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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

Friend, when I was still a heathen, I recollect well how I used to huddle at that story of the cursing of the fig tree; but when I learned to know what man was, and that I had been all my life mistaking for a part of nature that race which was originally, and can be again, made in the likeness of God, then I began to see that it were well if every fig tree upon earth were cursed if the spirit of one man could be taught thereby a single lesson.—Charles Kingsley.

THE TIME IS GETTING SHORT.

WHEN ONE CONTEMPLATES the conditions which exist today in Chicago and the great labor conflict which is now in progress in several of the Rocky mountain mining states, he must inevitably come to the conclusion that that way which furnishes a peaceful settlement of labor troubles and which in the meantime keeps the men at work, is the sensible, practical and money saving way.

In the line of building operations in Portland conditions could not well be more active at this late day in the season. There is plenty of employment, the men are well paid and well satisfied. If these conditions could be maintained, and if it were known that they would be continued indefinitely, everybody concerned would rest much easier and a most remarkable stimulus to building would be given. But as matters now stand, no one can count confidently on the future; so far as the past gives any light he would be exceedingly unwise who did count upon stable conditions for experience would give the lie to such optimistic conclusions.

Much private work is contemplated during the next year; an enormous amount of public work must be done. So far as the latter is concerned when the work is once begun at the fair grounds it must be pushed to completion as quickly as men can do it. There will not be a moment's time to be lost. A strike or misunderstanding coming at such a time would be the most inopportune and disastrous of anything that has ever occurred in the history of the city. A way has been found through which such a calamity may be avoided. It has been suggested that the builders and building trades enter into an agreement covering a period of two years from the first of next January. This idea is new as applied to the building trades, but it is old as applied to other trades. In these latter trades it has worked to the eminent satisfaction of everybody concerned. Each party has lived up to the letter of the contract; there has not only been no strikes or labor disputes to mar the harmony of the relations, but there has never been any misunderstanding of a serious sort. Each side fought for the best terms he could get, but once the contract was entered into each sacredly respected its terms.

There is no doubt whatever that what is true of the printers and allied trades will prove equally true of all the building trades under the same circumstances. No greater boon could be conferred upon Portland during the next two years than the elimination of strikes. This suggestion furnishes the way; it has the merit of having been tried and not found wanting. Meanwhile time is rapidly passing and so far little has been done except to get the building trades to consent to the arrangement. So much time has elapsed since the plan was proposed that it is reasonable to believe that much more will be required to get the finishing touches to the contract. It therefore behooves all concerned to get together at once and in this way eliminate the strike as a dangerous, wasteful and disastrous method of settling labor disputes.

NOW FOR A STREET NUMBERING SYSTEM

GOOD, PLAIN, DURABLE STREET SIGNS at the intersections of all the streets of the city is a long move in the right direction and one that will be thoroughly appreciated not only by the people of Portland themselves, who have suffered great inconvenience in consequence of the lack of signs, but by thousands of strangers who visit here during the course of each year and have been annoyed almost beyond endurance by the difficulties of finding their way to specific addresses even in down-town localities. The relatively slight cost in-

involved is, therefore, a matter of no public concern when placed alongside the great benefits which will be conferred. But it must not be forgotten that this move, however good in itself, is merely preliminary to an even more radical step in the direction of renumbering the streets. The block system, introduced in Philadelphia, has been generally adopted over the country as the readiest method of self designating the particular locality sought. This is known as the decimal system of street numbering. Under it, each block, however short or however few the number of buildings in it, is arbitrarily regarded as constituting 100. If the system of numbering begins at the river the first number in the block is 1, the first number in the next block is 100, the first number in the next block is 200, and so on till the end of the chapter. In such cases when one reaches Twentieth street on Washington in his effort to find No. 2010 Washington street, he knows without inquiry precisely how to find the place and he needs to trouble no one. During the tourist season when the city is full of strangers, and during the exposition when it will be overrun with them, this arrangement would prove a mighty convenience which everybody would appreciate.

A special committee of the city council should be appointed to make a study of this question. It should evolve a system more or less scientific in the numbering of the city and if possible that system should be put in vogue during the present winter, so that strangers as well as residents may have the full benefit of it at the earliest possible moment.

A RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN WORLD.

THE RUSSIANS, who, whatever else may be said of them, have never been accused of shortsightedness and whose diplomacy is the wonder and, in a sense, the admiration of the world, because in its vast plans of aggrandizement it has definitely pursued a definite purpose through all the generations since the days of Peter the Great, have in recent years made no secret of the belief that the world will soon be practically divided between two great world powers, Russia, on one side, and the United States on the other.

The growth, resources and extraordinary ambitions of Russia are beginning to paralyze the world. It is working on the crudest of crude materials, but its course is directed by masterful intelligence which gains momentum in each succeeding generation through its tireless, undeviating and fate-like pursuit of its objects. The strides which it has made even within the memory of men still young are as amazing as almost to take one's breath away. In all its movements it has had the tremendous advantage of definite aims. Intervening obstacles, the morality of the case, the rights of others, have absolutely no influence upon it when, through its preliminary and far-seeing courses, it has reached that stage when conditions call for action. Moving on the Asiatic side its purposes are so veiled as scarcely to be realized before they are ready for accomplishment. It definitely aims to absorb China, but, while doing so, it incidentally determines that overcrowded Japan is to get no foothold on the mainland.

Japan, confined to its island home, must lose rather than gain in strength and consequence. Its only hope for the future is to reach and expand on the mainland. The time for its life and death struggle is at hand, yet it finds itself thwarted on every side, even in the home of those who through self interest should be its friends. It is cramped for ready money; that it must get in London and it is not forthcoming without conditions. Under its treaty with England it can hope for little. That treaty does not become effective unless more than one nation should attack the Japanese. On the other hand, while making every preparation to protect itself on the Asiatic side, Russia, with France still in tow, has cynically entered into a close understanding with Germany, France's dearest foe. To this influence may be largely ascribed the sudden feeling of bitterness displayed toward the United States by the Russian press, a feeling all the more remarkable because of the traditional good will that has always existed between the two countries and which Russia showed with such telling effect during the most critical period of the Civil War. All of this means the practical isolation of England through a clever flank movement that in self defense must throw it into closer relations with Japan, provided it wishes to maintain its prestige in that section of the world where for so many years it has been the dominant factor. Once Japan is out of the way, the road is practically clear for Russia to ultimately do as it pleases with that boneless giant, the Chinese empire.

Then would the United States or Russia in the course of the next generation be the dominating power of the world? In the light of the events which are yet to come, and may come very suddenly, would Canadian annexation seem so utterly preposterous as it now appears to be to so many intelligent people on both sides of the line? Might not conditions, altogether beyond the control of statesmen however able, then force an outcome now seemingly improbable, and make it indeed the only logical outcome that men of ordinary intelligence and patriotism could discover, look where they may?

MUTUAL REGARD OF EMERSON AND HAWTHORNE.

From Julian Hawthorne's "Hawthorne and His Circle."

My father and Emerson with enjoyment, though more and more, as he advanced in life, he was disposed to question the expediency of stating truth in a disembodied form; he preferred it in carnate, as it appears in life and story. But he could not talk to Emerson; his pleasure in his society did not express itself in that form. Emerson, on the other hand, cultivated my father's company, and, contrary to his general habit, talked to him continuously; but he could not read his romances; he admitted that he had never been able to finish one of them. He loved to observe him; to watch his silence, which was able to appreciate; "Hawthorne rides well his horse of the night." My father was Gothic; Emerson was Roman and Greek. But each was profoundly original and independent. My father was the shyer and more solitary of the two, and yet persons in need of human sympathy were able to reach a more interior region in him than they could in Emerson. For the latter's thought was concerned with types and classes, while the former had the individual touch.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

When a man kisses a girl he should do it so hard that she can forget 20 others that were only samples.

It is the weak little girl who blushes when the ten commandments are read in church that will bear watching.

Nothing makes a girl quite so happy as to hear that one of her best friends lost all her nice, wavy hair from a sickness.

A good place for a man to carry the lock of his wife's hair is in his pocket-book, and his letters in his cigar-case.

When a girl at a matinee catches the eye of one of the actors she feels as important as a man who opens a jackpot with three aces.

WILLIE SARTORIUS IN ST. LOUIS.

Will Spend the Winter in Her Old Home City.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartorius, only daughter of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, has returned to St. Louis, her childhood home. She arrived from Washington about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, and was driven directly to the Grand-Avenue hotel, where apartments had been reserved for her.

Mrs. Sartorius was accompanied by her younger daughter, Miss Rosemary Sartorius. Her son, Capt. Algernon Sartorius, who was expected to accompany his mother and sister, did not come with them. He will join them at the Grand-Avenue hotel early next week.

St. Louis friends who had learned that Mrs. Sartorius would arrive on Tuesday evening sent beautiful flowers to the hotel. The best suit in the city, a pair of American beauties and chrysanthemums, which were grouped about the apartments that had been reserved for Mrs. Sartorius prior to her arrival.

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Mrs. Sartorius, her son and her daughter, spent the winter at the hotel. They have been at Coburg, Ont., where they have a beautiful home, during the summer.

Entertainments in honor of Mrs. Sartorius and her daughter have already been planned by St. Louis friends. Mrs. Sartorius is a charming girl of about 21 years.

Much interest attaches to Mrs. Sartorius' return to St. Louis. Old friends of General Grant say she was born in St. Louis, and she was only 2 years of age when the war began, and her father left his wife and children in St. Louis and began his immortal career.

After the war Nellie Grant, as she was then, went with her parents to Washington, where she was married to the son of the late President, Mr. Grant.

Mrs. Sartorius has an elder daughter, Vivian May, now Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt Scovel. She is at present in Europe, visiting her husband's mother.

Next spring it is announced, Mrs. Sartorius will return to Washington to reside permanently. Her reason for coming to St. Louis is to enjoy the pleasure of revisiting the former home of her parents and to spend a few months near the friends of her parents and herself.

Captain Sartorius and Miss Rosemary Sartorius are expected to form a double wedding with St. Louis society. Both were raised in England, have traveled extensively on the Continent, and have long been central figures in the social life of Washington and New York.

Miss Sartorius is engaged to the son of the late President, Mr. Grant. She is a captivating girl, tall and slender, with light chestnut hair and gray eyes.

ALUMINUM MONEY IN IOWA.

People Are Minting Their Own Coin to Expand Circulation.

Williams, Ia., Cor. New York World. Tired of hearing of an "expanded currency," and seeing it only in bargain-counter lots, the merchants and farmers of this county have gone into the business of minting their own coins, and are turning out barrels of coins—dollars, half dollars, quarters and dimes, which pass current for anything from a shave to a threshing machine.

The coins have practically no intrinsic value, but are redeemable at stores for merchandise, and at saloons for drinks, their value being guaranteed by the association of merchants authorizing their issue.

The first coins minted were given out by the merchants on purchases on the basis that the various colored trading stamps are issued by merchants in the East, and were redeemable for their face value in merchandise. So many merchants went into the scheme, and the coins became so plentiful, that they began to pass current as freely as authorized coin, and instead of hoarding the aluminum discs for a purchase at the store from which they were issued, the people began to make small purchases with them, and to spend them in poker games. When the men folks found that they could purchase liquid refreshment with the lightweight coins they ceased to turn them over to the good wife for her to save up enough to accept of a new dress or a new hat, and kept them in their pockets as they would loose change.

With the enormous expansion in the issue of these coins, coupled with the growth of their general use, pockets are being filled with them, and the women find the value-like handbags now affected a real blessing when they start out on a shopping tour. The size of the contribution boxes in the churches has been increased, and the people are beginning to accept the aluminum fractional currency as the postoffice. Uncle Sam demands money of his own kind.

At Webster, Ia., the flat money scheme has also been successfully introduced, and promises to spread over the state like a plague of locusts. Once or twice at Webster the coins have been at a premium. At present it looks as though the aluminum coins would soon be the popular medium of exchange for the entire West.

From the Dallas Mountaineer. Representative Gill of Multnomah county wants to knock out the postage road money, because the government contemplates building a canal and locks around the obstructions to navigation between the Dalles and Celilo. Mr. Gill must be somewhat deluded, or in working against the interests of the producers of the road money. Of course the government intends building canal and locks around the obstructions to navigation, and will probably begin operations inside of six months, but this does not signify that they will be completed inside of six years. A postage road that can be constructed in months would give immediate relief, and would save enough to the producers to build it several times before the canal and locks can be constructed. Mr. Gill had better reconsider.

Useless Question. From the New York Times. Among Lawyer "Abbe" Hummel's recent clients was a well-groomed, stylish young lady.

"I'm in great distress, Mr. Hummel, and I seek your advice," she began.

"Well, madam, please state your case."

"I have received four proposals of marriage and I don't know which one to accept."

"Which man has the most money?" inquired Hummel, with a smile that spoke volumes.

"Why, if I was sure I knew, do you suppose I would tell you or any other lawyer for advice?"

GERMANY AND RUSSIA TO AID EACH OTHER IN THE FAR EAST.

(Special London Cable in Chicago Tribune.)

An article in the Paris *Reclaire* depicting the frequent discussion in France of the "non-existent danger" of the "American peril" ascribes the cause to Germany, where the idea of a European league against the United States has developed. The conception is natural in Berlin, for though the United States constitutes no danger to Europe, it certainly constitutes a considerable hindrance to Germany, hence the publication of innumerable articles in Germany proving that a United States of Europe would remove this hindrance, simultaneously serving the Hohenzollern policy.

The German argument, summarized, is that owing to geographical situation and the difference in climates, the economic federation of Europe would only be possible by including Russia—thus ending the Franco-Russian alliance—and England, thus placing a solid obstacle against an understanding between Britain and the Western powers on the continent.

The *Reclaire* points out that the motive of Germany's scheme is too transparent to deceive. Moreover, France has sound reasons, material and moral, against participation in any coalition against the United States.

Only today Europe learns on practical official authority of the agreement for German co-operation with Russia in the Far East—an event of first importance. This virtual alliance was not made, as the official version has it, at the meeting of the czar and kaiser at Wiesbaden. It was agreed to during the summer, and was known in the inner diplomatic circles since early in September. Japan has known it, and her policy has been of necessity seriously affected by it. The British foreign office and Secretary of State have discussed it in important communications between Downing street and Washington. France became aware of its existence and the knowledge had such a disturbing effect on her relation with the predominant partner that Count Lamsdorff's visit to Paris became necessary in order to avert the possibility which obviously had been outraged.

To Great Britain this great event is of tremendous concern, but it comes as a surprise. Germany's return to the Bismarckian policy of friendliness to Russia has been understood by King Edward and his ministers since after the king's accession. There has been, of course, no open hostility, but the kaiser's antagonism has been clearly perceived and British policy has been shaped accordingly.

There has been one apparently inconsistent incident. That was the Anglo-German co-operation in the Venezuela affair. That action on Great Britain's part was merely an unwilling payment of the obligation the kaiser incurred in the early stages of the Transvaal war. It is said that the kaiser took personal umbrage at Great Britain's half-hearted support in that episode, which prevented his gaining his real object—namely, the creation of a precedent by the landing of a German force on some pretext on South American territory.

King Edward, on the other hand, resented the kaiser's obvious desire to create ill feeling between the United States and Great Britain. It has been generally understood that there has been no meeting since between the two monarchs, and none apparently is contemplated. The situation requires no further explanation to a close student of events, and the exchange of visits between King Edward and Emperor Emmanuel and Louis has become of added significance.

Europe as yet has not had time to consider the full bearing of this momentous news of the Russo-German alliance, and the danger of war that is no distant in the future in the Far East. Admittedly, two great questions present themselves. The first is in case of a conflict of Russia against Japan or against Germany and China, would Germany in that case need to assist Russia, and drawing in Great Britain? The second is, in the latter event could France be depended upon to co-operate with her arch enemy, Germany, in aiding Russia?

It is learned that if the Russo-Japanese negotiations are satisfactorily, as is now expected, it will be due to the measure to the British government's pledge of its good offices toward raising another large Japanese loan in London. It can be stated that Russia and Japan, at the time the armor made war imminent between them, were negotiating for more money, Japan in London and Russia in Paris. Using this as a lever, Lord Lansdowne and M. Delcasse worked vigorously for peace. There is no doubt that Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister in Japan, threatened Britain that Great Britain, if she did not help him financially, she would precipitate hostilities.

The result is that in the event of a satisfactory conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, Japan will be enabled to float another loan in London.

Even if Russia agrees to give up all claim to commercial and political privileges in Korea, Japan will feel confident of her present defensive strength, at any rate until the spring of 1904.

ONE-WHEELED CART.

It Was Invented to Be Used in the Rural Free Delivery Service.

The rural free delivery carriers of Central Illinois are greatly interested in the vehicle used by a carrier on a route running out of Niantic and which was invented by J. H. Grosh, the postmaster at that point. It has but a single wheel and was designed especially for the carriers of the rural delivery service.

The idea was suggested to Mr. Grosh by the villainous roads of Central Illinois in the winter months, which are almost impassable at times to the ordinary four-wheeled vehicle. It has two horses and with no more load than a driver and small consignment of mail. The inventor's idea has been to reduce the friction, and there is naturally much less in one wheel than in four.

The cart can be adapted to the use of one or two horses. Its equilibrium is maintained on the principle of a three-legged stool, each shaft representing one leg and the single wheel the other.

THREE HUNDRED FOR A VOTE. New York Cor. Philadelphia Ledger.

To one vote—\$300. This is what the solitary ballot of Joseph Thomas cost the city. He voted in the nineteenth election district.

The result was in the hands of the voters of the district to be heard from, and a careful count showed: For Low, 1; for McClellan, 4, and none scattering. The district is in Manhattan and comprises one block.

Last year the registration was 332 and the election carried by 169. The reason for the decline in the vote is due to the tearing down of 60 houses to make way for St. Gabriel's park. Thomas is the only voter left in the district, but the election machinery had to be kept going just the same.

MAYOR HARRISON OF CHICAGO GIVES SOME SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT OF A CITY.

Interview in Chicago Tribune.

"Just a couple of last year I pointed out that the best way to deal with these people was to segregate them. Unfortunately, there will be people who cannot see the matter in the only light in which it can be viewed. There should be three districts set aside for them in the city, and these districts are defined naturally."

"The development of Chicago is taking place in such a way that there is destined to be a belt of manufacturing outside of the business section of the city. Outside of this belt of manufacturing the residence district will begin."

"This belt will never be a residential district. It is losing residential character now. It is the place for the segregation of various classes. On the West Side the district can be an open road, as far west as is necessary without encroaching on residential territory."

"On the South Side the territory lies naturally along the railroad tracks, including Dearborn street and Armour avenue. I do not suppose it can go west of the tracks, and should not be allowed to creep into residential districts on the south. It should not go east of State street."

"On the North Side the section just north of the river has been treated as such a district. The lines could be drawn carefully and the sections so planned that no one would be required to get into them."

"The mistake in the way of creating the districts, restricting them and forcing all disorderly characters to live in them is that no alderman wants a part of his ward given up for these purposes. They will admit the need of doing so, but they want the districts in the other fellow's ward."

"Then the residence districts should be protected absolutely. No invasion of undesirable characters should be permitted. The three districts having been set aside, they are the places for these people."

"With these things done, the opportunities for police grafting would be reduced to a minimum. In the old days, when a police magistrate got his revenue from fees, raids were made for purposes of the police, and would get graft by threatening a raid unless payments were made to him. As long as it is possible for a policeman to enforce or not enforce a law, there is opportunity for graft."

"This applies to saloons as well. As long as a policeman can go to a saloon-keeper who has been running all night and tell him he had better run under cover a little, or tell him he can run wild open, or assume any responsibility whatever in the matter, there is opportunity for graft."

"The saloon-keeper should know exactly what he can do and what he cannot do. I do not believe in closing saloons where men who work at night want a glass of beer with their meals. The difficulty is that you cannot get a saloon in one district to keep open and for the others to close."

HOW ABOUT IT?

Should a Man Before Marriage Confess to His Salad Day Sin?

Should a man confess to his promised bride the misdoings of his salad days? This question led to a very torrid debate in New York's "awfullest" woman's club, the Electic.

The book, "Mettle of the Pasture," a novel by James Lane Allen, was under discussion. The author weaves a romantic story about the love of a man and a woman. Before the marriage the man tells his fiancée how he had passed his salad days, and does not spare details in telling of his crop of wild oats. Instantly the woman changes and refuses to marry a man of his class.

Both then draw out a life of intense misery. That is the story.

The general opinion of the Electics was that a man should keep his own counsel and put into practice the advice, "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

A woman with a tongue of ermine said: "I don't marry a man's past; I marry his present and future. I don't care a snap how bad a man is before marriage so long as he is faithful afterward." Miss Evans then took the floor and expressed her views on marriage.

"This book goes to show how many women are duped and deceived," she said. "This woman was particularly fortunate in having the man show the character of his mind before he was married. How many women are married to a clean-looking fellow, believing his morals correspond with his smug and regular countenance. He does not tell us of his wild oats, the crop of his wild oats, and after a while he begins to cry. She is blinded with pure love. Then comes the awakening. He soon shows himself in his true light. Why should a woman run these risks?"

Mrs. Allen's hero was to have confessed that nasty secret! He was a fool and she a fool for permitting her love to vanish on hearing about his escapades. I believe men should keep these confessions to themselves.

Miss Anna Donhue said: "If an inexperienced girl heard the frank confession of the average man she would swoon on the spot. She would not indulge in heroics, and after a while she would brought her back to her senses, she wouldn't marry the most saintly man on earth. By all means let men stay silent on their weaknesses. We don't want to hear them."

A RED LIGHT PARADE.

From the New York Sun.

The result of the election had been known three hours. There was joy in the Tenderloin and about the River. Three couples, one following the other, came around the Metropole corner and stopped in front of the Rossmore.

On the roof of each was a beer keg, its base braced with whisky and champagne bottles. On the top of each keg sat a man brandishing a bottle in his hand. Sitting beside each driver was another man holding aloft a new broom, from whose bristles hung an unlighted candle. As the couples passed, three globes were unslung, three wicks were lighted and three red lanterns glowed over the heads of the crowd. The bearers of the lantern-hung brooms took their "go," and he on the first cab commanded:

"Forward, the light brigade!"

The crowd was not slow to appreciate the significance of the parade. As the couples moved slowly down the street somebody called out:

"Cheers for the Red Lights! May their glimmer never fall!"

The crowd responded with enthusiasm, and far down the street the thousands were cheering, not the sign of the East Side's shame, but that other sentiment expressed by an elderly and prosperous looking citizen, who stood on the corner as the cabs moved away.

"Let 'em go," he said. "It all means that little old New York has decided to be its own boss. Thank heaven that for two years, at least, a man can live in a free city of a free country and still be a gentleman!"

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one in another to close without being inconsistent and unjust. I have no doubt that if the saloonkeepers outside the loop were given their choice they all would close at midnight, providing they knew that all had to close. But they know that if one closes and one keeps open, the one open will not only get the trade at night, but will get the bulk of it during the day.

"If saloons are to be closed after midnight, it can be done in one way easily. All that is necessary is to pass an ordinance providing that all saloons shall be closed, and that lights shall be kept burning in the saloons after the hour of closing. Then any one passing can tell at a moment whether or not the laws are being obeyed."

"It might be well to do this and then to allow home-restaurant saloons which are open all night to sell liquor. An even better plan would be to require a higher license for saloons which want to keep open all night."

"Where there is a saloonable occasion for their being open and to keep such saloons closed as cause trouble by being open. You cannot say that the downtown saloons alone should be allowed to remain open. There are other districts near the factories where men work at night and where they are passing men."

"These men say that they have as good a right to a glass of beer with their meals after midnight as men who work by day have to theirs. A higher license for all night saloons would enable the downtown saloons to be open and at the same time would close up the others."

Now, with regard to gambling. In the first place, in attempting to control this you are working against one of the oldest and most successful pastimes of men. In this as in the other things, you are attempting to draw the line between what the average man considers his personal liberty and what others consider license.

"The average decent American, if he wants a drink, wants to get it no matter what the hour is. If he wants to gamble, he wants to do it, and he doesn't want any one to prevent it. He considers it his right so long as he keeps within bounds."

"Probably Americans are peculiar advocates of the personal-liberty idea. Just across the line in Canada, for instance, you will find the other idea in force. An American city would not adjust itself to the plan of a Canadian city. Do you suppose Americans would endure a government which deprived them of streetcars, newspapers, cigars and other things on Sunday?"

"This personal-liberty idea is strong in the gambling problem. In Chicago we have endeavored to meet it by allowing certain card games to be played. The poker has been barred, and my agents tell me that it is not being played. These clubs are supposed to admit no one but members. They are not allowed to have 'cappers' on the sidewalks or to attract men to them or to admit strangers."

Dear Miss Fairfax: I have been keeping company with a young man for the past year who is a perfect gentleman, refined and of good family, but during this time he has not given me the slightest cause to believe that he is a good fellow. I am inclined to believe the fellow is somewhat backward, it does not seem to me that if he cared for me he would refrain from telling me so, considering that he has called on me twice and three times a week during the past year. Now, is there anything I could do in order to find out what his feelings toward me are without seeming in any way forward? The fellow is very generous about taking me around, a lover of good music and an exceptionally good character. In fact, I am inclined to believe he gives every act a second thought as to whether it would be strictly right, but he does not seem to have a spark of affection in him, while I am very affectionate. I like the fellow very much, however, and I am sure he does not care for me. If he did he would tell me so; or do you think it is simply because he is backward?

If he were in love with you, I think he would find some way to let you know of his love. No matter how backward a man may be, he generally surmounts that difficulty.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am a young girl 19 years old, and am in love with a young man 21. I think the world of him, and think if he would ever part with me I would have him. He is a steady, steady company with him since Thanksgiving day, and have always found him in the best of spirits and very good-natured, but of late when I go out with him he is glum and does not seem to care for me. I am inclined to think he is not in love with me. I thought, "What can I do? I do not like him to be so quiet when we go out, and ask you to kindly give me some advice."

ALICE FAIR.

You might ask him if there is anything troubling him. Do not be any sadder or you will lose his love. He may be worrying over business matters, and perhaps he will tell you all about it.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am a young man, 22 years old, and dearly love a girl two years my senior. She is very proper and refuses even to let me kiss her. I would like to have her, but I am not sure she would accept of me. I am inclined to think she is not in love with me. I thought, "What can I do? I do not like her to be so quiet when we go out, and ask you to kindly give me some advice."

ALICE FAIR.

You might ask him if there is anything troubling him. Do not be any sadder or you will lose his love. He may be worrying over business matters, and perhaps he will tell you all about it.

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