

Governor Geer, by invitation of the national republican committee will deliver some campaign addresses in Ohio in October. When our tall Sycamore fairly unlimbers, Ohioans will find that there's more than one "Teddy" on deck.

The Indianapolis Journal says that the three men in Indiana who have most effectively assailed features of the Bryan policy are democrats—Maurice Thompson, ex-confederate; Colonel Denby, the best posted man in the country on Eastern affairs; Captain W. E. English, of the old line "Rock of Democracy," and who served in the Cuban war.

In November 1896, the defeated apostle of free silver issued the following statement: "Before the year 1900 arrives the evil effects of a gold standard will be even more evident than they now are, and the people then ready to demand an American financial policy for the American people will join with us in the immediate restoration of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1." If Bryan's 1900 speech of acceptance could have been read to him then the shock might have been fatal. Not even the most sanguine sound money advocate would have believed that Bryan himself would have so weakened in his "demand" in four short years. Moral—its fruitless to speculate on the democratic issue of 1900.

If anything is becoming evident it is that the democratic presidential candidate is every day descending farther on the plane of the common demagogue. He can't utter a calm sentiment on any subject from the mere standpoint of a loyal patriotic citizen, but he must inject a very odorous tincture of his demagoguery. When asked for a sentiment on labor day, he wrote: "The laborer is worthy of his hire. On this day, set apart for the consideration of the wage-workers' interests, let each one inquire whether the man who toils enjoys a fair share of the proceeds of his labor, and if not, let him apply a remedy." The laboring man will very emphatically answer the inquiry in November, that the remedy has been working a cure every since 1896. And the remedy is not nor has been Billy Bryan either.

When Captain English, for years one of the most prominent democrats of Indiana, gave out notice the other day of his repudiation of the Bryanized party he said a few plain things which leave a bad taste in democratic mouths. It is all the worse from the fact that he has always been recognized as a representative man of the party, and never of the sore-head stripe of disappointed politicians. The following is taken from his statement of the case: "I believe in parties and have always been a party man. I believe in party organization and majority rule, and that under general conditions the will and desire of the individual shall give way to the collective wisdom of the party majority, but in a great exceptional case like the present, when the honor of the country is at stake, its credit attacked, the glory of its flag assailed and by the open advocacy of the principles of anarchy the very existence of the republic endangered, party fealty must give way to public weal, and the party that arrays itself against that which is politically honest, honorable and true must be opposed, let the consequences to the individual be what they may. I love liberty, I love equality of rights, and I love justice, and when the party that I belong to is too cowardly to make a stand for the right I leave it, and I leave it for good."

MILITARIAN EXAGGERATED. The occurrences of last year have strongly fortified the suspicion that in all our profuse talk of "bloated armaments" and "military millions" concerning the European States there is a large amount of exaggeration. There is a vast difference between armaments on paper and armaments in the field, between the theoretical and the practical potency of a military power. We find in the yearbooks the statement that a certain country has an army of five hundred thousand men on a peace footing and of two million of a war footing. Involuntarily the mind pictures an army of five hundred thousand men constantly ready for the command in charge or to fire, and one of four times that size similarly ready at a week's notice, and all ready to be hurled against any foe in any part of the world. It is an impressive and a portentous picture. But what are the actual facts as revealed by experience?

Great Britain affords the most obvious example. She is not one of the great military Powers, it is true, resembling in her smallness of standing army and lack of conscription the United States, rather than a Continental Power. Yet with a population larger than that of France, with incomparably the most extensive transport service the world has ever seen, and with supposedly all but unlimited wealth, she might be expected to make a formidable showing. Well, she has for nearly a year been at war with a handful of Dutch cowboys and farmers of South Africa. To cope with them she has had to make use of every available man, stripping her home garrisons to the danger point, and calling for volunteers with every possible inducement and plea. She has in addition re-

ceived aid from her colonies all over the world. And thus she has been able to raise some 230,000 men all told. These, by reason of her colossal marine, she has been enabled to transport to Africa in the course of several months, a performance upon which she greatly prides herself, and which even the least friendly nations concede to have been unprecedentedly effective, and doubtless beyond the power of any other nation to parallel. And finally the strain of such a campaign—less than a year, against a sixth rate Power—has compelled the richest of nations to seek a loan abroad, and has sent her Government bonds several points below par.

If from Great Britain we turn to Russia, in point of numbers by far the greatest of all the military Powers, what do we find? For years she has been actively preparing for the conquest of Northeastern China, and has been massing troops for that purpose, and the world has talked of her readiness to pour half a million or a million men into Manchuria or into Corea at a days notice. This year the crisis has arisen, and not at all unexpectedly to her, if, indeed, not with her foreknowledge and co-operation. But, instead of promptly pouring in her irresistible millions, she has for many weeks been desperately struggling to hold her own with a few tens of thousands. And already the strain of this little war has disorganized her finances, has sent her into all the money markets of the world in urgent quest of a loan, which is not forthcoming, and has raised her taxes, even on the necessities of life, from 10 to 20 per cent. If such is the case in this minor emergency, what would it be in a really great war—say, for the conquest of British India?

What we need to bear in mind is that the difference between the army on paper and the army in the field is probably in any case from 20 to 30 per cent, and that, even with that reduction, the remainder represents the local potency of the army for home defence. When it comes to foreign service a further reduction must be made, considerable in any case, and increasing as the square of the distance from home increases. The reduction for distance is less in Great Britain's case than in any other because of her extensive colonial empire and her unmatched naval power. But even in her case it is large. What would it be in the case of a Continental Power, with inferior transport service and with many frontiers to guard? Of course, in a war between adjoining Powers nearly the whole strength of armies could be employed, as was seen in 1866 and 1870. But of all the legions that guard the Rhine, how many could Germany spare for the conquest of Brazil or Argentina? Of the millions of whom we vaguely talk, how many thousands could Russia afford to send on a tiger hunt beyond the Roof of the World? For purposes of taxation upon the people, the statistics of military armaments may be accepted as correct. But for purposes of actual warfare, and especially of warfare in foreign parts, they must be regarded with a large degree of allowance. —New York Tribune.

EDITORIAL COMMENT. Bryan's former paramount issues were free trade and free silver. The third is imperialism—and out. It is as hard to figure out a respectable Cabinet for Bryan as it is to fix up a list of states by which he can be elected. Krupp's latest gun shoots eighteen miles, and this is one of the implements that ought not to be sold to slippery Sultans and half-civilized Emperors. Col. Watterson said of Bryan on his visit to Kentucky in 1896: "He is a dishonest dodger. He is a daring adventurer. He is a political fakir." Watterson's first impressions are often valuable. —Globe Democrat.

A study of Mr. Bryan's late speeches emphasize the well known truth that it is easier to be critical than to be correct. —Gervais Star.

There is a marked resumption of the democratic sympathy for the Porto Ricans. As a sympathetic organization the democratic party is a marked success—immediately preceding an election. —Milton Eagle.

Mr. Watterson does not like anti-imperialism, opposes free silver, and is dead against denouncing the supreme court. These are only a few minor points of course. On all of the rest of the platform he stands with his unimpeachable party. —New York Press.

If the voters could forget history, refuse to learn in the hard school of experience, prefer promises to deeds, be willing to take chances on a wild experiment and want another change there would be some chance of the Nebraska candidate reaching the White House. —Statesman.

Tammy cuts ice, Clark draws checks, the Red Shirts terrorize the negroes, others would furl the flag baptised with the blood of heroes like Lawton, and all this in the holy cause of Republic saving. Satan rebuking sin is not in the race when it comes to such monumental inconsistency. —Ex.

The sovereignty of the Philippines is ours by virtue of a treaty which Mr. Bryan favored; on the other hand, we claim no sovereignty in China, but sent our flag to protect the lives of Americans. —Indianapolis Journal.

The Place and Function of the Small College. Since my few weeks work in the University of Chicago my attention has been forcibly directed to the relation existing between great Universities and small colleges. That there is a strained relation existing between these two classes in this section cannot be denied. It is very evident there is a strong tendency on the part of the larger institution and especially on the part of the state universities, to drive all denominational schools and small institutions to the wall, and crush them out of existence. On the other hand there is a sturdy resistance and a determination to stand upon merits, manifested by the denominational institutions. This contest is no where more marked and sharp than in the state of Indiana. I have been informed that in quite large sections of the state no teachers or superintendents of high schools will be employed except from the State University or Normal school graduates. This of course places a very high premium upon attendance of the state institutions.

I am also informed that there is an effort on the part of denominational colleges to counteract these strong tendencies. What the final outcome will be, perhaps, no one can predict as yet, but should the smaller colleges be able to stem these strong currents of opposition they will give forth another evidence of the law of the survival of the fittest, and strength, usefulness, and beauty usually follows the workings of this law.

I can say for myself that I am not alarmed at the final outcome. I believe the smaller colleges are here to stay, and to work out in the future, as they have in the past, the great problems of religious culture as well as those of intellectual attainment.

Pres. Harper, (whose sympathy certainly is with the larger universities) to my mind treated these relations in a very fair way in three chapel talks recently to the graduate college. It is not my purpose here to give a synopsis of these talks, but simply to give some of my impressions upon this question from what I have seen and heard here.

First—The small denominational colleges must continue to throw about its students a course, moral and religious as well as intellectual atmosphere. The faculties must be made up of men and women who teach from example as well as precept. It is not sufficient for them to be in favor of religion, but they must be religious. I am strongly impressed with the fact that a school will yet receive patronage which not only requires of its students the non use of profanity and tobacco, but also of its faculty as well, (all schools do not require these things as yet).

Secondly—It does matter what may be said about the question, that as many boys and girls proportionally go to the bad in country places as in great cities. The fact is apparent that the great universities which have but little control upon their students except during recitation periods, and also located near great cities where all forms of evil and wickedness may be seen, if not indulged in, it is not a proper place for our boys and girls from Christian homes. We can not yet dispense with the home where years of care, training and shielding from the world are given our children before they enter the arena of life's conflicts. That is we can not yet cast our children out upon the world in infancy to them to care and shift for themselves. No more can we safely cast our boys and girls out into the great intellectual life of our great centers of education, with all their conflicts and life's forces to play upon character, until some degree of maturity has been attained and strength to withstand temptation has been acquired.

Third—We still need in our educational work the close contact and relations existing between students and teachers that exist as a rule in our smaller colleges. Had I the time and space I could cite much evidence from experience and observation during the past few weeks to disprove the statement recently made from high educational authority, that students in university life come in closer contact with teachers than in college life. There is still a place in the earlier education of a boy or girl at least for the pleasant "good morning," and the social recognition upon the streets and in other places on the part of the teacher. We certainly have not as yet passed a stage where it is necessary for the professor to fall to recognize and speak to his students when he meets them upon the street, after having been in his classes for weeks. At least it does not seem to me to be a very good way to influence and mould the life of a boy by thus treating him. I know that there may be and in fact are reasons why close social relations can not exist in a great institution of learning. But my purpose is to show that such an atmosphere is not the kind of an atmosphere to mould the life of a boy or girl. Hence the need of a small college. (I am glad to say that my teachers all speak to me when I meet them on the street, and that I am not speaking from any grievance I have suffered here.)

Lastly—The college must do better work if its work is to be received as university entrance credit. Most of the grounds of complaint on the part of the university as to inferior secondary training is perfectly just, and in order for the small institutions to maintain a place, and sphere in the scheme of education they must come to more of uniformity in courses of study, equipments in science work, requirements for degrees, etc. The university



Is more common than we may think, if we define gluttony as eating beyond the body's need of sustenance and beyond the stomach's capacity for digestion and assimilation of food. That is a fair definition, and it fastens the name glutton on many a person who would resent the term as an insult. The fact of this gluttony is marked by its consequences. The overloaded stomach becomes diseased. The popular term for the condition is "weak" stomach. The "weak" stomach fails in furnishing adequate nutrition for the body, and soon the "weakness" spreads from the stomach to other organs.

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truthfully and rightly points out the ridiculous situation which now exists when there are as many as five years between the requirements in the various small colleges for the Bachelor degree. It is almost a disgrace upon our educational system when universities can point out the fact that so called colleges are in existence which are annually grinding out their grists of A. B.'s and B. S.'s, with courses not even equivalent to those of our good city high schools. I believe there is a great field, and a prosperous future for such institutions as Pacific College, and I long for its friends to rally to its support in enthusiastic encouragement in the way of furnishing students, if not able even to do much for the institution in a financial way. Let us be united in making it the best institution possible under the circumstances and our future will be a blessing to our state, and to the young men and women who come under what we stand for, Christianity and Culture. EDWIN MORRISON. University of Chicago.

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