposed ing pictures for the World's Work and not caring to carry home one unexposed plate, took a chance snapshot of one-hundredth of a second at the flying ma-chine. Three hours were required for developing the negative. The fastest plate and lens to be had were used, and made possible this remarkable photo-graph which renders even the delicate shadows of the moon. In addition, World's Work contains full-page por-traits of Dean Liberty H. Balley, Mr. Maurice Hewlett, Count Leo Toistoi, Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Brig.-Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, and the late Lieut Thos. E. Selfridge, who lost his life in the recent aeroplane accident at Fort Myer; and photographs showing the reception of the American fleet at Sydney, Australla, the lesson of the forest fires, and the growing importance of Japan in Pacific trade.-Doubleday, Page & Co., New York New York.

music, he is supposed to get 2 cents for each copy sold. Sometimes the song is bought for a lump sum ranging anywhere from \$5 upward. But that Fleeing From the Bullets. which I have set forth is the general arrangement made between writers and publishers.—Porter Emerson Browne in Hampton's Broadway Mag-

The Press When the editor of the Enlarging Eatanswill Gazette pro-The World nounced the press "a mighty engine," Mr. Pickwick "yielded his fullest assent to the proposition." Most of us have been taught to say ditto to Mr. Pickwick on the subject, but I doubt whether on the subject, but I doubt whether most of us have any clear idea how this "engine" works and what makes it "mighty." I may be, therefore, pardoned if I state here very briefly what the press does for the good or ill of any community in which it ex-ists—how the world was changed, in

which are made so smooth and are so well olled that they slide back and forth with practically no friction.-A. We must get down-stairs to the cellar which was the only place S .Atkinson, M. D., in Harper's Week-

in the house where would be safe. But unfortunately the house had only one stairway, and it faced the front, where the heavy firing was. It was a great risk, but it must be taken; there was no other way. Leaning down close to Diana so she could hear me, I said: We are going to be killed if we stay here; we must run to the cellar. You go first and I will come last." My thought was to send them first, so if they were wounded I would, perhaps, be left to care for them. She started

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