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MILITARISM.

Literal Disarmament Is A Waste Of Words.

NO NATIONAL HONESTY

Battleships Cheaper Than Battles.—Considerations of Economy Of More Avail Than Peace Congresses To Accomplish Disarmament.

The astonishingly rapid growth of the expenses incident to maintaining large armies and navies has led serious minded men to deliberate and consider ways and means to alleviate the burden already resting heavy on the tax payers of many nations. Various schemes have been discussed but as yet no solution has been found for the problem. The well grounded distrust between nations, the absolute lack of national probity or honesty seems to defeat every plan, especially those that have disarmament for their basis.

Frederick Austin Ogg, in the *Boston Transcript*, after a lengthy discussion of the subject in which he gives the three distinct lines of policy which might be acted upon by the Powers, to wit, literally to disarm, wholly or in-part, which no practical-minded person wastes words in advocating; "to maintain existing armies and navies at their present proportions, but by international agreement or otherwise, to refrain from expending more money upon them than would be necessary to keep them at their present efficiency" (this is a course which the friends of the "disarmament" movement advocate,) and thirdly the policy not only of maintaining existing armaments, but also of adding to them as rapidly as resources permitted or necessities seemed to demand, concludes his article with these words:

"For a generation the cost of the world's great armies and navies has been increasing, and never more rapidly than in the most recent years. The increse has been relative as well as absolute, whether considered with reference to the total expenditures of the Powers, or to population, wealth and general material strength. With a few exceptions the plans of the various governments, so far as they can be known, look to a still further enlargement of expenditure. The end is not yet, nor even in prospect. It is true that just at present some gains are being made. For instance, in Great Britain there has been a marked tendency toward retrenchment during the past year or two, particularly since the entente cordiale with France has seemed to remove, for the time being at least, the motive for maintaining the traditional principal of naval superiority to any possible combination of two Powers. By the same token France has practically ceased to build battleships in expectation of using them against the British, and is now building almost singly with reference to Germany. In Italy, as a consequence of the open friendship with Great Britian, there has been an avowed abandonment of the old effort to maintain naval strength fit to cope with the latter Power in the Mediterranean. We have the President's word for it that so far as the American Navy is concerned the policy for some time to come will be simply to maintain the existing state of efficiency, at least so far as expenditure upon ships and equipment goes. On the other hand, there are facts which point in precisely the opposite direction. Russia, for example, after seeing her naval strength swept hopelessly away and having enforced on her as strongly as could well be the lesson that she has no warrant for undertaking to be a naval Power at all, is nevertheless planning the most gigantic efforts to place herself once more, at stupendous cost, in the forefront of nations to be reckoned with on the sea. The aggressiveness and restless activity of Germany, while very much less threatening to the peace of the world than many people imagine, is another case in point, and inevitably involves a parallel accentuation of military and naval interests in the great rival across the Alsace border. Great Britain herself, temperate and economical as she is prone to be in such matters, can never think of permitting her essential superiority upon the seas to be endangered by any possible enemy.

"The outlook for a marked falling-off in armament building is therefore, on the whole, not bright. It is easy to concoct schemes by which the nations might conceivably be brought to diminish their activities in this direction, but, as the British ambassador at Washington has lately asserted, nothing more difficult can well be thought of in the realm of diplomacy and international relations than to bring any of these schemes to realization. One thing is certain, however, and that is that the present rate of increase in expenditure on armaments as compared with expenditure for other purposes cannot go on indefinitely. In some countries as Italy and France, it seems already to have neared its maximum, and even in those whose wealth and resources are incomparably greater, as Great Britain, Germany, Russia and the United States, the pinch of army and navy appropriations is sometimes felt with embarrassing effects. When the limitation of armaments and the consequent relief of the tax-paying public finally reach realization it will doubtless be found that the same practical considerations of economy and conservation of national energy have accomplished the result that seems already to have removed war so largely from the active field of human affairs. In the meantime, talk about "disarmament" is cheap, plentiful and well-meant, but of rather small avail. The principal comfort we have is such as we can get out of Lord Beresford's aphorism that, after all, battleships are cheaper than battles, and infinitely more humane."

Brunswick and Middletown Railroad.

It is announced that surveys have been completed for the Brunswick and Middletown Railroad, which will be about 15 miles long and be operated eventually by electricity. Connection will be made with the Baltimore and Ohio at Brunswick and the new road, capitalized at $80,000, will be a feeder for that system.

TRIBUTE TO Y. M. C. A.

SECRETARY OF WAR TAFT LAUDS THIS ASSOCIATION.

Alludes to Religious Conditions in Philippine Islands and The Work Of The Y. M. C. A. in Our Foreign Possessions.

At the laying of the corner stone of of the Young Men's Christian Association building in Dayton, Ohio, Secretary of War Taft, who placed the relic box in the crypt, said in part: "Characteristic of the association is its nonsectarian religious quality. It believes in the Christian religion, but is tolerant, liberal in its scope, and knows no denomination, no race, no politics. The truth is, the growth of the Young Men's Christian Association has been an evidence of, and at the same time an assistance to, the growth of the spirit of Christian tolerance among all denominations. We are all more tolerant today than formerly. I never was so fully conscious of this fact as when the question arose which had become intensely acute in the Phillippine Islands in regard to the continued ownership of a large body of agricultural lands by certain religious orders of the Catholic Church. By circumstances not really connected with religion at all, but growing out of political conditions, the Catholic people of the islands had been aroused to bitter hostility against the continued ownership of these lands by the religious orders, and with the restoration of peace and the resort to the courts (to which the orders would have been entitled) for the collection of rents or the eviction of 60,000 tenants, the prospect of a new insurrection was immediate, and the solution which offered itself was that the Government should buy these lands from the friars, and then sell them on easy terms to the present tenants. In order to bring this about, however, it was necessary to secure the consent of the head of the Catholic Church, and it was thought wise, therefore, to send a representative to Rome to confer with Leo XIII upon this question, in order, if possible, to bring about a friendly and amicable solution. But it was seriously objected that the Protestant denominations of the country would resent deeply the establishment even temporarily of what might seem to be diplomatic relations with a church.

"Finally the President, after consulting the representatives of the leading Protestant denominations, counted upon the good sense and religious tolerance of the people of the United States, and concluded to follow the ordinary business principle that when one wishes to accomplish a result he should deal directly with the person having the power effectually to agree upon the result desired, and a representative was sent. The business, after much negotiation both at Rome and at Manila, was finally concluded, and no persons were more considerate of the difficulties presented and sympathetic with the policy adopted to meet them by the President than the Protestant denominations whose opposition had been feared.

"I venture to think that 50 years ago such a result would not have followed, and that the motive of the Government and of the President would have been misunderstood or misconstrued. I regard that as one striking instance of the greater brotherhood that now exists between the great Christian denominations—a brotherhood that finds no more eloquent proof than in the continued prosperity and growth in influence and power of the Young Men's Christian Association, which dedicates this builing today.

"But nowhere is the opportunity for usefulness of the Young Men's Christian Association greater than among Americans in the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba and on the Isthmus of Panama. It is inevitable that a great many of the Americans who go first to our tropical dependencies, a long distance from the United States, should be wandering and irresponsible."

BLACK HAND GANG.

SOCIETY'S STRONG HOLD IN PHILADELPHIA.

Half Dozen Brutal Murders Can Be Laid to Their Charge.—Renegade Organization.

Chief Postal Inspector James Cortelyou, after a six months' investigation by his forces into the secrets of the notorious Black Hand Society, has discovered that the city of Philadelphia is the stronghold of these murderers and blackmailers. A half dozen brutal murders committed in the last two years in that city and the wave of crime that has swept the anthracite region of Pennsylvania have all been traced to this organization whose headquarters are in Philadelphia.

The black Hand is a renegade organization with men of great cunning and brains at their head. They do all the planning and leave it to their paid agents, who are about on a par with our American hold-up men, to carry out their instructions. The society is so much feared by its victims that the officers of the law have much trouble in gaining information even of the crimes and punishments perpetrated.

Mr. Cortelyou says that "it is my belief that every effort should be made to put this death-dealing band of Anarchists and thieves, who have come here as fugitives from the other side, out of business. It must be done. I have seen cases of blackmail practiced upon one or more hard-working Italians that were absolutely cruel and repulsive even to check.

Valuable Timber Destroyed By Flames.

Fire broke out at the forestry reservation, near Mont Alto, and before it was under control burped over about 500 acres of valuable timber land, the flames being controlled only after a whole night's work on the part of the forestry school at Mont Alto, which was called upon for assistance.

The young men at the school mounted their Texan ponies, to which were strapped two kegs of water, and hurried to the scene. Refilling these kegs as soon as empty, they hurried back and forth to and from the streams in that vicinity. Only after the hardest kind of work, lasting the entire night, were the flames gotten under control.

TAFT--FORAKER

State Of Ohio The Field Of Bitter Struggle.

TAFT HAS ADVANTAGE.

Not A War of Extermination.—Foraker A Courageous, Independent Senator Who Follows His Own Convictions.—Taft Is The President's Heir.

In the editorial columns of the *Press* (Philadelphia) the following brief resume is given of the political struggle between Senator Foraker and Secretary of War Taft for the control of Ohio.

The struggle between Secretary Taft and Senator Foraker in Ohio has been declared to be a war of extermination on the one side or the other, but it is not at all likely to be so lurid or destructive. It will not be surprising if in the end each secures what he is really aiming at.

In the contest for the support of the State as a Presidential candidate Mr. Taft has the decided advantage. Under the usual political code Senator Foraker was hardly warranted in antagonizing him. With his attitude on the paramount question of the day the Senator can scarcely be regarded as himself a serious contestant for the nomination. He does not affect to be. On the other hand, Secretary Taft is not only a candidate in earnest but he is to-day the foremost candidate, According to the prevailing political rule he is thus entitled in all comity to the delegation from his own State.

He goes into the contest with a still greater advantage. He is generally treated as the heir of the President's policies, and as having the direct backing of the President and all the support Mr. Roosevelt can throw to him. In the present outlook this is the most powerful factor in the fight. The people of Ohio, like those of other States, are with the President and his policies. On a direct test they will uphold both. There is every indication that the President will put all his energy and force behind Mr. Taft's candidacy in Ohio; he has in fact made it his own fight and he can do nothing less; and with a struggle of that character there can be little doubt of the result. If, after such a challenge, Taft could be defeated in the State it would be a blow to the President and demoralizing to the party, and no such conclusion is within the bounds of probability.

But while the Republicans of Ohio are likely to sustain the President on the broad national issues and to support Taft as the State candidate, it by no means follows that they will be against Foraker's re-election to the Senate. His return is as much a matter of political comity as Taft's recognition in the Presidential field. It is true that Senator Foraker has opposed the railroad legislation. He has not been in harmony with the President or with his associates on this policy. He stood alone among the Republicans in voting against the Hepburn bill. But he is an able, courageous, independent Senator who follows his own convictions, and the Republicans of the country, whether they agree with him in all things or not, would be sorry to see him go out of the Senate. His battles in his own State have always been remarkably vigorous and effective. There is no man among its leaders who can approach him on the platform. His stronghold is not to be lightly shaken, and it is quite probable that the Republicans of Ohio, while supporting the President and Taft on the Presidential issue, will at the same time answer that they propose to keep Foraker in the Senate.

Unexpected Removal of Rev. Bayley.

Last Saturday afternoon Rev. Mr. Bayley, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Thurmont and Emmitsburg, was notified to take charge of the congregation of Aberdeen, this State. Mr. Bayley announced this fact to the members of the Methodist Church in this place on Sunday afternoon when he bade farewell to them. He also announced that Rev. Mr. Koontz would be his successor and would preach his first sermon next Sunday afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Bayley's pastorate in Emmitsburg has been a happy one and his many friends were grieved to hear of his call elsewhere. The people of Aberdeen are to be congratulated and the good wishes and prayers of this community will follow him to his new field of work.

ENTERTAINED BY THEIR FRIENDS.

On Tuesday evening the Misses Stahley were most pleasantly surprised by their friends, who in a body called at the home of the young ladies. Until a late hour games and music added to the enjoyment of the evening. The refreshments were bountiful and delicious.

The following is a list of those who were present: Mr. and Mrs. William Stahley, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. McCleaf, Misses Emma Heyser, Mary Walker, Rose Stahley, Annie Dorsey, Hazel Martin, Carrie Sanders, Edith Riley, Lucy Stahley, Blanch Shroder, Lydia Sanders, Rose McCleaf, Della Flohr, Frances Stuhley, Carrie Sanders, Margaret McCleaf, Olive Shroder, Bessie Shriner, Beatrice Riley, Alice and Lucy McCleaf; Messrs. Charles Frye, Luther Tresler, Oliver Sanders, Raphael Stahley, Howard Yeaget, Clarence Wills, Frank McCleaf, Curtis Flohr, Mervin Sanders, Calvert Hauver, Herbert Gingell, Vernon Riley, Arthur McCleaf, Lewis McClain, William Longenecker, Walter Sanders, John Davidson and Zachariah Saunders.

Greatest Skin-Grafting Base.

Twenty-nine men, in no way related to the patient and bound only by the ties of friendship, sacrificed portions of their skin in order to benefit a fellow workman by saving his leg. The patient was James B. Hughes, the surgeons were Drs. St. Clair Spruill and Dr. B. B. Hayes, and the patient after 21 months in the University of Maryland Hospital, is about to be discharged from that institution. This is said to be the largest skin-grafting case on record.

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CASTE IN THE ARMY.

YOUNG WHIPPER—SNAPPER OFFICERS' EGOTISM.

Their Worship of Rank And The Lack of Sympathy Between Them And Men of The Ranks Decried by A Western Newspaper.

The desire of the younger officers of the Army, especially those appointed from civil life, to establish a caste in the service is thus condemned by the *Leavenworth (Ks.) Times*: "The Leavenworth Times, published at a military centre, could not fail to have perceived during the last few years the growth, among particularly the younger officers, of the class of young whipper-snappers whose only idea of army life is the worship of rank and who hold, therefore, a badly distorted view of their own importance. These brainless idiots fawn upon those above them, and there is in the latter class a number who fawn upon those still higher up, and the adulation finally reaches and centres upon the military bureaucracy at Washington. Fortunately for the hope that this false assumption of superiority may be overthrown it may be stated that not more than one-fourth of the subaltern officers have this affliction of egotism; but they, robbed of other ways of showing their self-consciousness, take it out upon the soldiers, and the contempt which they show for the man in the uniform of the private soldier must be taken by not a few in civil life as the proper attitude toward the enlisted man. There is absolutely no sympathy between the officers of this character and the men in the ranks. Not only does the soldier decline to reenter the army at the close of his term of service, but he frequently condemns the whole military organization, the ranks which must submit to these things no less than the officers who impose them.

"The source of the whole trouble is the attempt and desire of these young upstarts with shoulder straps to create a caste within and of the army. And some day, if this effort is not curbed, the army will awake to the fact that the people are exhibiting a strong feeling of disgust.

"The experiment of promotion by 'emotion' and personal favoritism has developed a horde of fawners who believe and who have found in not a few instances that personal favoritism outweights a splendid military record and a proved capacity for leadership with the forces that be. The case of Doctor-General Wood serves strongly to illustrate the truth of this statement.

"But the older school of army officers, which is the backbone of the military organization, neither participates in nor has any patience with this maudlin worship of caste and superiority. They have been treated unjustly and deprived of what should rightly be the fruits of their long and conscientious service of their country. Yet they cannot but know and feel that the present perplexities are emphasizing as strongly as any force could that the old way was best."

DICKINSON DEFEATED.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S VICTORIOUS OVER OLD RIVAL.

Most Exciting Game of The Season.—With One Man Out Connolly Scores in Ninth.

On Wednesday, May 1st, Mount St. Mary's defeated Dickinson College in a hard fought game, 3 to 2. Dickinson scored in the first. After Lewis had flied out to Smith, Davis hit to centre for a single and came home on Frye's double to left centre. The next two batters were easy outs to left, and third to first. After Lewis had fanned in the sixth, Davis hit one to centre which took an ugly bound, and he reached third before the ball could be recovered. Frye's hit passed third and Davis scored. M. S. M. scored two in the seventh. After McHugh had flied to centre, J. Connolly hit to centre for a single and took third on Quirk's double to right. Quinlan hit a difficult one to left which Long dropt after a hard run and flip-flop, allowing Quirk to score. McShane hit a hard one to second and was safe on a fumble, but Quinlan was tagged at the plate attempting to score. The winning run was scored by J. Connolly in the ninth. After McHugh had flied out on a circus catch to short, J. Connolly hit a cannonball to short and was safe on the error. He tried for second and reached it by a circumlocutious slide. A dispute arose as to the accuracy of the umpire's judgment and during the progress of the argument *pro et con*, the foxy pitcher "beat it" to third; and when things had again assumed the normal, Connolly scored on Quirk's roller to second. The game was full of excitement from start to finish and kept the spectators on their feet most of the time. There was some very fast fielding done on both sides. The hitting of both teams was light but opportune. But M. S. M. fared the best.

M. S. M.	B	R	H	O	A	E	Dick'son	B	R	H	O	A	E
Kelly ss	4	0	0	1	1	0	Lewis ss	3	0	0	3	1	1
Mahn'y 3b	4	0	1	2	1	0	Davis 1b	3	2	2	8	0	0
Smith lf	4	0	0	4	0	1	Frye c	4	0	2	11	2	1
McH'gh 1b	4	0	0	6	0	0	Fischel cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
J. Conl'y p	4	2	2	1	3	2	Lingle 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1
Quirk cf	4	1	1	1	0	0	Buchamp lf	4	0	0	0	0	1
E. Conl'yrf	3	0	0	0	0	0	Long rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Quilan 2b	3	0	1	3	3	1	Grim 2b	3	0	0	0	3	1
McShane c	3	0	0	9	0	0	Langstaff p	3	0	0	1	2	0
	33	3	5	27	8	4		32	2	4	*25	9	5

* One out when winning run was made.

Summary: Two base hits; Frye, Mahoney, Quirk. Three base hit; Davis. Base on balls; Davis. Hit by pitcher; Lewis. Struck out by Connolly 8, by Langstaff, 10. Left on base, Dickinson 5; M. S. M. 4. Double plays, Kelly to Quinlan to McHugh: Quinlan to McHugh. First base on error, Grim 2, Davis, Kelly, Quinlan, McShane and J. Connoly. Time 1 hr. 30 min. Umpire Mr. Thos. J. Butler, M. S. M.

Peach Crop Will Be Short.

Fruit growers in the vicinity of the Pen-Mar state that the outlook for a good peach crop this year is anything but hopeful. They assert that the crop received its first check in February, when the thermometer was 13 degrees below zero and the sap had begun to flow up into the branches. The warm days in March again gave the buds great impetus and then came the severe weather which caused further damage. It is estimated that two-thirds of the crop has been lost.

MAY FESTIVAL.

Homage To Return Of Spring Of Early Origin.

THE MAY-DAY SPORTS.

Some Poles As High As a Ship's Mast, And Gaily Decorated With Wreaths And Garlands.—Customs Still Kept Up In The Older Countries.

The common notion that the month of May was named Maius by the Romans in honour of Maia, the mother of Mercury, is quite erroneous, for the name was in use among them long before they knew anything either of Mercury or his mother! The outbreak into new life and beauty which marks nature at this time, instinctively excites feelings of gladness and delight; hence it is not wonderful that the event should have at all times been celebrated. The first emotion is a desire to seize some part of that profusion of flower or blossom which spreads around us, to set it up in decorative fashion, pay it a sort of homage, and to let the pleasure it excites find expression in dance and song. Among the Romans, the feeling of the time found vent in their *Floralia*, or Floral Games, which began on the 28th of April, and lasted a few day. The first of May—MAY-DAY—was the chief festival both in ancient and more modern times. Among the old Celtic peoples, a festival called *Beltein* was also held on this day, but it does not seem to have been connected with flowers. In England, as we learn from Chaucer and other writers, it was customary, during the middle ages, for all, both high and low—even the court itself—to go out on the first May morning at an early hour 'to fetch the flowers fresh.' Hawthorn branches were also gathered; these were brought home about sunrise, with accompaniments of horn and tabor, and all possible signs of joy and merriment. The people then proceeded to decorate the doors and windows of their houses with the spoils. By a natural transition of ideas, they gave the hawthorn bloom the name of the 'May;' they called the ceremony 'the bringing home the May;' they spoke of the expedition to the woods as 'going a-Maying.' The fairest maid of the village was crowned with flowers as the 'Queen of the May;' placed in a little bower or arbour, where she sat in state, receiving the homage and admiration of the youthful revellers, who danced and sang around her. This custom of having a May queen looks like a relic of the old Roman celebration of the day when the goddess Flora was specially worshipped. How thoroughly recognised the custom had become in England, may be illustrated by the fact, that in the reign of Henry VIII. the heads of the corporation of London went out into the high grounds of Kent to gather the May—the king and his queen, Catharine of Aragon, coming from their palace of Greenwich, and meeting these respected dignitaries on Shooter's Hill. But perhaps the most conspicuous feature of these festive proceedings was the erection in every town and village of a fixed pole—called the Maypole—as high as the mast of a vessel of 100 tons, on which, each May morning, they suspended wreaths of flowers, and round which the people danced in rings pretty nearly the whole day.

"May-poles and May-sports were never established in America to any extent," says a contributor to the *New York Post*. "The Puritans did not favor them. However, on the shore near Boston, in 1627, the Maypole of Merrymount was set up by lawless Thomas Morton and his crew, with the help of some Indians. The pole was eighty feet long, and its top was decorated with the spreading horns of a buck. But such doings were strongly denounced by Gov. Bradford and his followers. And now, in a time of greater religious tolerance, when no one would object to a Maypole, people do not care about one, for the festival was never fully naturalized here in America and seems somewhat foreign in this land, where people flock to the hills in groups or individually in the spring to see nature at her best."

Look Out For This Swindler.

Farmers should be on the lookout for a new swindler. He sells wire fence stretchers, leaving the machines and about forty rods of good fence for trial, requiring the farmer to sign an agreement to return the fence, the value of which is placed at $3. This agreement turns up later as a promissory note for $300.—*Valley Register.*

SALARIES INCREASED

A schedule for the increase of pay of the rural carriers in the postal service, approved by Postmaster General Meyer, has been announced to become effective July 1 next. The increase was authorized by the last Congress, which increased the appropriation for this branch of the postal service about $6,000,000 in order to allow the increase in salary of the 37,000 men and women employed on the work.

The schedule adopted makes a graded increase in the compensation of carriers of from 9 to 25 per cent., based upon the number of miles traversed by the carriers as shown by the records of the department. It is as follows:—

Routes.	Per Annum.
24 or more miles	$900
22 to 24 miles	864
20 to 22 miles	810
18 to 20 miles	720
16 to 18 miles	630
14 to 16 miles	540
12 to 14 miles	504
10 to 12 miles	468
8 to 10 miles	432
6 to 8 miles	396

The total cost of the rural carrier service for the coming fiscal year will be about $35,000,000.

Very Active Church Members.

Men and women were knocked down and trampled upon, and women fainted during a pitched battle in the Free Will Baptist Church at Portsmouth, Ohio, last Sunday, reads a news dispatch. Hymn books were hurled back and forth and the pews and other church property were demolished.

The police finally quelled the riot after a number of persons had been badly hurt.

A PLEA FOR SERMONS.

CHICAGO INTER—OCEAN STRONGLY UPHOLDS THEM

Takes Exception to Sermonless Services and Declares that a Preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ Never Lacks Hearers.

The question "Why Men Do Not Go to Church" was, of course a leading theme of discussion at the national conference of church clubs lately held in Washington,—says the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*. Delegate Butler of Pennsylvania is reported to have been warmly applauded for suggesting the abolition of the sermon as a remedy for this trouble.

Mr. Butler is reported to have maintained that three-fourths of the sermons delivered might better be left unspoken, and that attendance would improve if this were done. "The Church might stagger under the blow," he remarked, "but its recovery would be rapid and lasting."

Of course, Mr. Butler's proposal is susceptible of the construction that what he criticises is not the number of sermons, but the kind. If that were his meaning quite a number of laymen would agree with him. Many such do not go to Church with any regularity because they do not get there what they want.

They wish to hear about religion—about something of which they do not hear six days in the week in their business life and social circles. And too often they are given discourses on science, literature, or art, about which they are probably quite as well informed as the man in the pulpit. Or if they wish information on these topics they know where to get it from a first hand authority.

However, it is evident that Mr. Butler's idea is that the sermon itself has become superfluous in about seventy-five per cent. of its total output. This is a hard judgment for the nonritualistic churches whose services would be curtailed almost to nothingness by its strict application. But, aside from that phase of the question, let us see what the Butler idea will come to.

If the Church abandons the sermon it abandons direct instruction of adults. Even the churches with the most elaborate liturgies have never yet done that. They have always recognized that the people should not only be called together to worship, but that they should also be given reasons for worshipping and counsel that might sustain them in their faith against the trials and temptations of the world.

To ask people to attend church services without instruction and devoted wholly to prayer and praise would be like asking them to attend political meetings at which there would be no speeches, merely to hear the band play and the quartette sing and see the candidates sit on the platform. The absurdity of the Butler idea appears as soon as we apply it to everyday life.

The sufficient answer to all such silly suggestions is that the preachers who really preach—who realize that it is neither necessary nor desirable nowadays that a Christian minister should be a scientific summarizer, or a literary reviewer, or an art critic, or a "sociological" investigator, or anything but just a preacher of the gospel of Jesus Christ to sinful men, never lacks for hearers.

The preacher who presents that gospel full and round, with its bones of positive doctrine as well as its flesh of aspiring emotion, and who presents it with the authority which belongs to every man who preaches because he cannot do anything else without feeling himself a false man and a traitor to the truth, has no need to ask why men do not come to hear him.

They are there, hanging upon his words, taking his thoughts into their souls, knowing why they are there and glad to be there, because they find there the food for which they are hungry and by which they are made strong to live in righteousness and to die without fear.

A LAW UNTO HIMSELF.

WATTERSON'S APPRECIATION OF ROOSEVELT.

Gets Credit For Good And Bad Alike, And There Is Nothing So Successful As Success.

Mr. Roosevelt has broken all the records. Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur long ago paled their ineffectual fires before him. He is a law unto himself. Nothing seems to faze him. Doing wrong things outright, or good things in the wrong way; backing and filling as the case requires; making issues of veracity with the proof against him; choleric in method, cynical in action; by turns a daring temporizer and a rash assailant; a practical politician among the most practical politicians, a reformer among purists; inconsistent as a conservative, illogical as a radical—there still exists in the popular mind a fixed belief in his essential virtue, in his good intentions, his integrity, and his courage. His enemies would agree that if you offered him a bribe, he would knock you down. The good in bad men, the bad in good men, are sometimes magnified and sometimes denied; but here is a man who gets credit for good and bad alike, and there is nothing so successful as success.

"Yet, nevertheless and not withstanding, the President is going to find Jordan a hard road to travel, and, in the end, if he is able to keep his party together and issue from the fray drums beating and flag flying, he will be fortunate indeed; because he can no more divert the Republican party from its nature, than he can out-Bryan Bryan in the estimation of the Democrats."

IS HE A MULEY?

William T. Stead regards Andrew Carnegie as America's philanthropic cow. In a speech delivered in Chicago he said. "When I came to the United States to raise funds for the peace movement everyone told me to go to Mr. Carnegie." "I soon found out that Mr. Carnegie is the greatest cow in the world. He is being milked by everyone with a cause, everyone who has an excuse for raising funds. Mr. Carnegie is an excellent man, but he can't do everything.

NATION'S SHOW.

Formal Opening Of The Jamestown Exposition.

CONDITION OF GROUNDS

Vast Crowds Overtaxed Transportation Facilities.—Food and Shelter Lacking.—Greatest Land and Water Display Ever Attempted.—Panic Narrowly Averted.

The tercentennial celebration of the first English settlement in America was formerly opened at Jamestown last Friday amid the booming of guns and fluttering pennants. With the rising sun the ceremonies were begun, the salutes of three hundred guns opening the day. Thousands of spectators and guests thronged the railway stations and boat landings eager to be the first on the grounds. The President of the United States and diplomatic representatives of foreign nations, governors of States and other dignitaries, all honored guests of the exhibition, added to the pomp and ceremonies of the occasion.

"The pressing of the proverbial gold button," says the *Boston Transcript*, "was not an important function in itself. On account of the unreadiness of the buildings there was little machinery to set in motion and many of the buildings had not been supplied with flags to be unfurled. The coldest and most backward Spring in the annals of Virginia, marked by severe rainstorms in the past month, is largely responsible for the opening ceremonies being marred by incompleted structures and uninstalled machinery. Although the exposition management displayed marked energy, they were powerless to bring anything like order from the chaotic condition. Contractors were unable to complete many of the buildings in time for the installation of exhibits. Freight congestion on the railway and steamship lines vexatiously delayed the arrival of shipments and it was utterly impossible to unload, unpack and install the thousands of consignments of exhibts. Labor famine contributed largely to these misfortunes.

Realizing that the exposition is far from ready, many of the officials have ceased to dissemble and are facing the situation philosophically. They believe that first visitors will concede that within a short time the management can offer an attraction that will reflect credit and of which the nation will be proud to acknowledge the sponsorship proclaimed by President Roosevelt."

The naval parade was by long odds the feature of the day. The historic waters of Hampton Roads, where the first great battle of steel clad ships was fought in 1862 between the Monitor and Merrimac, was the rendezvous of the men-of-war, of thirty-seven nations. The American battleships in a mighty column, sixteen of our most magnificent and powerful vessels, the backbone of our navy, were ranged back of the foreign vessels and formed the center of the fleet arranged for the day's review. There were altogether thirty-eight American ships in the parade.

President Roosevelt, who was introduced by Mr. Tucker, one of the officials of the exposition, began his address shortly after twelve o'clock. The crowd, unable to hear all of his words, surged around the table on which the President stood and for a time their was serious danger of a panic but the earnest request for order made by the speaker and the efficient work of the troops under General Grant, it is believed, is all that saved the crowd from breaking through the ropes and lines of guards. Many casualities were probably averted.

There have been constructed on the exposition grounds twenty-five principal buildings which are to contain exhibits. There is a special section in the exposition grounds devoted to arts and crafts, and consists of a village of six buildings constructed in the colonial cottage style of the United States. The iron foundry is a building for the demonstration of primitive and present methods of working iron and manufacturing all kinds of ware and articles made of iron in all its forms. The copper and silver building is a cottage in which will be manufactured before the visitors' eyes all kinds of copper utensils, silverware and silver articles according to old and new systems of workmanship.

The Model School is a building to be used by the school boards to hold their meetings on educational subjects during the exposition period and will contain a model room fitted with the most up-to-date equipments for educational purposes. There is also a building devoted to pottery, taken into consideration from all points of view. The Pocahontas Hospital is a building which will be the emergency hospital, located on the exposition grounds, equipped with all the modern conveniences and appliances of a first-class institution of this kind in the United States. The Jamestown Church Ruins represents what remains today of what was once one of the best and first Colonial buildings in the northern part of the western hemisphere. Probably the most beautiful structure on the exposition grounds is the State's Exhibit Palace. It is one of the largest as well, having 122,000 square feet of floor space, and is designed for the display of exhibits from the several States. Nearly every State will have exhibits in this building or in the history and education buildings. A large annex to the State's Exhibit Palace has been set aside for the display of agricultural implements and farm tools generally, more attention being given to these subjects in the Jamestown Exposition than in any previous exposition.

What We Have Always Preached.

There should be no "faction" in any city or town. The property of one individual and every improvement made enhances the value of all property in the corporation. * * * *

When there is a united pull for anything its accomplishment is made easy. —*Easton Star-Democrat.*

Bonaparte, "Boss Emeritus."

The friends of Secretary Bonaparte declare that this gentleman, taking exception to Senator Rayner's remark about dethronement, has declared himself "Boss Emeritus."