WOULD RESTRICT CROP OF BABIES

Wisconsin Professor Boldly Advocates Race Suicide.

WILL EMANCIPATE WOMAN

Ross Contends Large Families Mean Poorly Nurtured Babes and More Graves—Small Families Mean Higher Comfort.

CHICAGO, March 12.—(Special.)—America's "child crop" must be restricted if the masses of the Nation are to be saved from degradation by the "specter of overpopulation," according to Professor Edward Ross, the University of Wisconsin sociologist, on "Western Civilization and the Birth Rate." In an article in the current American Journal of Sociology, issued today from the University of Chicago press, the Wisconsin educator condemns large families and advances the principles of "race suicide" as a blessing instead of an evil.

Professor Ross' article leads a discussion by seven leading American authorities who were invited by the Chicago professors to furnish their views on the subject. Several of the professors differ from Professor Ross' views. Professor Ross declares his willingness to array himself against "mystics, clerics, a priori moralists, sentimentalists, aesthetes, militarists, capitalists and politicians," who may condemn his views, and to enroll himself "with those who hate famine, war, saber-tooth competition, class antagonism, the degradation of the masses, the wasting of children, the dwarfing of women and the cheapening of men."

Emancipation From Eve's Curse.

In the opinion of Professor Ross the birth rate already shows that women are beginning to emancipate themselves from the lot of "mother and drudge" and to spurn submission to the "curse of Eve." He says:

"One effect of reducing the size of the average family is that diffusion of economic well-being which registers itself in a rising plane of comfort, a growth of savings and a wider diffusion of ownership. Striking indeed is the contrast in condition between the prudent French peasantry and the reckless mining or factory towns of Central Europe, or the spawning rural communities in Russia and Roumania.

"The gain in longevity is partly due to the better support and care of the aged, who no longer need compete for attention with an over-large brood of wailing infants. Again, a decline in fecundity lessens infant mortality; for often the sole effect of prolixity is to fill the cemetery with tiny graves.

Fewer Born, More Survive.

"Among the working classes babies that come close together lack greatly in feeding, care and medical attention, so that the restricted family may rear the larger number. The death-rate in some cases is enormous and these aborted lives add nothing to National or racial strength; they are simply sacrifices of the innocent to the Moloch of immoderate maternity.

"Powerful as are the motives arrayed against superfecundity, they operate only insofar as they are coupled with ofresight and self-control. In the modern world parents may not rid themselves of the unwelcome child, so that it is only by being foreseen and anticipated that the ever-more-acutely-felt burden of that child can limit the size of the family."

Causes of Small Families.

Of the causes that are working toward restriction of the size of the family, Prof. Ross declares:

"A phenomenon so widespread and striking is a challenge to the tyro and the fanatic and hence all manner of silly, cheap or partial explanations compete for public credence. Some attribute it to physical sterilization induced by alcoholism, city life and high pressure, forgetting that the child crop of sober rural communities is often scantier than that o fintemperate mining or industrial towns. Tidal waves of imitation carry the cravings for luxuries, hitherto vooked upon as the prerogative of the rich, among millions of people of limited means, and these, in their endeavor to gratify their newly awakened wants, learn to economize in children. The little stranger trenches on raiment, bric-a-brac, upholstery, travel, entertainment. Here the decencies, the comforts, yonder the refinements and vanities of life compete with the possible child and bar it from existence."

AVOID DIRECT CONFLICT

Russian Democrats Escape Trap Set for Them by Monarchists.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—The pending sitting of the lower house of Parliament, which was scheduled for tomorrow, has suddenly been postponed to March 15. The formal reason given is that further time is deemed necessary for the completion of the committees on credentials, but the Constitutional Democrats don't conceal that the real reason for President Golovin's action is the fact that the Conservatives planned a monarchial demonstration for March 14, the occasion of the anniversary of the assassination of Alexander II.

The Conservatives purposed unexpectedly to bring before the Douma a proposal to hold a requiem service for Alexander II, which they hoped would take the opposition unawares and provoke an unpremeditated anti-monorchial demonstration.

M. Frenkel, a member of the former Douma, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for having circulated a pamphlet dealing with the last Douma.

Gibraltar's Miles of Tunnels.

Washington (D. C.) Star.

The rock of Gibraltar lies at the end of a narrow neck of land which connects it with the Spanish peninsula. One could walk across this neck in a few minutes. The town of Gibraltar, which contains something like 30,000 people, is situated upon it and its houses extend from it along the lower sides of the rock itself.

This rock is a gigantic piece of solid limestone, which rises almost straight from the water on the side facing the Mediterranean sea, to a height almost as great as that of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Virginia. If you could put two Washington monuments, one on the top of the other, and on the top of these a spire as tall as the dome of the Capitol you have just about the height of Gibraltar. The rock is about three miles long and less than a mile wide at its widest part.

No one approaches it from the sea one sees many port holes here and there along the sides. They come from the tunnels within. The whole rock has been tunneled. It has 80 miles of galleries burrowed through it and it is a honeycomb of chambers. The fortifications have, of course, the finest of modern guns and other war machinery. Only a few parts of them are shown to visitors, and only the British soldiers and war office know just how the works are constructed and defended. There are undoubtedly some big 12-inch guns and some which could probably land shot in Africa across the way. The strait is something like 12 miles wide at that point, and there are modern guns which will shoot 12 or 13 miles. Among the guns known to be at Gibraltar are two of 100 tons each, so heavy that it would take about 200 horses to haul one of them. Those guns are each 32 feet long, and each will throw a shot weighing a ton a distance of eight miles.

JAPAN'S MANY SCHEMES

To Expand Trade and Commerce and Make Money.

New York Commercial.

Japan has many schemes under contemplation to expand her trade and commerce and to build up her industries, as well as to get the cost of the late war recouped. Among them the most interesting is in the form of demonstrative advertising of her manufactures, productions, etc. The enterprises of this character now under consideration are the Sixth Grand Exposition, the Tokio Prefectural Exhibition, the Ship Traveling Exhibition, the Manchurian Bazaar and the Competitive Bazaars. An international exposition is also advocated by many from the standpoint of both official and private interests.

The prevailing idea is commemorative of the late war, but the necessary delay is likely to divest it of the commemorative quality. However, as to the fact of the exhibition, the Japanese government, it is announced, will include in the next budget an appropriation of 10,000,000 yen for the forthcoming Sixth Industrial Exhibition to be held in 1912.

This is to be on a scale half international and half national, which is about as definite a description as translation will admit, and therefore on a scale considerably more extensive than the several preceding industrial exhibitions, and inviting as many nations as possible to exhibit their specialties. The site of this exhibition is so far unknown, but will doubtless be at Tokio.

The Tokio Prefectural Exhibition, which is to be opened in Tokio in March, will assume something of the commemorative form, since it is declared to take advantage of the opportunity presented by the ending of the great war to at once signalize the event of victory and to give inspiration to commercial and industrial enterprise. Foreign consuls and leading foreign merchants have expressed their wish to have a building for foreign occupation, which wish has been conceded. The foreign section will thus be similar in character to that usual in a national exhibition. This exhibition will extend from March 20 to June 20.

The Ship Traveling Exhibition is understood to be a public or national undertaking, and mention of it is apropos of the announcement of the British Trade Tour, which London newspapers describe as having taken definite shape as a floating exhibition of British manufactures, to visit ports of commercial importance in various parts of the world. The promoters of the Ship Traveling Exhibition are the Tokio Industrial Agency.

All the chambers of commerce in Japan have been conferred with as to procedure and plan, and their opinions invited because of this scheme being new and without data upon which to base calculations, yet proceeded with upon the intention, in the event of success, of converting it into a permanent establishment.

The route that at present suggests itself as the more convenient is via Canada, United States, Hawaii, New Zealand, Australia, the South Pacific and the Far East generally. The itinerary will involve 27,600 miles of navigation of 170 days; and calling at 33 ports, 135 days. The preliminary draft of detail is on record, but does not become important until later.

The Manchurian Bazaar is projected by the Manchurian Association, which has just been established at Osaka, with the view of promoting trade with Manchuria and Mongolia. The association handles the exhibits at the bazaar, attends to the shipments of goods and collects the proceeds of merchandise sold.

GRAFT IN IRRIGATION.

(Continued from First Page.)

—Hints from Boise as to startling land fraud disclosures at Lewiston tend to confirm reports from authentic sources that the Government has for a year or more considered the alleged land frauds in Idaho more gigantic than in either Oregon, Montana or Washington, and that it is the intention of the Government to sift them to the bottom, bring the guilty ones to trial, and then bring re-entrance proceedings, after conviction, to secure repossession of the lands fraudulently secured from Uncle Sam.

This latter step will mean great financial loss and perhaps absolute ruin to private individuals and banking institutions which are or have been directly or indirectly connected with the handling or ownership of lands said to have been fraudulently acquired.

It is known that the few indictments secured at Moscow at the last two terms of court are but a beginning. There are other indictments to follow which will further involve those now suspected or directly incriminated. The Government prosecutors are going to bring into the pale of the law men high in all walks of life whose names so far have not been even suspected.

Ruin to Portland Backers.

The steps to reclaim lands fraudulently secured from the Government will mean the loss of thousands of dollars to Portland people, who, it is understood, have advanced large sums of money on Idaho lands secured from the Government against which there is now a cloud because of their alleged unlawful acquirement in the first place. There are thousands of acres of timber land in Northern Idaho which cannot be sold at this time because it is claimed a title cannot be given which is not wholly free from a fraud.

For more than a year the Government has been carefully working upon the North Idaho land fraud cases. It is said that evidence has been secured which when presented in court will prove astounding to the general public. When the conspiracy cases are tried at Moscow by Government officials they are confident of conviction.

Irrigation Projects Involved.

It is the avowed purpose of the Government to use the evidence brought out at these trials as a basis for its entrance actions. Of course other evidence will also be used, and the startling revelations printed at Boise are croppings of what the Government intends to do in the prosecution of the alleged land fraud people.

It is also hinted that the Government will show by some of its indictments which are soon expected that the lines for several gigantic irrigation projects were incorrectly run so that lands other than those it was originally intended should be placed upon the ditch might be gotten hold of.

These cases, it is said, if proven, and the Government thinks it can, will mean the ruination of more than one irrigation project which has lured homeseekers to lands of the defendants in Idaho, where the settlers have invested their all.

STRIVING TO SEND

(Continued from First Page.)

ney could have summoned Mr. Smith and had him here when the trial opened.

"That statement is traversed absolutely," broke in Mr. Jerome.

"Then at that point we are at issue," replied Mr. Delmas.

Mr. Jerome cited a number of authorities to support his contention that there would be no error in Justice Fitzgerald's allowing the prosecution to give evidence in aid of the case already made. He spent nearly half an hour upon the cttations and resumed his argument, eventually concluding with the request that, as a matter of justice, he be allowed to take the testimony of White's brother-in-law. He asserted that as a matter of rebuttal, if not direct evidence, Mr. Smith should be allowed to testify, as the state proposed to contradict the contentions of the defense and show that Thaw was not of unsound mind the night he killed White.

"We will go further," said Mr. Jerome, "and show the elements in this case go to make up murder in the first degree as defined by the statutes."

How Jerome Heard of Smith.

Mr. Delmas arose to reply once more, but had had started when Mr. Jerome interrupted to say that he did not know of the important conversations Smith had had with Thaw upon the Madison-Square roof garden until the former returned from Europe last month.

"I was at dinner at Martin's recently," said Mr. Jerome, "when a friend asked me why I did not call Smith. He told me of Smith's couversations with Thaw, and that was the first I heard of it."

"Then you would reopen the case entirely," replied Mr. Delmas, "to put in newly discovered evidence. I must protest against any such course."

Mr. Delmas closed with a plea to the court to exercise its disaretion in favor of the defendant.

Justice Fitzgerald said the evidence Mr Smith had to offer was newly discovered and in the interest of justice should be given to the jury. "I overrule the objection," he concluded.

Mr. Jerome asked that the examination of Mr. Smith be postponed until after the luncheon recess to enable him to call Police Officer Edward Howe to the stand. This was granted.

Mr. Howe said that upon the night of June 25 last, he was walking down Madison avenue when he met Policeman Wright with Thaw in custody. He accompanied them to the police station.

"In your opinion, was the defendant rational or irrational?" Mr. Jerome asked the witness.

"Rational."

Dr. Flint's Evidence Shut Off.

Mr. Jerome next called Dr. Carlton Flint, the physician to whom Evelyn Nesbit is said to have gone with Jack Barrymore, the actor. When young Mrs. Thaw was upon the stand she was confronted by Dr. Flint and declared she had never seen him before. Mr. Jerome asked:

Do you know an actor named Jack Barrymore?

Well, I don't exactly know him.

You know who he is; you have seen him?

Yes.

Do you know Evelyn Nesbit Thaw?

No.

You know who she is; you saw her in court?

Yes, I saw her here in court.

Some time in 1902 did Jack Barrymore and Evelyn Nesbit go together to your office?

Mr. Delmas objected "on all the grounds I have before stated." He evidently referred to the rules of evidence protecting Mrs. Thaw's testimony. Mr. Jerome did not care to argue the point and Justice Fitzgerald sustained the objection and Dr. Flint was excused. Mr. Jerome had no other witnesses ready and the luncheon recess was ordered.

Mazie Follett, the chorus girl, was in the corridor outside the courtroom when the afternoon session was called and evidently expected to be called as a witness. She was accompanied by a Miss Jackson, who was a clerk in the studio at the time Evelyn Nesbit posed for the pictures which have been offered in evidence. Miss Jackson is expected to fix the date of the picture taking.

Smith's Story of Fatal Night.

James C. Smith was recalled. He repeated his statement of yesterday that he reached the Roof Garden the night of the tragedy about 9:15 o'clock and seated himself upon the Madison-avenue side of the hall. He was asked:

Did you see this defendant there?

I did.

Where did he come from?

He came from the elevator.

Was he accompanied by any one whom you knew?

I knew the two gentlemen, Mr. McCaleb and Mr. Beale.

Was there a lady with them?

Yes.

Did you know who she was?

I have no personal knowledge of who she was. I knew it was Thaw's wife.

Now please describe what you saw the defendant do and what you heard him say.

Mr. Smith proceeded with some difficulty, as Mr. Delmas objected almost continuously.

"Thaw walked by me with his party, apparently not recognizing me."

Mr. Delmas objected and the words "apparently not recognized me," were stricken out.

"Did he recognize you?" asked Mr. Jerome.

Mr. Delmas objected on the ground of immateriality and was sustained.

"Did Thaw say anything to you?"

"No."

"Nor look into your face?" "Proceed," commanded the District Attorney.

"Thaw was looking intently to the right."

Objection at Every Point.

Mr. Delmas objected to "intently," and the word was stricken out.

"He was looking over his right shoulder. I followed him and his party with my eyes until they reached their seats. Mr. Thaw put his three people in their seats and walked back of the seats and stood in the rear for about a minute."

"What did he do them?"

"He stood there and looked over the heads—"

Mr. Delmas objected that the answer was not responsive, and Mr. Jerome withdrew and the question and answer.

"Did you see in what direction his eyes were turned?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"He was looking over the heads of the people in this direction" (pointing out the direction on a diagram which was handed to the witness).

"When he passed you, did he speak?"

"Yes."

"State all that he said and what you said."

Mr. Delmas objected. He was overruled and the witness proceeded.

"Mr. Thaw recognized me and spoke. He said, 'That's funny, isn't it?' I asked him what he meant, and he said he could only get three seats upon the roof. He said he had only an admission ticket for himself. I asked him what he intended to do and he said he would stroll about. Then he stood in front of me looking at the audience—"

Mr. Delmas interrupted with an objection and the description of what Thaw did was stricken out.

His Conversation With Thaw.

"Was there any further conversation?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Yes, Thaw asked me who had the seat next to mine. I said I didn't know. He said they seemed to be good seats and asked if I would mind his sitting down beside me. I said all right. Thaw sat down and offered me a cigar. I said, 'No, thank you,' and he said, 'How's that; don't you smoke at all?' I said, 'I occasionally smoke cigarettes.' He then took out his cigarette case and offered me one. He struck a match and lit my cigarette and his cigar.

"He asked me how I liked the play, and I said I did not care for it very much. He said, 'It is rather different from those you usually see on the roof garden. It is rather a relief to see it, and I think it will be a success.' I said, 'I doubt it.'

"A few moments later he said, 'What are you doing in Wall street now? Any speculating?' I answered that I did not speculate in Wall street. He said he thought there was a great chance in copper. He mentioned Amalgamated and one other. He also said steel was very good; he could not see why steel stocks were kept down—the company was doing a bigger business than ever. He said if he had any money he would put it in steel and copper, particularly copper.

"Then suddenly he said, 'Where are you going this Summer?' I told him that I was going to Europe on Thursday. He wanted to know what ship I was going on, and when I told him he said he did not like the ship. He said he was going on the Amerika because he could get on that ship a large suite of rooms and could have his meals served in his apartments.

Offers Introduction to Girl.

"Then he said, 'Are you alone over here?' I told him that I had left my wife in Paris. He said: 'Are you a very much married man?' I asked him what he meant. He said: 'Are you so much married that you are above meeting a very nice girl?' I asked him what he meant, and if the girl was upon the garden. He said no. I asked him again what he meant and he said:

"'Well, I am going away and I will give you her address, or arrange a meeting for you.'

"I asked him what sort of a looking girl she was, and he said she was a buxom brunette, not very good looking, but a very nice girl. I told him I did not think I cared about it, and he said he was sorry.

"He asked me if I knew any of his party and I told him I knew Mr. McCaleb and had met Mr. Beale that afternoon. He said it was strange I had never seen him before.

"Then he said to me: 'Don't you remember an occurrence several years ago of two men and a woman—but no, you would not remember—you were too young.' I told him that I was perhaps older than he thought. When I told him that I was well past my 50th birthday he expressed surprise.

"Then he stood up and looked over the audience again, from left to right. He then walked down the aisle toward the entrance, looking over the audience. When he arrived at the entrance he stood there for a moment, looking back over the audience. Then he came back down the aisle, looking in the same direction—"

"What direction?" asked Mr. Delmas.

Movements Before Shooting.

"Towards the place where he subsequently shot White. Then Mr. Thaw returned to where his people were sitting and Mr. McCaleb gave up his seat to him and Mr. McCaleb came over to me and sat down in the chair. We talked a few minutes and then Mr. Thaw came over to us. He stopped for a moment and then went down the aisle, looking to the left. Thaw went out of the Garden at the entrance by the elevator and was gone for two minutes. Then he reappeared, still looking about him. Then he looked up into the galleries, approached the gallery steps and went up. He came down a little later and passed me and nodded. He walked on to where his party was sitting.

"As soon as he arrived the whole party got up and prepared to go. Mrs. Thaw and Mr. McCaleb went first and then came Thaw and Beale. As they passed Beale stopped and spoke to me for a few moments. Very soon after this I heard three pistol shots and saw a cloud of smoke. Then I saw Thaw aiming his pistol at the ground. I said:

"'Why, that's Harry Thaw.'

"Never mind what you said," corrected Mr. Jerome and Mr. Delmas in unison.

"I went to the entrance, keeping my eyes on Thaw all the while. Then I saw a man lying face down on the floor. The man's face was so blackened with powder that I did not recognize my brother-in-law, and left the place without knowing who the man was."

Told Story to His Lawyer.

"The witness is with you," said Mr. Jerome, turning to Mr. Delmas.

Mr. Delmas questioned the witness as to what he did after the tragedy.

"To whom did you first relate the story as you have told it here?" asked Mr. Delmas.

"To my lawyer, Mr. Blackwell, a few days after the tragedy."

"And you told him what you have told here?"

"Yes. I also told my lawyer that, if Thaw claimed he was drunk, he did not know what he was talking about."

"Never mind what you told your lawyer," said Mr. Delmas.

Mr. Smith was excused.

Photograph of Affidavit.

Rudolph Eckmyer, the photographer who took the "tired butterfly" and other pictures of Evelyn Nesbit, was called to the stand and shown several negatives. He identified two of them as negatives of the affidavit Evelyn Nesbit is alleged to have made in Hummel's office. The original affidavit was destroyed. A photograph had been taken of it, however, by the same man who had been employed by White to take pictures of Miss Nesbit. Mr. Jerome hopes to introduce the negative as a foundation for putting in evidence the copy of the affidavit.

"Were you ever employed in the Campbell studio?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"I was at one time the manager."

Two negatives were shown the witness. He said there was in Campbell's studio a system of numbering negatives. Two photographs were shown him and he was asked if he took them. Before he could reply Mr. Delmas objected. Mr. Jerome produced the record and read from it the statement made by Mr. Delmas early in the trial to the effect that the defense would not take advantage of the privilege to controvert testimony.

Offers to Prove Alibi for White.

"Now I offer to prove by this witness the exact date on which these pictures were taken, which was, Mrs. Thaw testified, the day before she was ravished by Stanford White. And I further offer to prove that on that occasion Stanford White was not where she said he was," said the District Attorney.

"I have nothing to say except to insist on my objection," said Mr. Delmas. Mr. Delmas then asked that all that Mr. Jerome had said be stricken from the record.

Mr. Jerome replied by stating that the remarks could not be stricken from the record, as they were addressed to the court in a legal argument.

"On the other hand," he said, "I ask that the court now instruct the jury that the ravishment of this girl, which has been testified to, is not an issue in this case."

Mr. Delmas insisted on striking the remarks from the record. Justice Fitzgerald instructed the jury that they were not to consider any remarks that were made by the attorneys to the court, but confine themselves to the testimony.

Mr. Jerome asked that an early adjournment be taken, saying he desired to consult with his assistant, Mr. Garvan, at the latter's home.

Jerome's Further Evidence.

"I will state for the benefit of the defense," continued Mr. Jerome, that I will have but two more witnesses, Abraham Hummel and his stenographer, before ending my case with three experts. I can't say how much time I will require on this action, but my direct examination of experts will require but one day. Thus, after the defense offers what it may in sur-rebuttal, we come to the summing up. I shall want three or four hours."

It was finally stipulated that each side should have a day for summing up, so as to permit of uninterrupted arguments. It was 3:06 o'clock when adjournment until tomorrow was taken.

After court adjourned, Mr. Jerome and Mr. Delmas had a long conference regarding the hypothetical question to be asked the prosecution's experts. Mr. Jerome will finish the question tomorrow, when he and Mr. Delmas will hold a conference as to the exact wording of the question. This will be done in an effort to prevent taking up the time of the court in arguments. The question will then be printed and submitted to all the experts, that they may become thoroughly familiar with it before it is asked in court.

Mr. Jerome's statement today as to his remaining witnesses disposes of the report that he would call Howard Nesbit to contradict his sister. It also means that he has suddenly changed his mind about calling Mazie Follette.

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THREE DOLLARS

NICARAGUANS ARE BEATEN

Renegad Lads Honduran Army and Kills Zlaya.

PANAMA, March 12.—Mail advices from a reliable source in Costa Rica set forth that last Saturday General Emiliano Chamerro, by birt ha Nicaraguan but who is fighting with Honduras, invaded Nicaraguan territory with a numerous force and attacked the Nicaraguan division under General Zelaya.

The Nicaraguans were defeated and lost a number of men, among the killed being General Zelaya himself and Colonel Caracas.

Mementoes of Thomas Nast.

New York Herald.

Four mementoes of the famous artist and caricaturist, Thomas Nast, have been presented by Mrs. Nast to the New York Historical Society. They are a bust of Mr. Nast, a quaint jug, a proof of the first cartoon in which the now famous Tammany tiger was used, and a big artist's pencil.

The bust, which is a composition of clay, of a peculiar reddish brown color, was modeled by D'Amore. It is a good likeness and has not that dead look so often seen in clay modeling. The bust was presented to Mr. Nast and had been in his possession for years, occupying a prominent position in his handsome home, in Morristown.

The cartoon, the first proof of which is in possession of the Historical Society, was drawn on boxwood by Mr. Nast and afterward carved out by an engraver. This cartoon was the last one used by Harper's Weekly before the Fall election of 1871.

The jug was presented to Mr. Nast when he was at the height of his fame as a cartoonist by a Mr. Kilpatrick, of St. Louis. It is made of a very heavy earthenware and, like the bust, is of a peculiar reddish color. The design is that of a snake, which has its coils around figures with the features of Tweed, Connolly, Hall and Sweeny.

While Mr. Nast was on a lecturing tour in 1873 he was presented with an immense pencil. The donor said that the pencil was typical of the famous artist's forceful blows against corruption. The pencil is about 15 inches in length and the lead is an inch in width.

Britain's Great Naval Strength.

New York Sun.

Official figures published the other day in the London Times by Sir William White indicate that at the present time Great Britain's sea power is more than equal to the combined navies not of any two but of any three other countries in the world. The figures cited by Sir William White cover the six years ended on March 31, 1906, and compare the tonnage of first-class battleships built and completed for sea by the United Kingdom, Germany, France and the United States during that period. Great Britain constructed vessels aggregating 348,385 tons; Germany, 143,122 tons; the United States, 110,210 tons, and France, 44,285 tons. It is obvious that the aggregate tonnage built during the sexennial term by the three countries last named fell short of the tonnage created in the same time in the United Kingdom by 50,000 tons.

Close Your Eyes and Think.

London Chronicle.

Since you have requoted the example of incorrect punctuation, "It was 'and' I said, not 'of,'" it would be as well to give that even better example. "That that is is that that is not is not is not that it it is." And to avoid nightmares we immediately punctuate thus: That that is, is: that that is not, is not, is not that it? It is.

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Weakness

Functional weakness in men is in reality a comparatively simple ailment, and is but a symptom of local disorder, a state of chronic inflammation of the prostate gland. No stimulating treatment, whether internal or locally applied, can do more than excite temporary activity. By my system of local treatment I restore absolutely normal conditions throughout the organs involved, which promptly results in complete and permanent restoration of strength and vigor. This treatment is original with me, and is the only radical and certain cure yet devised.

Varicocele

Varicocele is a relaxation, knotting and twisting of the most vital blood vessels of the organic system. It stagnates the local circulation and interferes with the processes of waste and repair. Neglect brings derangement of functions and injury to the general health. Most physicians resort to surgical operations and hospital treatment. I cure Varicocele in one week without operation, pain or detention from business. My cures are absolutely permanent and no ill effects whatever can follow my treatment.

Contracted Diseases

I have reduced the time required for curing contracted disorders about one-half. This is an important achievement. It replaces danger with **safety.** It forestalls chronic complications. It removes the infection and inflammation before that vital center, the prostate gland, can become involved. To many men it means the difference between perfect health and a lifetime of misery and functional weakness. My method is mine alone. My treatment is original. In some features it resembles the ordinary. In its chief essentials it is different. In results it is entirely different. It is safe, prompt and thorough.

The above, together with Organic Weakness, Nerve Debilitation, Lost Vigor, Specific Blood Poison, Stricture, Piles and Reflex Ailments, constitute my specialty and are the only diseases I treat.

I state nothing in my announcements but the **straight, square truth.** It will cost you nothing to call and talk over your case. You can find out all about your trouble and you can later arrange to begin treatment any time you like. My offices, comprising ten rooms, are the **largest, most elegant** and **best equipped** in the West.

THE DR. TAYLOR CO.

CORNER SECOND AND MORRISON STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON.
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