

Idleness of Rich Makes Poor Chafe

By Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes.

MUCH of the hardship of the working classes is consequent upon the fact that they are obliged not merely to support their own families, but to contribute whether they will or not, to the support of other families, which live in idleness and luxury upon the products of the working people's toil. It is the nearly universal recognition of this fact among the working people of our country, that leads more than all else to strikes and industrial disturbances, to ill-will, to class hatred and to that craving for larger justice which underlies the socialistic programme.

The working woman sees, or at least feels, that excessive toil on her part would be unnecessary if the burdens of production were more fairly distributed, and if waste prevailed less widely. Excessive hours of toil and consequent craving for relaxation and refreshment lead naturally to the seeking of gaiety or recreation after the day's work is done, and conditions under which alone safety and recreation can be had by the average working girl in our large cities are far from conducive to the highest standards of living.

Many troubles are caused to the less serious minded working girls through natural, though foolish, attempts to imitate the habits and dress of those who live and dress extravagantly. Money needed for the relief and aid of a sick neighbor or for food or clothing for a younger brother or sister is often squandered on imitation jewels or other finery, where no other motive exists than one of vanity and vain glory prompted by the extravagance and ostentation of the rich.

The working woman knows that there is no true charity except where there is true sympathy, and that true sympathy can exist only in proportion as there is true understanding of personal needs and feelings. Most self-respecting working women would rather go without asking for aid of any kind until they are half starved and half frozen than accept the doles of hard-hearted men in high places or by the doles of ostentation.

Even when charitable societies seek in as kind a manner as they know how to provide relief for those genuinely in need the methods which they sometimes pursue to ascertain the reality of the need are most harmful.

This prevailing distinction that is commonly made between "worthy" and "unworthy" applicants for relief is most mistaken and unfortunate. No man or woman is so degraded as to be unworthy of aid to a better and wiser life. The relief must be suited to the sufferer, but relief of the right kind need never be withheld.

How to Judge Railroad Securities

By Alexander D. Noyes.

In studying a railway report, the income account and the balance-sheet are the principal, and, to the average reader, the only guides. The income account—whether monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual—gives gross earnings, operating expenses, dividends (if any), and surplus. Sometimes a report of this nature, taken by itself, will tell the real story of the company's condition; more often it will not, because railways have their fat seasons and their lean seasons. A railway whose business is largely made up of carrying grain will show up best in October, November and December, when the harvesting is over and the wheat or corn or oats move freely to market. Such a road may show, in its report for the quarter ending September 30, that its dividend was not earned; yet many earn so great a surplus over dividends in the ensuing quarter that the preceding deficit will be far more than made good. So, also, many roads incur large expenses from heavy snowfall, in the dead of winter, as to eat up the great bulk of gross earnings; yet other seasons will compensate. As a rule, the best way to make such allowances is to compare the statement with the same period's results in the two preceding years. In the absence of abnormal incidents, such as a great blizzard, this comparison shows the tendency of the business. It does not necessarily show permanent tendencies; a short crop of wheat or corn, in a given year, leaves less grain for every road in the district to carry, and, furthermore, leaves less money in the hands of farm communities to use in buying manufactured goods which the railway expects to carry to them. Yet the next year may bring a "bumper" harvest.—The Atlantic.

Rich Men Like Savages

By G. K. Chesterton.

THE Englishman who travels to Scotland first class in order to have "a carriage to himself all the way" may be a very nice fellow, but no one can describe him as a civilized man. He is yielding to the savage shyness, the skulking isolation, of an Ojibway. The same man has always a terror lest strangers should speak to him—a thing which is the mark of undeveloped and illiterate tribesmen all over the world. Any one who compares a third-class carriage full of savages with a first-class carriage full of oligarchs will at once realize that the primary difference consists simply in the fact that the third-class carriage is more civilized than the first-class carriage; that is to say, it is more social, more of a community. If you emptied that third-class carriage into a field its occupants could make a picnic. If you carried that third-class carriage through the air to a desert island its occupants could make a nation. They are used to talking, fighting with each other, and all the other relations essential to healthy commonwealth. They know how to deal with those of their company who constitute a temporary problem. They know how to sustain and soothe the moderately drunk, how to rebuke the needlessly and artistically drunk. But when the bodies of six rich men sit side by side their souls do not sit side by side at all. Each of their souls is walking like a savage hunter in the silence of ancestral forests. For when all is said and done, the great practical object of being a rich man is to get out of the commonwealth altogether. It is to get to a position where the rules made for the common good scarcely touch a man at all.—Illustrated London News.

Equivocal Rights of Labor

By George W. Alger.

THERE is small comfort for the workers who have secured by strenuous efforts the passage of a law reducing the number of hours of their labor, by forbidding their employers to require more, to be told by the courts that the constitution "guarantees" them the right to work fourteen hours when they want to work eight, and that the statute which they had secured by so much effort is unconstitutional because it interferes with their "freedom of contract." The right the laborer sought by his statute was the right to leisure. The right the court so often guarantees him in its stead and by its destruction is the right to work unlimited hours under the stern laws of necessity. The right to work harder and longer than he desires, or than humanity should require, is called a property right, and the statute taking away that right is one, they declare, which takes away liberty or property "without due process of law." "Oh, wretched man that I am," says St. Paul, "who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" The laborer with his constitutional body of death groans also, and wonders if the time will ever come when the right to leisure—the right to reasonable freedom from toil—will become a "property right," and be recognized by the law, as it is by the workman himself, as an essential part of that hackneyed phrase, "life, liberty and property," which is not to be taken from him.—The Atlantic.

A Husband's Retort.

A man accompanied by his wife visited a merchant tailor to order a suit of clothes. The couple differed as to the material and the manner of making, and the wife lost her temper.

"Oh, well," she said, turning away, "please yourself; I suppose you are the one who will wear the clothes."

"Well," observed the husband meekly, "I didn't suppose you'd want to wear the coat and waistcoat."—From *Today's Magazine*.

Angled for Young Wolves.

A man from Crawford county has found a new way of catching wolves. He fishes with a hook and line for them.

Hans Schmidt, who lives near Millville, discovered a den of wolves in a hole among some rocks. In order to get at them he fastened a fish hook to a pole and lowered it into the hole. In this way he succeeded in fishing out seven pups about six weeks old.—*Memphis Correspondence St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

INDICTS RAILROADS

Attorney General Proposes to Compel Respect for the Law

MANY INFRACTIONS REPORTED

Attorney General Moody Directs That Suits Be Brought Against Large Number of Companies for Failure to Keep Equipment in Required Condition, Atlantic Coast Line Being Greatest Culprit With 52 Alleged Violations.

Washington, Special.—Attorney General Moody has directed that suits be brought against a large number of railroad companies to recover penalties for violation of the safety application law through failure to keep their equipment in proper condition. The largest number of violations attributed to any road is 52, against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

Among the roads made defendants, and the districts in which suits were brought, are the following:

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, southern district of Georgia.

Atlantic Coast Railroad, southern district of Florida.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, eastern district of North Carolina.

Norfolk & Western Railway Company, northern district of West Virginia.

St. John's River Terminal Company, southern district of Florida.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, southern district of Florida.

A statement issued by the Department of Justice says:

"Attorney General Moody is very much in earnest in the enforcement of these laws, which were enacted for the purpose of saving life and limb. In his letter to the various United States attorneys under date of Dec. 30, 1904, he said:

"The government is determined upon a strict enforcement of these statutes, which were enacted for the promotion of the safety of the traveling public in general, as well as for the protection of railway employees. Therefore, any ease of violation which is brought to your attention by the inter-state commerce commission or its inspectors, or by other parties, must be promptly and carefully investigated, and suit for the statutory penalty be instituted and earnestly pressed if in your judgment the facts justify that course."

"You are instructed accordingly; and you are expected to be vigilant and active in the matter."

\$1,325,000 For Jamestown.

Washington, Special.—The conference agreement on the Senate amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for government participation in the Jamestown Tercentennial provides for an appropriation of \$1,325,000. The conferees eliminated \$100,000 for the transportation of troops the showing being made that the army appropriation bill carries \$12,000,000 for this expense, the necessary amount of which can be utilized in sending troops to the exposition. The original amount of \$375,000 for government buildings was reduced by \$25,000.

Dragged to Death by a Cow.

Cumberland, Md., Special—McKean Sheets, aged ten years, son of William Sheets, was dragged to death by a cow near Garrett. The boy was driving several cows, and was leading one with a halter, tying the strap around his waist. The cow took fright and started on a run and the boy was dragged half a mile.

Groom Kills Bride at Wedding and Suicides.

Comfort, Tex., Special.—In the presence of the assembled wedding guests at the home of his intended bride, Joseph Reinhardt, the man who was to have been married to her, shot and instantly killed Miss Ernestine Kutzel and then shot himself, with probably fatal result. The cause of the tragedy is not known.

Captain of German Bark Hangs Himself in Cabin.

Pensacola, Fla., Special.—Captain Falk, of the German bark *Gesine*, which arrived in port from Hamburg committed suicide while the vessel was at sea by hanging himself in his cabin. The *Gesine* left Hamburg in March, but went ashore on a reef and it was necessary to unload her cargo in order to float the vessel. After that the captain became despondent and one morning was found hanging in his cabin.

Severely Injured by Lightning.

Burlington, Special.—During the storm Monday evening Prof. F. H. Curtiss, was right painfully injured by a stroke of lightning. Prof. Curtiss was at work at his desk in the graded school office when the stroke came. He was rendered unconscious for some time and suffered temporary paralysis of the tongue, besides painful wounds on head and right arm. He is not yet able to be out. During this storm considerable damage was done the telephone system at this place.

Two Girls Drowned.

Huntington, W. Va., Special—Miss Dora Weaver, 27 years old, and Miss Minnie Scott, 22 years old, were drowned in the Ohio river at Davis fishing camp, ten miles above here. They had gone there in company with friends to spend the day. While in a small rowboat alone, the waves from a passing steamer caused it to capsize.

SHORT ORDER NEWS

Epitome of Current Happenings of Interest Briefly Told.

If the Pennsylvania Democrats decide not to fuse with the Lincoln Republicans the Democrats are expected to nominate W. T. Creary, of Coolum, for Governor.

F. T. Lichtenstein, formerly of York, Pa., was killed by a falling wall in the burning of an insane asylum at Middletown, Conn.

The Equitable's administration ticket contains five new directors. George Gould is the last director to resign.

In his address to Cornell students at Ithaca, President Schurman declared that Americans were possessed by the craze for material things.

Capt. J. W. Block, foreman, and three convicts were killed in an attempt of the prisoners to escape from the State farm at Angola, La.

Interchangeable mileage books are to be issued for 16,000 miles of railroads in the Southeast.

It cost the government \$100,000 to extradite Green and Gaynor and bring them to trial. This statement is contained in a letter written by Attorney General Moody to Chairman Tawney, explaining the request for a deficiency appropriation.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and several warships have arrived at Trondhjem for the coronation of King Haakon.

A correspondent writing from Bialystok gives a graphic description of the horrors perpetrated there, but states that he could find no evidence that the general government instigated the horrors, though the troops and police comived at bloodshed.

The British departmental committee reported on the colonization scheme of Rider Haggard, opposed it as too large, and that of the Salvation Army as undesirable.

The drydock Dewey was sighted in the Straits of Malacca.

Pulajanes raided a town on the Island of Leyte, killing five policemen and capturing the others.

The Government has under consideration a plan to add 20 marines to the legation at Peking.

Clarence M. York, private secretary to Chief Justice Fuller, fell from a window of Garfield Hospital, Washington, and was killed.

The Sundry Civil Bill reported by the Senate committee appropriates \$1,450,000 for the Jamestown Exposition.

The Senate held a night session for consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The item providing an appropriation of \$25,000 to defray the President's travelling expenses led to an energetic protest from Senator McLaurin. The House passed a bill appropriating \$25,000 for this purpose.

The House will begin consideration of the Pure Food bill, and after 12 hours' debate the vote will be taken.

Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., conferred an honorary degree of LL. D. upon Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Baltimore.

Secretary Taft presented the diplomas at the graduation exercises at West Point Military Academy.

Senator Elkins made an address before the West Virginia Bankers' Convention at Elkins, W. Va.

By the capsizing of a launch four men were drowned in the Delaware river at Philadelphia.

Edward Kleist, his wife and daughter and others have sued the New York Central Railroad Company for a total of \$404,000 for injuries sustained in an accident.

Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of President Roosevelt, died at Sayville, L. I.

William L. White and Miss Kate Henson, of Bedford county, Virginia, were married in a grocery at Lynchburg.

The cotton seed oil men met at Columbia on Thursday and formed the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' association.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided to inquire into the coal business of all the railroads in the United States.

Two men were killed by being blown into the river out of the Pennsylvania tunnel at New York. Three men were killed by a cave-in on Staten Island.

The new battleship *Georgia* made a record for the United States Navy in her class, going 19.26 knots an hour.

Samuel Mather has given \$100,000 to Western Reserve University, Cleveland, to be known as the John Hay endowment fund.

James Sage, a cousin of Russell Sage, died in poverty in Ohio, and will be buried at the public's expense.

Surrounding a shrine of the Virgin with drawn stilettos, a score of Italian women defied the New York police to evict them from a condemned tenement.

Galveston, Texas, is cut off from the mainland as a result of the burning of the bridge running to the island on which the city stands.

Thomas A. Edison declares that new discoveries he has made in the use of cobalt will result in a reduction in the price of automobiles.

The jury in the case of four big meat-packing concerns charged with receiving concessions from the Burlington road brought in a verdict of guilty, and the case against the road was at once taken up.

Emperor Francis Joseph made an address to the Austrian and Hungarian delegations, in which he expressed satisfaction at the continuance of the triple alliance, and praised Roosevelt for his share in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Messages Exchanged Between United States and Japan

NEW PACIFIC CABLE IS OPENED

President and Mikado Exchange Cordial Greetings Upon Completion of American Line From Guam to the Island Empire.

Washington, Special.—Cordial greetings have been exchanged between President Roosevelt and Mutsuhito, the Emperor of Japan, over the American cable connecting the island of Guam and Japan, which recently was completed. The President's message, expressing the good will of the American people and himself, was sent Tuesday and the emperor's reply reached Washington. The President's message was as follows:

"His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, Tokio:

"I am glad to send to your majesty over the American cable, which has just been completed between Guam and Japan, and thus unites our two countries across the Pacific, a message of sincere good will, and the assurance of the earnest wishes of the government and people of the United States for your majesty and your majesty's empire."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Emperor's reply:

"Tokio, June 26, 1906.

"The President, Washington:

"I have just received with great interest and appreciation the kind message sent by you over the cable which has recently been laid between Guam and Japan and which will shortly be open to the public. I am highly gratified to know that the first telegram by this new line which unites our two countries should convey to the government and people of the United States for myself and people. I most cordially reciprocate your expressions of good will and good wishes."

MUTSUHITO.

Killed in Bed Room Window.

Danville, Va., Special.—An unknown negro was shot and instantly killed at about midnight Monday night while in the act of attempting entrance to the home of Mr. R. E. Morris, a detective for the Southern Express Company. The negro had raised a window to a room occupied by Mrs. Morris and her daughter, aged 18 years, when discovered by Mr. Morris, who was in the room directly above that of his wife. Criminal assault is thought to have been the motive for the presence of the negro. Some hours after the killing a negro giving his name as Monroe Richardson was arrested on the charge of being an accomplice of the dead man. Morris was released without bail, and an investigation will take place.

Life-Saving Services for Hampton Roads During Exposition.

Washington, Special.—The House committee on inter-State and foreign commerce authorized a favorable report on the bill placing the waters of Hampton Roads under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and Labor during the Jamestown Exposition for the purpose of enforcing the special police and life-saving