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THE QUARREL AS IT STANDS.

Between the protectionists and antiprotectionists of the Democratic party there is increasing acerbity. takes a hand and Tammany takes Bryan hand and the Democratic sugar-planters of Louisians and the great Democrats of the sugar trust of New York take a hand-and denunciations fly thick and fast. A large section of the Republican party, to whom the scheme of the rabid protectionists is extremely distasteful and even odious, mutter trom actual outbreak-for the party power always has a cohesiveness and an adhesiveness, too, not shared the minority in opposition.

That material conditions are always

the basis of party divisions and party action is proved once more by the agitation of the tariff question. Abstract ideas afford no ground for serious contention; but men will fight for their "interests," and while they fight, will search for "moral principles," to justify their action, The long contest over slavery in the United States at bottom was an economic question, for the slave states be-lieved that all their material progress depended on maintenance of slavery; and a moral philosophy was invented support the belief and the action that resulted from it.

Likewise now, groups of people, both North and South, taking counsel of their "interests," and framing their desires to fit them, assert, and prob ably believe, that the material welfare of the country depends on maintenance of a tariff system that enriches themselves, and perhaps their own localities in some degree since forces and sustains certain local industries, though at others' expense They have invented a lot of catchwords about the "high wages" and "high standard of living" that the system is said to afford, and the "general prosperity" that is declared to spring from it; and from this it is argued that comes a moral duty to support so beneficent a system.

Once more, "the tariff is a local question." It is undeniable that the Democratic party, the foe of protection under the old regime, is now in many sections of the country chang-ing its attitude. This is most ob-servable in several of the Southern states and in the City of New York. From these quarters came the forces that averted the downfall of Speaker Growth of manufacturing industry is the cause of these changes. New York, once a free trade city, because it was then merely a commercial city, or city of exchanges, now is the manufacturing center America, and soon will be the great-est in the world. The "interests" in New York now want protective tariff; so Tammany's influence turns up at the critical moment for Speaker Can-Yet Tammany goes only far enough to accomplish its ends. Sulzer, one of its representatives, is told to hold to the old faith, while others-Fitzgerald and Harrison-are directed to fall into the protectionist camp, Tammany expects to hold together by having men on both sides of the question; and enough Southern Democratic members who find the "interests" of their districts endangered, are discovered, to make the number necessary to the quorum; and Bryan starts his campaign for 1912 by denouncing Democratic traitors and thundering

against the unholy combination. Look out, when the voting begins in the Senate, on the various features of the bill, for the vote of Senator Chamberlain, also on the side of the protected interests, so as to "save the industries of Oregon."

THRIFTY LEOPOLD.

King Leopold of Belgium, aged 74 but still ambitious and thrifty, even for a King, has announced his intention of starting, at the end of April, for Siberia and Pekin, calling by the way on the Czar, at St. Petersburg o explorer, traveling for travel's sake is this King, but an investor, who has large holdings in Chinese enterprises and in Belgian concerns that are interested in Chinese and Japanese indus-He hopes, by personal contact tries. of the regal type, to interest Prince Chun, Regent China, and the Mikado, together with the leading men of their respective empires, for the promotion of his own personal investments and incidentally for the trade of Belgium.

Leopold is in some respects the reverse of creditable, one of the most spectacular monarchs of Europe. His purisdiction over the so-called Congo Free State, stamps him as at once the most avaricious and the most cruel of all the mercenaries that have plundered the blacks in Africa in the name of civilization. If half is true that has been told of the crueities practiced upon the natives of the Congo by his didiers, wringing tribute to his rub ber interests in that country, he should long ago have been depo and executed as an inhuman monster. Unfortunately, his record as a domestle tyrant; as a husband who, for years, visited the most bitter persecutions upon a singularly amiable and devoted wife; a father, who denied his daughter's tearful pleadings to be allowed to attend the funeral of mother, makes more than probable truth of the stories of missionaries of the terrible cruelties imposed upon men, women and children of the The one redeeming feature of Leopold's life has been his kindness to his unfortunate sister, the insane Carlotta, f. a brief time titular Empress of Mexico. This unhappy woman,

whose attempt to establish a European dynasty in Mexico, cost him his life, ost her reason in the same venture and has been given asylum in a castle in Leopold's dominions during all the years that have since passed—her whim of imperialism being humored by order of her brother through the establishment of a miniature court over which she, in mad fancy, rules as Empress. With this single exception that proves him human, King Leopold has shown himself entirely inhuman, ruthlessly bending every creature with whom he has associated, bending every whether in the domestic, social or business realm, to his will. He was in this respect a man after Tsi An's own heart, though his mission to Pekin in quest of business for himself and Belgium is more likely to prosper under the rule of Prince Chun than

t would under her regime. Leopold will be the first European sovereign to visit as such the courts of Pekin and Tokio, and he is likely to eceive a cordial welcome in his official capacity, though the shrewd financiers of the Orient will doubtless look coldly upon him as a promoter of personal business interests and foreign trade.

VANITY OF VANITIES.

Most people agree that women are, upon the whole, more civilized than men, but some of the things women do with a smiling face and happy air hin-der us from placing even their standards very high. For example, they still wear heron plumes on their bon-These plumes are plucked from the birds at nesting time, and the death of the old birds naturally causes the young to perish from starvation and cold. Moreover, there is a law possessing or selling these Nevertheless, as the arrests ngainst plumes. which W. L. Finley has made show, they are exposed for sale in the stores and of course they are bought. The only people who buy them are wome The pleasure of wearing a heron plume in a conspicuous place on their bonnets outweighs with them all the suffering which they know the proof the ornaments has

caused to the young birds.

This fact and many others like it are interesting when we remembe that women are the leading opponents of medical experiments on living ani-mals. The thought of causing a little suffering to a dog or cat for the real benefit of the human race horrifles them, but they will serenely permit hundreds of nesting herons to perish in misery for the sake of a bunch of onnet plumes to gratify their vanity. What a shining jewel consistency is Philosophers say that we shall never attain to any substantial advanceme in the regulation of the world until women take hold of affairs and show us how to manage them. With the fate of the nestling herons in mind, one hesitates to begin calculating how long we must wait for the day of jubilee, if the philosophers are right.

A BLEND OF SENTIMETT AND MONEY William D. Corbin, president of the Kansas City Oil Company, upon being notified recently to remove the emthe family burial plot in Sharon Cemat Mernin, Mo., retorted hotly that if the dog, his wife's companion or seventeen years, that had been duly embalmed, placed in a metallic coffin and buried in his baby's lot-had to be removed, he would disinter and renove also to some more Christian burial place the bodies of his relatives including his father, mother, two brothers and various others and cance gift of \$10,000 which he had set apart to Sharon Cemetery, adding: would not want to leave the dust of any of my people in such a commu-

Whether the people whose indignation was aroused because of the alleged sacrilege to the resting place of their dead by the burial of this family pet in a family lot within the limits of the cemetery will or will not reconsider their protest in view of Mr. Corbin's statement, is not recorded. ent is interesting as showing the radical difference between people who love dogs and regard the family dog as the embodiment of faith-fulness and of a dependable value fulness and of a dependable value and entitled to the consideration of affection, and those who think that a dog is a dog, to use or abuse, as the whim of his owner dictates. To the minds of the first class, Mr. Corbin has proved himself worthy of his dog; to those of the last, that the dog was worthy of his owner.

Dog championship aside, it will seem to most people that the community about Sharon Cemetery be itself in a very small and wholly inconsequential matter when it voiced this protest. The episode is only another verification of the decla ration that ther, are those who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. Money and sentiment blend in the story in degree that would be amusing were it not in a sense pitiful.

THE BAR SERVICE PROBLEM.

me features of the communication of Mr. R. Chilcott, in yesterday's Ore gonian, are entitled to serious consideration. Mr. Chilcott has heard that the Puget Sound Tugboat Company, "owned, controlled and operated by well-trained and experienced men in that line of business," will continue in service at the entrance of the river. Thus Mr. Chilcott sees an opportunity for the Port of Portland Commission "meet the owners of the Puget Sound Tugboat Company and come to an understanding by which the ness of the port can be handled by the sald tugboat company on such terms and conditions as will be satisfactory to all parties, including the owners of the vessels who would have

to pay for the service." An arrangement of this kind, as pointed out by Mr. Chilcott, would obviate the necessity of spending several hundred thousand dollars in securing tugs and equipment for handling the work, and it is unquestionably that the tugboat people, not being obliged to maintain a costly staff of superintendents and assistant superintendents, engineers and assistant engineers, together with pleasure launches and obsolete pilot-boats, could handle the business at less cost than will be possible by the Port of Portland. this respect Mr. Chilcott has the right idea; but when he makes the asser-tion that the Puget Sound Tugboat Company, operating in opposition to the Port of Portland, would secure 80

per cent of the business, he is sadly in The tugboat business was practically forced on the Port of Portland because this same Captain Bailey, whom Mr. Chilcott regards as "the peer of any

in the United States," made so many attempts to exact exorbitant toll from ships coming to this port that our reputation was suffering. Unless the Puget Sound Tugboat Company would be willing to give bonds for Captain Batley's good behavior, it would be useless to discuss any alliance which our shipping should again be placed at his mercy. In view of the start we have made on the salary list, and the ambitious plans for boats and quipment, it is a foregone conclusion that a practically managed towboat company could make money in towing ships at a rate which would show oss for the Port of Portland.

Towing, however, is only one branch of the business. Our commerce has suffered more from an unsatisfactory pilotage service than from the actions of Captain Bailey as a tugboat man. There seemed to be no way in which the pilotage trouble could be reached except by taking over both towage and pilotage, the former being an unwelcome attachment of the latter. If the Puget Sound Tugboat Company, which is exceptionally well equipped for handling the business, is so anxious to engage in towing on the Columbia bar that it will agree to maintain present rates, and will not "hold up" shipping, there might be an opportunity for the Port of Portland to secure, for nothing, improved conditions at the river entrance, for which we are ready, necessary, to spend considerable

money. Portland demands a good pilotage and towage service on the bar. We would like to secure this at the least possible cost, but the cost will not be permitted to stand in the way of securing it. Before indulging in any performances, it might be well for the Puget Sound Tugboat Company to confer with the Port of For obvious reasons, it might also be well to leave "the peer of any manager or practical steamboat man in the United States" at home on Puget Sound.

JOAN OF ARC.

Joan of Arc has been an interesting figure ever since the enigmatic events her life occurred. The literature which deals with her character from one point of viey and another is among the most extensive and varied in the world. Voltaire and Shakespeare made her the subject of ribald ridicule. Schiller wrote one of his finest plays with Joan for the heroine, and from his hands she came forth as pure and beautiful as the white-rob ed seraphs. Michelet's little life of the maid is an example of French enthusiasm. The new biography of her by Andrew Lang takes the which would be most natural to a Scotchman of mystical tastes. He says in effect that Joan was a hysterical patient whose extraordinary deeds were more or less inspired by her subliminal self. On the other hand, Anatole France, whose "Vie de Jeanne has just been translated. d'Arc" takes the position that she was beautiful but half-witted girl whom shrewder people used as a tool. There is no hope whatever that historiana and men of letters will ever come to an agreement about the Maid of Or leans.

Her brief life ran its course in the first quarter of the fifteenth century, a time of almost universal human misery, when the whole earth was devastated by wars, tortured by superstition and harassed by hunger. The air was full of evil spirits, the land was beset by armed men. Religion had degenerated to a mere mass of incantations. It was perhaps the darkest period of the dark ages, the black moment just before dawn. England was on the verge of the Wars of the Roses, following the civil dissensions which brought Henry IV to the throne. His son, Shakespeare's "Mad Hal," had conquered a large part of France which his premature death left to the nfant Henry VI. During the regency which followed things went badly both in England and France. Before the child King could be crowned in Paris Joan of Arc appeared, raised the siege marched victoriously to Rheims, where she saw the French crown safely placed on the head of Charles VII, and recovered the greater part of her country from the English invaders. How the ignorant peasant girl accomplished these marvels has been one of the mysteries of the ages.

Her father was a laborer. She was

born in a remote part of France, far from the seat of the war and surrounded with a densely benighted peasantry. Schooling she had none But for all that, at the age of 18 she led the armies of her country to victory in the depths of national despair and re-established the tottering dynasty of the house of Valois. It is incredible that she was a mere tool the modern mind it is equally incredible that she was inspired either by the Almighty or by the devil. The only tenable theory about her is that sh was a person gifted with the power of auto-suggestion. The voices which she heard urging her to leave home and take command of the army were from her own subliminal self. Her vivid fancy objectified them, to use the jargon of the psychologists, and then she fell under the delusive spell of her own work. About all this there is nothing wonderful when we consider he condition of Joan's environment Michelet tells us that it was a time of sorcery and inspiration. Miracles were happening all over France. People were prophesying, healing the sick working the incantations of witchcraft The extreme misery of the country had brought forth morbid psychic pheomena, as such misery always does. both in communities and individuals. Everybody knows that revivals succeed best in hard times. Material exigency even, when not very severe, de-velops occult waves from the sublim-During prolonged fasting men are subject to visions. Hallucinations haunt them. They prophesy and sometimes work miracles. Suffering carried to a certain point seems to destroy the inhibitory powers of the conscious mind and permit the subconscious to surge up into the real world fantastic luxuriance of manifes tations.

it is absurd to raise the question of Joan's sincerity. Psychopathic patients are always sincere. Nor is it certain that she deluded herself. We know so little about the hidden world which flowed through the door of her ewildered intelligence that nobody is safe in dogmatizing about it. That her character was completely untarnished is certain. The tales about her which the English invented to excusburning her at the stake are worthy of the barbarous character of her judges and the times they lived in, but the rawife of the "Emperor" Maximilian, manager or practical steamboat man rently mendacious. The church whose

officials helped condemn and murder unfortunate girl has since canon ized her, and there is no doubt that she adorns the calendar of the saints. France, which deserted her in hour of her need, has since accepted her as a national genius. Voltaire' wretched fictions concerning her could ot be published in the France of today, while, if Shakespeare were to reappear and put her in another play. she would figure as something very different from the slatternly "Pucelle

of his "Henry VI." The world has never been very kind to its women benefactors. It has treated them even worse than it has the poets and prophets of the othe Women who have distinguished sex. themselves in any way have consist-ently been targets for malignment, from Sappho to Queen Elizabeth, from Semiramis to Dr. Mary Walker. The male resents the intrusion of the female into war, literature or art, and revenges himself by the easy expedient of slander. Still, in the long run the slander dies and the true character of the woman emerges. Perhaps in another thousand years we shall know what kind of a woman Queen Eliza-beth really was. Few sensible people longer entertain much doubt about Joan of Arc.

The Marathon race has, like other extreme tests of physical endurance, grown into an abuse that has in some instances resulted seriously. Proof of this is abundant and incontrovertible. A late example is that of a lad of Spokane, 10 years old, who ran five miles, dropped exhausted upon ground at the end, perspiring freely, became rigid from reaction and died three weeks later as a result. Boys of that age, and indeed, of any are wholly without judgment in matters which call for tests of physical endurance, and should be instructed not to undertake such tests unsuper The "Marathon spirit" has attained the extreme of folly in many Since couriers are not needed in these days to carry important tidings, the strain upon school boys to develop speed is useless. As attested by the above incident, which is but one of many of slightly variant details, it is unwise to urge or even to encourage tests of physical endurance that unsupervised are more than likely to lead to disastrous results

There is protest in Baker papers against calling their town "Baker City." It is a protest well made Call It is a protest well made. Call the city Baker. "Baker City" belittles Baker is getting to be a mighty fine town. City and county perpetuate the name of a great oratorest whom the Pacific Coast ever knew and of a great patriot, who gave his life for the cause of freedom and for perpetuation of a single nationality within the territory of the United States. Baker, born in London matchless orator, enthusiastic patriot who gave his life for support of the of America-Baker, Oregon will keep his name, always on the tongues of men. Don't call it "Baker City."

Cottage Grove will put into circulation a petition for creation of Nesmith County. The county will be formed of portions of Lane and Douglas-the larger parts from Lane. It will be eas to get names enough for the initiative petition, and the electors of the state will probably grant it. The Oregonian will support it, as far as it can-largely because it wants to honor the name of Nesmith. The next effort should be like honor for the name of Williams—when the people want new county.

Death removes Major N. A. Cornoyer, one of the early settlers of Oregon-for the last 48 years a resident of Umatilla County. In 1850 he came to Oregon and took up his residence in Marion County, where he married. For several years he was Indian Agent at the Umatilla Reservation. He was a very active man, ill recent years, and few in "Old Oregon" were more widely known. He was a native of Illinois and was 88 years of age last November.

Democrats are scrambling to get all the hooks they can into the pork bar'l. They did the same thing back in Cleveland's administration, and Cleveland scored their doings as acts of perfidy and dishonor. No improvement yet.

A Seattle woman got a divorce yes terday on the plea that she had not had a good night's sleep during her eighteen months of married life. snoring of her spouse annoyed her. That was all.

The steamer Kennedy, Portland built, is fastest on Puget Sound. Before her, the Flyer was fastest. Puget Sound can still rejoice, however, because the Flyer was also built in Portland. It would seem that the Mayor ought

not be so severely consured for the acts of his moral squad of police; for since the Waymire outrage he evidently feels the necessity of enforcing moral reform to the limit "How to Make a Newspaper" is the title of an amateur essay. But it doesn't tell how. There is only one

work like Heven Blazes. Two things, says Burke, seem not to have been given to man-namely, to tax and to please and to love and be wise. That's the quarrel now over the tariff bill.

way to make a newspaper. That is to

Of course, if Fulton should get that job, the lawyers boosting for the other candidates would be very happy to congratulate the court. When Senator Chamberlain begins

to play politics with Representative Ellis the bleachers are full of spec tators. Really, now, why should a man who bolted the regular ticket two years ago

have harder sledding than bolted four or six years ago? They spoke of Pike Davis as a joke but they could go farther and fare

worse. Possibly they will. The trouble with most candidates

for Mayor is that their friends are more tender-hearted than serious. Speaking of regular and straight Republicans, in the fight for Mayor, who are they?

EVOLUTION OF RELIGION. Even the Name of Christianity May Pass Away.

Chicago Tribune, March 29. doxy might as well prepare for another shock. It is on the way. It is oming from the University of Chicago; from the divinity school of the uniersity at that.

Dr. George Burman Foster, professor of the philosophy of religion, who aroused a storm of criticism a year or o ago by his book, "The Finality of he Christian Religion," has a new ook now in press which is still more

Although Dr. Foster lay in Thirpreaches every Sunday in Thir Unitarian Church. His sermon yester From his forthcom Although Dr. Foster is a Baptist he day was a chapter from his forthcoming book. His subject was "The Place of Jesus in the Religion of Modern Man." He spoke of Christianity as a religion which in time to come may die as other religion. other religions have and yet of the said will world at that time, he said, we more Christian than it is now. Even himself, if now on earth, he said would pursue a far different court than he pursued 1900 years ago.

Turning From Dead Dogmas. Turning From Dead Dogmas.

In the course of his sermon, he said:
"Jesus faced forward. He said
nothing of a lost paradise or of a
fallen Adam or of a golden age in the
past; nothing of the glory of the sun
that was set. Were he alive today
he would not copy the Jesus of old. He
who said then 'Let the dead past bury
its dead,' and 'Put not a new wine into
old bottles,' T am come to set a man at
variance with his father,' and who condemned bitterly the custodians of the
past who were not creators of a future,
were he to walk up and down our earth
today, would turn away from dead
dogmas, injurious survivals, meaningless chatoms, moribund churches, and
make a new future. less customs, moribund churches, and make a new future, recreate life, re-lease the spirit, and trust a God that oves today

"The new world, inner and outer, could not be ours as a gift even from him. In the nature of the case we must make it ourselves. And we are not in a position to deny that we could do this should science conclude that he never lived at all. that he never lived at all.

Christianity May Pass Away.

"A billion years hence the spiritual condition of the race may be conceivably as far above ours as ours is above the status of the savages that roamed the primeval forests. And Jesus o the primeval forests. And Jesus of Nazareth? Is it inconceivable that at some distant future time the human beings then allve will know as little about him and our specific form of religion as we know about the religion of the dwellers to Alleria. of the dwellers in Atlantis or any othe submerged land.

Is it inconceivable that the name of Christianity shall have passed away? And yet may not the world be more Christian then than now, have more faith, hope and love, be more sure of the fatherly God, of a brotherly man, of an eternal life, of a supposed. an eternal life, of a purposeful world? May not the stream of spiritual influ-ence continue to deepen and widen though the springs of Judah be forgotten?

Similar View by an Agnostic Somewhat in accord with Dr. Foster's views were the following words delivered by M. M. Mangasarian, an avowed agnostic, in his morning address to the Independent Religious Society. "Morality is independent of religion.

Indeed, morality is the better religion There may come a time when people shall no longer believe in Mohammed, Buddha, Moses, or Jesus. But there never can come a time when people shall lose faith in the good, the true,

shall lose faith in the sand the beautiful.

"No, morality is not dying because people are losing faith in Judaism and Christianity. A nobler religion is taking the place of the old ones, which will reconcile the Catholic with the will reconcile the Catholic with the last will reconcile the Catholic with the Protestant, the Jew with the Gentile, and change the world's discord into

POLICEWOMEN TO CURB MASHERS Enterprising Town of Des Moines, In., Undertakes Daring Experiment.

Washington (D. C.) Post. The startling statement is made that the police force of Des Moines, Iowa, is to be increased by policewomen. The are to be employed for the sole purpose of suppressing the mashers, who have become intolerable nuisances in the Iowa city. There are no particulars the requirements of candidates for places on the force under this new order of things-whether they are to be young or pretty, fair or dark, tall or short, or if there is to be any question of age. There will be conjecture and anxiety

in plenty about the uniforms for the female adjunct to Des Moines' bluecoats, one can conceive that helmets, long coats and trousers will be insisted upon. Merry widows, directoire gowns and parasols of brilliant hue, in-stead of clubs would be more effective. Thus attired and armed, the young ladies on their beats could entice and cajole and make captives much easier than by using blackjacks and nippers. There would be no question of the suc-cess of such a firting squad. But the plans should include provision also for a few hardy women, of stern visage and trained muscles, to make actual strong-armed arrests. What's the ter of Carrie Nation for captainess? The old ones inured to affrays and of tough fiber could make the arrests after the cases of mashing had been worked up by the winsome lasses of

the force.
Simple tam o'shanters, jerseys of simple tam osnanters, jerseys or coarse canvas, short divided skirts and axes for the husky old girls, and the daintiest of headgear, Parisian-made dresses, high-heeled slippers and violet badges for the come-on beauty Wouldn't that keep the patrol

This police innovation at Des Moines will agitate the policemen, mashers and mashees of every other community in the United States. If the scheme uld prove a success, filrting squads fierce officerettes will become as common as lampposts.

The Democratic Row at Washington. New York Evening Post. For a party so seemingly habituated to

anarchy and dissension, the Democrats at Washington are taking their latest split quite bitterly. Regulars and insurgents, when they meet, snarl at each other. Several fist-fights have been narrowly averted. Old friendships have been brok. en. Irate Congressmen bid each other go to places where the tariff on wool is not an issue of primary interest. The gods that hate traitors, quitters and mugwumps are being assiduously invoked. The ques tion is, how much of this righteous indig nation is sincere, how much is put on for the purpose of giving the people at home shattering proof of the indignant one's own regularity? How, for instance, shall we interpret the wrath of Mr. Sulzer, who holds his place in fee from Charles I Murphy, against Francis Burton Harrison Murphy, against Francis Burton Harrison, who holds from the same overlord and very probably acted under his suzerain's directions? Did Sulzer defy his master and Harrison obey? Or did Mr. Murphy choose just enough black sheep to help out Mr. Cannon, letting the rest of the flock walk spotless in their virtue? There are diplomatic enmittes, just as there are diplomatic enmittes, just as there are diplomatic friendships. Have there not been statesmen who have hewn and stabbed lustily and then written letters saying. "My dear Jones, when can you come up here to lunch with me?"

Love of Athletics Is Breeding a Ruce of American Glants.

New York World. The American citizen of the future is to be a giant, according to the statistics of the athletic instructors, while his sister is to be a very sturdy lassle. Dr. Born, medical director. Yale gymnasium, made public westerday the 1908 statistics of development in the university. For the comparisons 500 athletes from the crew, the football and baseball teams, the track men and the student athletes generally were

The general average is compared with the averages taken in 1903, and the 1908 averages are generally higher than had been anticipated. The new man has grown an inch and one-half in five years. He has gained 27 pounds in weight, and has 72

points in weight, and has 72 cubic inches more lung capacity than his prototype of five years before.

The list bears out the assertion, commonly made during recent years, that the American man was becoming greater physically than any known race of men have ever been.

The comparative measurements since

The comparative measurements given out by Dr. Born are: 40.1 in. 31.6 in. 13.1 in. 11.2 in. 22.9 in. 14.4 in. 14.2 in.

The most thorough tests made in this country were published ten years ago, when statistics were taken from nany sources showing the gradual rease in height and weight of Ameri

can men and women.

Then the average height was found to be about 68 I-2 inches; chest measurement, 38 inches; with inflated chest, 40 inches; waist, 28 inches; hip. 32 inches; thigh, 21 1-2 inches; calf, 14 1.2 inches; inches; thigh, 21 1-2 inches; calf, 14 1-2 inches, and weight, 160 pounds. Then it was said that a glance over 20,000 college men showed an average increase in weight for 40 years of three pounds and an average increase in leight of an inch, with the freshmer classes showing two inches better average than their fathers had shown. The average was likewise shown to have gained an inch in height and five pounds in weight.

GLOWING PICTURE OF THE CANAL Panama Enterprise Will Open Many New Markets.

From Putnam's Magazine. In the foreground is the cyclonic boost which it will give the American cotton and iron markets. The Southern cottongrowers now reach the Asiatic ports by the cumbersome route of the Suez Canal by way of New York. Zigzag distances and smothering freight charges are devouring the item of profit. Europe, with the key to the situation, is slowly turning it in the lock against American competition.

The Panama Canal would revolutionize these conditions with the wrench of a Kansas cyclone. South America spends \$86,000,000 each year for cotton. Only 5 per cent of this amount goes to the United States. The remainder is cornered United States. The remainder is cornered by the European exporters, who practically hold the west coast of South America at their mercy through the lessened expense of transportation. The Panama Canal would reverse this situation like the change of slides in a sterection.

Iron can be produced more cheaply at Iron can be produced more chasply at Birmingham, Ala., than at any other point in the world, but the barrier of transportation makes its sale meager and unprofitable in the great Asiatic and South American markets. The machinery of the Tennessee mills, the steel and hardware from the other Southern States, would be doubled in output could they be economically marketed on the other side of the world. This is impossible now. In the Panama Canal lies the In the Panama Canal lies the magic wand which will make it pos-

sible.

The big ditch at Panama will solve the The big ditch at Panama will solve the forestry problem from one point of view. The building lumber of the Western coast is beyond the reach of the Eastern markets because of the excessive freight charges. The cost of water transportation is one-fifth that of the overland route. With the ocean Itinerary opened by the industrial revolution is unfolded.

Indefinitely its field could be lengthened

to the items of coal, fruits, cereals, fish, grain, manufactured goods in general and particular, and even the broadening possibilities before the American shipbulider. With an inland canal from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi and the de lakes to the Mississippi and the deepening of the passageway to the Gulf, the dream of an ocean greyhound floating majestically southward from Duluth to Colon, and thence through the Panama Canal to the countless ports of the Pacific is easy of accomplishment.

And who can measure the golden trail in its wake?

PENSIONS PAID IN SILVER. Tons of It Pald Out Through the British Postoffice.

Dundee Advertiser. A sum of £145,500 in half-crowns, two shilling pieces, shillings and sixpenses has now to be provided each week by the Postmaster-General, and paid over the counters of more than 23,000 thousand postoffices to the recipients of old-age pensions.

pensions.

The greatness of the task involved by this distribution of eliver is suggested by three simple calculations. The silver coins paid over the postoffice counters throughout the country number close upon 2,000,000 a week; if packed in the canvas bags in which bankers send out filed worth of silver, they would more than fill the silver, they would more than fill the 70-ton railway trucks; by the end of the year the Postmaster-General will have collected and paid out silver coins to the weight of more than 890 tons.

At St. Martin's-le-Grand a number of

schedules have been compiled. They show the exact amount of silver required each week throughout the country. By an ar-rangement which he has arrived at with the principal banking-houses the Post-master-General pays into the Bank of England checks for varying sums, and these are immediately placed to their credit as occasion demands, whereupon they advance, through their country branches, what silver the local postmas-ter may require to pay the pensioners. ter may require to pay the pensioners

Senator Root, of Garden Seed Fame Washington (D. C.) Correspondence, Elihu Root, now Senator from New York, until lately Secretary of State, seems to enjoy his new job and to be getting much satisfaction out of filling the shoes recently worn by Thoma

Collier Platt. Mr. Root has one of the new offices in the Senate office building, and spends more or less time there looking after the wishes of constituents as the quest of Ambassadorships and the sending out of garden seeds. The ex-Secretary of State takes a good deal of exercise and can often be seen walking from the Capitol down Pennsylvania avenue

Jim Was in Peril. Tit-Bits (London).

Yorkshire farmer (bursting into village inn)-What do you think, Silas? The bones of a prehistoric man have been dis-covered on Jim White's farm. Innkeeper-Great Gosh! I hope poor Innkeeper-Great Gosh! I hope Jim'il be able to clear hisself at the oner's inquest.

COLLEGE BOYS LARGE PHYSICALLY | FOUR CENTURIES OF JOHN CALVIN Great Genius and Wonderful Personaltty of the Man

Rochester Post-Express. This year, 1906, is extraording narily rich n the centenaries. Several great poets and men of science saw the light of day a hundred years ago. But if we are

permitted to celebrate not merely centenaries, and tricentenaries, but also quarto-centenaries, we must this year honor the memory of Calvin, the great reformer. It is desirable to view great men impartially and without any political men impartially and without any political or sectarian bias. We may not sympathize with Calvin's religious tenets; but we must admire the genius and the personality of the man.

John Calvin was born at Noyon, in Picardy, July 19, 1568. He was the son of Gerard Cauvin or Caulvin, of which name Calvin is the Latinized form, a register of the government of Noyon, solicitor in the ecclesiastical court, fiscal agent of the county, secretary of the

solicitor in the ecclesiastical court, fiscal agent of the county, secretary of the bishopric and attorney of the cathedral chapter. Calvin's mother was Jeanne Le Franc of Cambria, noted for her beauty and also for her religious zeal. He was the second of his parents five sons, and but one of his younger brothers survived childhood. His mother died while he was quite young and his father married a widow, who bore him two daughters. Calvin's father gave all his surviving sons a good education. At the early age Calvin's father gave all his surviving sons a good education. At the early age of 12. Calvin obtained the chaplainey attached to the altar of La Gesine, in the cathedral of Noyon—a puzzling fact, but it was probably assigned to him through some ecclesiastical influence on the understanding that he would become a priest. In 1823 he went to Paris to prepare for the priesthood. He attended the College de la Marche, and was taught Latin by Mathurin Cordier. He subsequently attended the College de Monquently attended the College de Monquent quently attended the College de Mon-taigu. His youth was free from any ig-noble tendencies, and his clerical friends thought very highly of him. In 1827 he was given the curacy of St. Martin de Martheville in addition to the chaplainey he already held. This position he ex-changed on June 5, 1529, for the curacy of Pont l'Eveque, a village near Novon, associated with his ancestors, who were boatmen on the Oise.

In 1528 Calvin's father had a quarrel

with the ecclesiastical authorities in Noyon, and ordered him to give up the priesthood in favor of the legal profession. Calvin unhesitatingly obeyed and went to Orleans to study law. At that time the University of Orleans was a celebrated place for legal studies, the lecturer. Plerre Taisin de l'Estolle, being one of the most eminent professors of the desired that the control of ing one of the most eminent professors of the day. He next went to Bourges, where he attended the lectures of Andrae Alciati. In both universities he came under the influence of the humanist Malakel. ist, Melchoir Wolmar, who sympathized with the reformation. Calvin's father died in 1831, and he then returned to Paris, where, after his father's interment, he devoted himself for a time to the study of classics and Hebrew. In 1832 he went back to Orieans to resume his legal studies. His popularity with his fellow students may be gathered from the fact that they elected him their "annual representative." In April, 1522 he published at his own expense the text of Seneca's "De Clementia" with a text of Seneca's "De Clementia" with a commentary. The nature of his comments on the work showed that he was still a humanist. Gradually, but slowly, he was drawn toward the reformed doctrines with his bosom friend, Nicholas Cop. When Cop was elected rector of the University of Paris, he delivered an imagural address on "Christian Philosophy," by which, he explained, he meant the gospei. The burden of the address the gospei. The burden of the address. the gospel. The burden of the address was on the relation of the law and the was on the relation of the law and the gospel, and the lecture showed not merely the influence of Luther and of Erasmus, but of another who was destined to be afterward famous. John Calvin. Cop referred to the theologians of Sarbonne as "sophists." This aroused ecclesiastical indignation. The government interfered and Cop had to fly from Paris. Calvin also fled, because his close intimacy with Cop was known. He again returned, but anticipating arrest, he became a wanderer and for a long time lived under an assumed name. He went first to Angouleme, where he studied in the excellent library of his friend, Louis the excellent library of his friend, Louis de Tillet, and began writing his "Insti-tutes." He then went to Nerac, where Marguerite d'Angouleme, Duchesa of Berry and sister of Francis I of France, held her court. In May, 1534, he returned to Noyon, where he was impris-oned. In the closing part of that year he went again to Paris, and then for the first time he met Servetus. He now wrote his "Psychopannwchia," a refutation of the theory that the soul sleeps between death and the last judgment. He was at Angouleme in December, 1534, and removed thence with Du Fillet to Strasburg to escape persecution

The "Institutes of the Christian Religion" were published in 1536. It was prefaced by a letter to King Francis of France, who, though a persecutor of Protestants in France, was friendly with them outside. Farel, who had won the people of Geneva to the Reformation, invited Calvin to reside there. He was, however, driven with Farel from that city by the General Assembly in 1528. In Stevens Inere. He was, however, driven with Farel from that city by the General Assembly in 1538. In Strasburg he became minister of the French refugees. In 1540 he married Idelette de Bure, widow of an Anabaptist from Liege. She bore a son to Calvin, who lived only a few days. She died in 1549. Calvin never married again. A change having taken place in the government of Geneva. Calvin was invited to go back. He became the spiritual ruler of Geneva. From that time Geneva was his home, his parish and his intellectual center. We know that he taught the doctrine of predestination. The Genevans regard this doctrine as the comerstone of faith. He laid down that "the church is our mother," and that outside of the church there is no salvation. He maintained that church and state shoul; be separated. His sincerity and moral courage cannot be questioned. Calvin was accused of Arianism by a French refugee named Caroli. But the Genevan divines upheld Calvin and Caroli. refugee named Caroli. But the Genevan divines upheld Calvin and Caroli was banished. Bolsec, who denied predestination, was imprisoned and banished. Servetus, who accused Calvin of perfidious, tyrannical and un-Christian conduct, was burned at the stake for heresy. This is the one great blot on Calvin's career. His moral anture was more than the conduction of the conduc moral nature was pure. His intellectual endowments were great. But it was an age of persecution and Calvin was unfortunately tainted with the fury which made men, when opposed in religion, pursue each other with vindictive hate. The reformer died in Geneva on May 27 1554 mer died. in religion, pursue each other with vindictive hate. The reformer died in Geneva on May 27, 1564. The "Institutes" must be pronounced, of its kind, a theological masterpiece. In appearance Calvin was of medium height, with a prominent nose, a lofty forebead and flaming eyes. He was a genuine enthusiast, but his life teaches us that since his day we have become us that since his day we have become us that since his day we have become more humane, whatever may be our drawbacks from a religious standpoint.

The "Nigger" Behind Ship Subsidy, Buffalo (N. Y.) Times. Plainly the Merchant Marine League Plainly the Merchant Marine League has forgotten the leason read it two or three weeks ago by Banker Henry Clews, when he exposed the sham of all this hue and cry about America having no merchant ships. "The American flag does not wave from the masthead of anything in the way of an American merchant marine," moan the subsidy propagandists. No; the American flag does not, and that is exactly the trouble. We are sailing Americanowned ships under foreign flags, and we are doing it because if the real strength of the American merchant marine were known there would be an end to any pretext for ship subsidy.