

THE LATE CONGRESS

LAME-DUCK session of congress never yields results. The one that passed out yesterday was even more barren of fruits than some of its predecessors.

One or the other of the two houses managed to beat most of the legislation offered it. The house passed Mr. Taft's reciprocity bill, but the measure died in senate committee.

The senate amended the permanent tariff board measure, and the house killed it by refusal to accept the senate amendments. Both the Arizona and New Mexico statehood measures were beaten and stashed for both postponed.

The senate defeated the house pension bill and the house killed the senate ship subsidy measure. The senate rejected the house apportionment bill and talked to death most of the other house legislation. The main achievement of the two bodies was the passage of appropriation bills that will probably aggregate more than a billion dollars.

The session is described by Champ Clark as one of the stormiest in history. The last six days of the senate were devoted mainly to filibustering, rejection of direct election and the seating of Lorimer. For the two latter results, eight lame-duck senators furnished the deciding votes. They can now descend to private life, and wait in vain for the call of their constituents to come back. They are mostly of the "has-been" or "never-was" variety. Their views are of the half-inch gauge, seeing only the citadels of privilege, and never reaching out upon the vastness of the broad United States.

Congresses come and congresses go. The one that expired yesterday had, just before it convened, heard from the country. The tidings were a repudiation of its first session, and declination among the senators and representatives. The inglorious end that came to it is a valuable warning to the body that is to convene in extraordinary session April 4.

LENT

SINCE THIS DAY is the first Sunday in Lent it may be worth while to supply a few historical facts, for the benefit of some who are not members of a traditional church, but are involved in more or less restrictions on their usual habits by the recurrence of the yearly Lenten period.

As for the members of the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and the Protestant Episcopal church, their memory runneth not back of the time when the weeks between Ash Wednesday and Easter Day have not been set aside for more or less abstinence from the pleasures of life, and more or less observance of religious services of great solemnity. That is to say that the body has had imposed on it rules of training to fit the observer for spiritual duties, demanding higher preparation than those entering into the family and personal life of the rest of the year.

Lent is a word taken from the Anglo-Saxon. It means "spring," since these weeks occur when winter has passed and the earliest flowers show their heads. Its observance in the Greek church was already traditional when written church history began. In the Latin church the record reaches at least to the fourth century after Christ.

In the Greek church six weeks before Easter were set apart. Beginning in the Roman church with only the Holy week the period of abstinence was gradually extended backwards for three weeks, excluding Saturdays and Sundays, except the Saturday before Easter.

The earliest requirements were as follows: Abstinence from food till the evening of fasting days. Shutting off public amusements, especially stage plays. Also the deferring of all the close of Lent celebration of marriages and birthdays. On the spiritual side the attendance daily at public worship and a sermon, and especially at the celebration frequently of the Holy Eucharist—markedly on Easter Day.

Such rules have descended, with but slight variations and relaxations, through the centuries to the present time in all the historic churches.

The Lenten regulations issued by Archbishop Christie and published on Wednesday last may be studied in the light of those past centuries. The traditional immovability of Rome is distinctly marked. But the modern spirit of this age is noticeable in this—that the minute observances in diet and behavior of the past are so minutely stated here—but the weakness of our twentieth century natures, and the demands of modern

ern, strenuous life on the full bodily powers of our workers are allowed for by a series of exceptions and exemptions. Prayers and alms-deeds are enjoined. Easter communion is set before the faithful as a sacred and necessary duty.

The Lenten pastoral letter of Bishop Seadding, the Bishop of Oregon of the Protestant Episcopal church, is written in a different key. The text he sets to the clergy is this: "Emphasize the spiritual. Teach the faith definitely, lovingly, fearlessly." To the laity he says, forsake not the services of the church, especially the holy communion. Give up amusements. Practice self denial. Give alms and fast. Especially observe holy week as a time for prayer for the deepening of our spiritual lives and for the unity of Christendom.

The present trouble of human society is diagnosed as that men have the malady of unspirituality. The commercial spirit, the strain of money getting, exhausts the vitalities of men, and life is not dominated by spiritual purpose.

There is a time for all things. If Lent serves to call a halt in many of the activities and amusements of life, and give a different direction to the thoughts of men, it may benefit many who do not feel bound to heed the call of the churches in their outward rules and observances. For, after all, as a man thinketh so is he.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHERS

THE STRENGTH of trades union discipline has been proved during the past week when the typographers employed by two of the Chicago papers struck on the ground of alleged grievances. It appears that they thereby violated their contracts with their employers, and took this independent action without the approval or direction of the officials of their union. But, the union being appealed to, the complaining men were directed to resume work, and to refer their grievances to the mode of settlement applicable in such cases. And the men complied. The strike was abandoned and its inevitable loss and suffering averted.

Not many months ago the boiler makers and other iron workers in South Wales disagreed with their employers on a wage question, and against the advice and protest of the union managers, struck. The officials of the union, one of the strongest in the United Kingdom, considered the strike uncalled for and first advised and then ordered the men back to work. They refused obedience, continued their strike, upset all business, involved themselves and their families in deep distress as their funds ran out, and inflicted on trades unionism possibly the severest blow in recent years.

Public opinion sustained the employers and the union officers. Peace was eventually restored, and the defeated men went back to work without advances.

The two opposite experiences, in Chicago, and in Cardiff and in Merthyr Tydfil, may not show conclusively that discipline in American unions is more completely recognized and deferred to in this country, since the only common ground of the two trades in question is that both are organized. But one inference may be drawn—that the better educated and more thoughtful individuals the more surely will they bow to the rules and restrictions that their own representatives impose.

Trades unionism in America is as much strengthened by the Chicago case as it was weakened by the wilful action of the Welsh ironworkers.

WHILE THEY STARVE

TWO DOLLARS clipped from the price of a spring bonnet, two dollars saved from the cost of a party gown, or two dollars that would otherwise be spent on cigars, theatricals or a joy ride, will save a life in China. It is a small sum in dress, or pleasure, or folly, but it is the price of a life.

We shudder at thoughts of men, women or children in the throes of death. The country was shocked at the Ashtabula disaster with its dead. Humanity was appalled at the Johnstown horror with its drowned. Any railroad accident with its maimed and mangled victims penetrates to the heart and arouses sympathy. Life is sweet to brute or man, and there are few who will not stretch out a hand to save it, especially at the poor cost of \$2.

Parents in the famine districts of China are selling daughters at \$25 apiece and sons at \$1.25 for money with which to get food. It is the last extremity in starvation, and starvation is the last word in human suffering. No picture of human misery is more convincing than the sacrifice by a family of a child in order to save the rest.

The latest advices are that 1,000,000 men, women and children will starve before another crop can be harvested. Driven to desperation by hunger, bands of the famishing are roving over the provinces preying upon those fortunate enough to have a pittance of food. Missionaries attempted to distribute a small stock of provisions Friday and the hunger-maddened natives trampled 21 of their number to death and injured many others in a wild scramble to get something to eat. They fought each other like hungry wolves and only desisted when the last shred of the provisions had been devoured.

When the gaunt figure of famine stalks in a land, there is no issue of race, creed or color. We who pity the hunger of a dog and stretch out the hand to feed it, must be touched by the consuming wretchedness of human beings in the orient. Two

dollars less spent on a bonnet, or an auto ride will rescue a human being. Two dollars less spent on a fashionable party, two dollars less on an evening suit, or two dollars less for wines, ribbons or feathers will save a life, and to save the life of even a starving heathen is a pleasant recollection for any man.

THE BLACK HAND

ANOTHER BOMB explosion was reported in New York two days ago. This makes about eighteen within the last few weeks, all the work of the black hand—an Italian, probably a Sicilian importation. It is possible that criminals of the Italian race who have not even the distinction of real membership in this association of evil men for evil ends may assume the name, and steal the fearful prestige it bears, to scare their compatriots into compliance with their blackmailing demands.

The wonder of it is that in the medley of races from European countries crowding through the Ellis Island gateway, Italians should bear this infamous pre-eminence. Italians are not hardened and made desperate by cruel oppression in their own land. They have not even that poor excuse. Many of them are excellent workers, and, if settled with their families on the land, pass peaceable lives under their own vine and figtree. But these New York criminals are desperately cruel.

No wonder that the demand grows louder for better exclusion of such as cannot bring with them passports or certificates of character to this country. The scrutiny must be thorough on the further side of the Atlantic.

The New York detective force, efficient as it is, appears powerless either to arrest the criminals or to suppress the crime. It seems to be a case where the passing centuries have only shown it possible to fit modern inventions to the full play of the evil passions of the hot blooded Italian criminal surviving from the middle ages. These men have learned nothing from the Christian spirit whose influence we fondly believe to be growing over all races and classes of our people. They live protected by our laws, but know them only with distorted ingenuity, to defy them. The greatest city of America is face to face with one of the toughest problems arising from its indiscriminate hospitality to all races of men. It must and will be solved, but its solution will of necessity affect many innocent Italians in reaching the actual offenders.

A LAW PROFESSOR ON LAW REFORM

DEAN JOHN D. LAWSON of the Missouri University Law School is a jurist and law teacher of exceptional ability. He thinks there is little hope of the needed reform of court procedure by voluntary action of judges and lawyers, and that it must be brought about by statutes. He says that reputable lawyers feel it to be their professional duty to take advantage of every technicality, and to do everything possible of an obstructive and even nonsensical nature to win cases. Courts, he remarks, feel bound to follow precedents, whether good, bad or indifferent; besides, a judge fears that if he does not seriously consider all technicalities he will be suspected of ignorance. As a practical suggestion Professor Lawson advises the appointment in the state of Missouri of a commission to draft legislation for the reform of court procedure.

A movement of this kind is certain to come. The long wait for courts and lawyers to remedy conditions has severely tried public patience, and forces are gathering that will compel action. Sign of this is seen in the bill passed by the house at Washington prohibiting reversals on technical errors. There is more evidence of it in the judicial amendment adopted last November by the Oregon electorate. If those best fitted for it do not speedily inaugurate the reform, it will be done by legislative enactment. The public is wearying with multiplication of judges as a means of perpetuating a half splitting, postponing and otherwise impossible court procedure.

HIGHER EDUCATION

AMONG THE GREAT schools of the east two tendencies are in evidence at this time. The first, adopted by Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia as conspicuous examples, develops technical education and applied science. The students in those courses are fitted to meet the demands for men who can turn their studies to commercial and practical use in manufactures, sciences, and arts. Such men will enter for the prizes in the industries of this century, based on the developments in this spacious field.

State universities and colleges are everywhere working along these same lines. The land is full of young men striving to turn their university and college work to practical ends in which a gainful future is assured. They may not consciously follow Professor Wilhelm Ostwald, to whom the Nobel prize in chemistry was awarded in 1909. The text of his recent book is that "the highest use of science lies in its practical applications." But they are his disciples.

There is scarcely any limit to the cost of the housing, equipment and supplying adequate teaching forces for these ends.

The trustees of Johns Hopkins university have recently appealed for a special fund, for "endowment and

extension," of \$2,000,000. The specialties of this school for the past 25 years have been post graduate work and scientific research. The new fund is to be applied, partly to transfer the university to a new site, but also to the extension of its work into new departments. These are to be: 1st, a school of applied science, for advanced students, applicable to existing industries; 2d, a school of jurisprudence for the scientific study of law in its application to communities; 3d, a department of preventive medicine, dealing with problems concerning the public health.

The reputation of Johns Hopkins university insures the thoroughness of the projected work.

The other tendency referred to is typified in the movement now started at Amherst college.

Rather than to enter the race for highest efficiency in industrial education, for which its resources do not suffice, the committee of Amherst alumni recently appointed, have proposed to strengthen the intellectual equipment of the college. They desire that Amherst should stand for a liberal classical education—for the training of men who shall be leaders in civics, in the history of government, in the development and significance of institutions, in the history and meaning of civilization. Science is not to be neglected. But the aim, it is hoped, will be, not to turn out an engineer, a chemist, an electrician, or a biologist, but a man of broad and thorough scientific training.

So the purpose is to stop effort to increase the material equipment of the college but to raise the standard of intellectual acquirement. To this end the very best instructors are to be secured, and this at salaries adequate to their attainments. In essence the idea is not to equip men to earn money as a test of their success but to develop men of creative and productive scholarship.

Colonel Roosevelt most strongly indorses these plans in a recent article. He believes that there is in the United States not only a demand, but the necessity, for opportunities for education of this order.

These topics have been brought to the minds of many Portland people by the discussion of the plans for the Reed institute.

President Foster defines its mission, as now proposed. His words are reported as that the institution shall be "a college of the liberal arts"—not to be "termed classical, but modern, with a view of taking hold of the problems of the twentieth century, so as to fit the student for practical work."

His hope is to "build an institution of great learning, of marvelous influence."

The scope is surely broad enough. Carefully weighed the plan seems to embrace a scheme of education intended to cover both fields referred to above. It will be interesting to observe if this far western college can succeed where Amherst considers it necessary to confine its work within narrower boundaries.

THE "WILDERNESS" AND THE "MOB"

JAMES J. HILL might have achieved greatness in any one of several fields of action. He has become eminent as a railroad builder and country developer. He might have become a great editor, for he has the faculty of stating things clearly and concisely. He is an epigrammatist, and the latest instance is his statement in a letter to the commercial club that "land without people is a wilderness; people without land are a mob."

Among all the practical problems that appeal to statesmen, educators, philosophers and publicists for solution, perhaps none is more important than this: How to bring unused land and landless people together. How to settle unoccupied land with people who will make the most of it. How to encourage and aid, landless people to realize the importance of the possession and good use of a piece of land.

The "wilderness"—and there are numberless patches of wilderness in old-settled communities—needs people to come and use it. And what Mr. Hill calls the "mob"—great numbers of people paying rent, and buying everything they consume at trust prices, and never having a real home of their own, or the satisfaction of producing things—need the land.

To decrease at once the "wilderness" and the "mob" is a species of evolution to be worked out in the main by its own inherent forces, yet it can be quickened and strengthened much by people of power and influence whose efforts are prompted by progressive and practical ideals.

WHAT THE CENSUS TEACHES

IN THE PAPER by Henry Gannett, published in this issue of The Journal, an intelligent summary is given of the results of the census of 1910. In analyses of this kind tabular statements are to some extent inevitable. Here figures have been reduced to a minimum and deductions from the tabulations largely take their place.

It will appear that the increase of our population during the previous decade was at the rate of 21 per cent; that this country, in point of numbers, is now the fourth on earth, being exceeded only by China, India and Russia; and that our population exceeds that of the United Kingdom and France combined.

In spite of all extensions of area during the past 120 years the density of population per square mile is now six times as great as when the first census was taken.

Growth on the Pacific coast dur-

ing the ten year period has far exceeded that of any other portion of the country. The percentages are: California, 60.1; Oregon, 52.7, and Washington, 120.4. Unless indications fall the order of the last two states will be reversed when the census of 1920 is completed.

The census, as taken in the United States, with the mass of detail as to occupations and industries exceeding that presented in any other country is an expensive luxury, for nearly \$14,000,000 will be required to pay the bills.

MONTANA'S NEW SENATOR

THE NEW SENATOR from Montana, Henry L. Myers, who had not been a candidate for the position and was almost an accidental choice at the last moment, seems from a brief statement he has made, to hold about the right opinions on several public matters, or such opinions, at least, as should be acceptable to the Democrats of his state and the country. Senator Myers says he is a Jeffersonian Democrat, believing in simplicity and economy, and in an application to all public questions of the principle, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." He favors an income tax and an inheritance tax, reciprocity with Canada, and genuine tariff reform, and is "opposed to the monstrous expenditures of public money for military and naval armaments," which he believes to be "little less than criminal."

Apparently Senator Myers is a Democrat who thoroughly believes in representing the people, and it was perhaps lucky for Montana and the country that he appeared as a dark horse compromise, and that the leading candidates failed. At least his substitution for Tom Carter is a matter for congratulation, not only in the mountain state, but throughout the west.

President Baer of the coal trust railroads is horribly shocked at the decision of the interstate commerce

commission adverse to rate raising, as an irreverent and audacious defiance of the divine right of railroad and trust magnates to raise prices and rates whenever and however much they please. Baer believes they are authorized to do this by the Almighty, who Baer thinks has great confidence in and respect for them, but a very small and poor opinion of common consumers.

Bailey of Texas, in the expiring moments of congress, defeated a \$50,000 appropriation for an experiment in the parcels post. Bailey led the fight by which Lorimer was given his purchased seat in the senate. The express companies wanted the parcels post killed, and Bailey was a handy man. "The interests" wanted Lorimer seated, and Bailey helped to turn the trick. Happily, Bailey has resigned. It was time.

Abe Ruef's lawyers desire opportunity to contend that "his constitutional rights have been violated by a defective judgment, conviction without due process of law, and failure to secure a 'day in court' before the state supreme court." Ruef has had about 100 times as many days in court as he was fairly entitled to, there being no doubt whatever about the facts constituting his crimes.

Among other things that it should have done but did not, congress neglected to pass a reapportionment bill, but as the congressional elections do not occur again till November, 1912 this item of neglect is unimportant. In any case, Oregon will get one additional representative, and no more.

Little is being heard from Mexico these days, and it is surmised that both the government forces and the insurgents are strictly observing Lent.

A Joke in the Rough

From Life. The Sailing Enthusiast—Uplifting old man. His Victim—Oh, very.

SEVEN LITERARY WOMEN

Jane Austen.

"Through trials hard as these, how oft the tender sex, in fortitude serene." ANN SEWARD.

Biographical literature is filled with the stories of the lives and struggles of British female authors, but there is something considerably above the exception in the story of Jane Austen, the curate's daughter, who fought gallant her way to admission and died without fully realizing how substantial a place she had made for herself in literature. It is not that she possessed talent in composition considerably above the average writer of her day. That she produced more than a century ago books that are still widely read. That no less a capable critic than Sir Walter Scott said she has "given portraits of real society far superior to anything vain man has produced of the like nature." It is not her success that interests the student of literature, the most, but her indomitable perseverance. As if ever a woman possessed a superabundance of push it was Jane Austen. No writer ever placed greater faith in her own ability—in herself. And no one ever had more discouragement thrown about her. Her books produced but few sales, but they were today were written close to a score of years before she could prevail upon any one to publish them. She offered them times innumerable, only to have them returned to her unread. She knew such was the fact, for she had taken pains to compare her work with the best of the day. She was undaunted. She kept them closely locked in her drawer, but she never lost heart.

Most of her stories were written when Jane was quite young. She had not reached her twentieth year when she produced her "Pride and Prejudice," the most famous of them all. It was in 1796. "Pride and Prejudice" did not appear in print until 1813. She was at times almost distracted. Her father was a poor rector and they needed the money badly. The first of her stories she sold was "Northanger Abbey" for only £10. The publisher offered her the bargain and would not venture the printing of it. After Jane had gotten a foothold in literature, under a name that was not recognized by this Bath purchaser, she sent her brother to buy the manuscript back at the same price, and was rewarded for a considerable sum; for Jane Austen's name had become linked with literature, but it was not published until after her death.

Two of her books were published posthumously for the author had not lived even to middle age, her health having broken down under her hard struggles. She died on July 18, 1817, at Winchester, and was buried in the center of the north side of Winchester cathedral, her grave being marked by a slab of black marble.

Jane Austen received her entire instruction from her father, and laid the foundation for her literary success in his little unpretentious library at Steventon, Hampshire, England. Here she read a few books, but they were of the very best and she soon made herself fairly well acquainted with them. By the time she was 15 she was a really fine writer. Her skill was not alone in the able and interesting way in which she handled her stories, but because she was the originator of a new narrative style, and a departure that meant a great deal to the world aside from its novelty.

She was the creator of the novel of domestic life. Scott had this in mind when he said: "That young lady had a talent for describing the involvements, feelings, and characters of ordinary life which is to be met in the big bow-wow I can do myself like any one going; but the exquisite touch, which renders commonplace things and characters interesting from the truth of the description, and the sentiment is, Lord Macaulay declared that Jane Austen approaches Shakespeare nearer than any other writer in drawing character; and he once proposed to edit her words to raise funds for a monument. She had many other warm admirers, including Warren Hastings, Southey, Coleridge and Sydney Smith.

But aside from anything else Jane Austen's chief characteristic was her belief in Jane Austen. That belief never faltered even when she could not see any hope of success. Even when it seemed to be completely hidden behind the black cloud of defeat. But never discouraged, she remained true to herself until the world came round to her and bestowed upon her the recognition which she rightfully deserved.

Tomorrow—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

THE LUMBER MONOPOLY

From the Wall Street Journal

Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, has made a partial report on the lumber industry, which has been forwarded by the president to congress. The commissioner finds a huge monopoly in the very act of making. Here are his words:

"In the lumber industry the bureau finds now in the making a combination of interests which is a menace to public policy. The concentration already existing is sufficiently impressive. Still more impressive are the possibilities for the future. In the last 30 years concentration has so proceeded that 195 holders, many inter-related, now have practically or a half stand the privately owned timber in the investigation area (which contains 80 per cent of the whole property)."

The commissioner will have a further report to make on the combinations in the manufacture or sale of lumber as distinguished from the ownership of standing timber.

The commissioner says that only 40 years ago at least three fourths of the timber now standing was publicly owned. The great bulk of it passed from government to private hands through enormous railroad, canal and direct government sales of half stands, and through certain public land laws which permitted of the assembling of great tracts in spite of the legal requirements for only small holdings.

Some examples of increases in value they have come under the commissioner's observation are from \$5 to \$20 an acre, from \$7 to \$40 an acre, from \$20 to \$150 an acre, from \$34 to \$140 an acre, and from \$1 to \$150 an acre. The commissioner by further figures shows that enormous profits have been made by individual owners of timber land.

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Growth on the Pacific coast dur-

Great Wastes of Political Energy

From the New York Evening Post.

If we had but imagination to see what a price we are really paying for political corruption, the revelation would be staggering. One is in the habit of thinking of that cost as measured by stealing and waiving waste, by inefficient management, by bad workmanship; but it is very much to be doubted whether the aggregate of all this is comparable in importance to the injury inflicted upon the country by the diversion of so large a portion of our political energy from the consideration of real questions of public policy to the mere fighting of political abuses. In city, state, and nation, and in legislation and administration alike, the question of mere honesty has during a large part of our history, absorbed an inordinate share of the public attention. It is true that we have prospered in spite of this. It is true that the people of the United States are on the whole better situated materially, intellectually, and morally than those of any other nation. But our national character are so enormous, the energy of our people and the political energy of our institutions are so superior, the absence of evils inherited from past ages has been so much in our favor, that the mere fact of our being better off than other people is by no means sufficient to justify our political energy. We do have bad management, bad workmanship, bad factory conditions, manifestly defective laws, glaring imperfections in the administration of justice, and we are not quicker but slower than other peoples in remedying them. In the national domain we have allowed the national character to be so much as has never seen to melt away by measure through sheer neglect. In the legislation of most of our states, year after year, the energy that should be devoted to making the most of our possibilities is largely expended upon the thwarting of our political energy. Our cities have been growing up like Topsy, while the men who might have been engaged in making them what they should be have either kept out of "the mire of politics" or have had their hands full fighting with enemies and hoodlums.

To what country can we point in which such an exhibition would be even remotely possible? But America will not tolerate these things indefinitely. They are already on the road to complete extermination in some of our states, and that they can be completely exterminated is perhaps even more fully evidenced by the fact that England, Ancient wrongs and abuses undoubtedly still exist there; but a condition of corruption by the side of which even our condition is purity itself seemed there, a century and a half ago, to be part of the order of nature, and of this now no trace remains.

News Forecast of the Coming Week

Washington, March 4.—President Taft, accompanied by several members of his cabinet, will depart from Washington Wednesday for Atlanta, where he is to deliver an address Friday at the concluding session of the great Southern Commercial congress.

The Southern Commercial congress will begin its session Wednesday and from all indications it will be one of the most important conventions of its kind ever held in the United States. In addition to President Taft the speakers will include former President Roosevelt, Ambassador Fisher, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Senator Fletcher of Florida, George Westinghouse of Pittsburgh, George W. Perkins of New York, Secretary of War Dickinson and Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey.

Theodore Roosevelt will leave New York Wednesday to begin a six weeks tour that will take him through nearly all of the states of the south and west. Thursday he will address the Southern Commercial congress in Atlanta and the following day he will speak before the National Child Labor conference in Birmingham. Saturday will be divided between Jackson, Miss., and New Orleans. The early part of the week is expected to bring a decision in the famous contest over the will of the late E. J. ("Lucky") Baldwin, which has been on trial in Los Angeles since early in December.

John F. Dietz is to be placed on trial Monday at Hayward, Wis., for the killing of Oscar Harp, a deputy, in the memorable fight at Cameron dam last October.

Spokane will hold its first city election Tuesday under its new charter, which provides for the commission plan of municipal government.

The National Child Labor conference, which will begin a three days' session Thursday in Birmingham, Ala., will have among its speakers Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, Senator Borah of Idaho, Governor Wilson of New Jersey, Dr. Felix Adler of New York, and Charles F. Nell, United States commissioner of labor.

The clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Kansas City will meet at Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday, to elect a successor to Bishop E. B. Atwill, who died recently.

The United States army transport Buford will sail from Seattle Friday with an immense cargo of provisions donated by the people of the United States for the relief of the famine sufferers of north China.

The federal grand jury which meets in Chicago is expected to begin an investigation of the alleged illegal coal land entries in the Matanuska and Cook Inlet fields in Alaska.

The annual convention of the Navy League of the United States, which is expected to meet Tuesday in Los Angeles, is expected to give special attention to the needs of the Pacific coast and the completion of the Panama canal. Hon. Porter of New York will preside at the convention.

A Horrible Case

"Comment," issued by the West Law Publishing company, relates the following case: Reynolds was convicted of a misdemeanor and sent to the convict farm of Tillam, where he was placed under the custody of the warden. On a certain morning, because of some misconduct, the warden compelled Reynolds to remove his clothing and lie down across a log, face downward, where he was held by other men long. A leather strap about 30 inches long, 4 inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, fastened to a staff, the warden cruelly beat him across the small part of his back, using both hands to wield the blows. After this barbarous cruelty across a log, face downward, where he was held by other men long. A leather strap about 30 inches long, 4 inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, fastened to a staff, the warden cruelly beat him across the small part of his back, using both hands to wield the blows. After this barbarous cruelty across a log, face downward, where he was held by other men long. A leather strap about 30 inches long, 4 inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, fastened to a staff, the warden cruelly beat him across the small part of his back, using both hands to wield the blows. After this barbarous cruelty across a log, face downward, where he was held by other men long. A leather strap about 30 inches long, 4 inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, fastened to a staff, the warden cruelly beat him across the small part of his back, using both hands to wield the blows. After this barbarous cruelty across a log, face downward, where he was held by other men long. A leather strap about 30 inches long, 4 inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, fastened to a staff, the warden cruelly beat him across the small part of his back, using both hands to wield the blows. After this barbarous cruelty across a log, face downward, where he was held by other men long. A leather strap about 30 inches long, 4 inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, fastened to a staff, the warden cruelly beat him across the small part of his back, using both hands to wield the blows. After this barbarous cruelty across a log, face downward, where he was held by other men long. A leather strap about 30 inches long, 4 inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, fastened to a staff, the warden cruelly beat him across the small part of his back, using both hands to wield the blows. After this barbarous cruelty across a log, face downward, where he was held by other men long. A leather strap about 30 inches long, 4 inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, fastened to a staff, the warden cruelly beat him across the small part of his back, using both hands to wield the blows. After this barbarous cruelty across a log, face downward, where he was held by other men long. A leather strap about 30 inches long, 4 inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, fastened to a staff, the warden cruelly beat him across the small part of his back, using both hands to wield the blows. After this barbarous cruelty across a log, face downward, where he was held by other men long. A leather strap about 30 inches long, 4 inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, fastened to a staff, the warden cruelly beat him across the small part of his back, using both hands to wield the blows. After this barbarous cruelty across a log, face downward, where he was held by other men long. A leather strap about 30 inches long, 4 inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, fastened to a staff, the warden cruelly beat him across the small part of his back, using both hands to wield the blows. After this barbarous cruelty across a log, face downward, where he was held by other men long. A leather strap about 30 inches long, 4 inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, fastened to a staff, the warden cruelly beat him across the small part of his back, using both hands to wield the blows. After this barbarous cruelty across a log, face downward, where he was held by other men long. A leather strap about 30 inches long, 4 inches wide and three-fourths of