

The Unabated Influence of the Public Press

By VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS.



The press is a great censor. It passes judgment upon men and things and this judgment becomes, in a large degree, in the course of time, the popular judgment. It does not so frequently sit in judgment upon itself as it does upon others. It is an all-seeing eye, searching wrong-doing and wrong-doers, and as such exercises a powerful influence. It is usually upon the side of cleanliness and decency. It usually stands for that which is best in our civilization and it is a tremendous deterrent to those who might be disposed to betray their trust. Being the source of such potential influence, it is of the utmost importance that the press itself should be pure; that its motives should be of the highest and best. Possessing as it does the confidence of a large constituency, it should give it so far as it can, the truth, free from bias and without distortion.

The press, like the bench, the bar, the pulpit and the great body of society, has its share of those who are not actuated by any high or ethical considerations and thus bring a noble profession into disfavor. They are fortunately a part of a small minority. The great body of the press, like the great mass of the people whom it serves, is high minded and patriotic. It stands for those things which make for the uplifting of the community and for the general betterment of mankind.

We hear occasionally of the decadence of the press; that it is no longer edited from the editorial sanctum but from the business department. This is unfortunate for the community and for the country if it were so. It is no doubt true that individual editorial utterances do not stand out and ring far as did the editorials of Horace Greely and others in the not long ago, but if this is true, it is due to the fact that there is more competition now than there was in the not remote past. The field has been fully occupied. The editorial pages have been many times multiplied and while the individual editor, perhaps, does not exert so distinct and widespread an influence as formerly, the aggregate influence is quite as great, if not greater, than ever. It is fair to say that the news columns have a more potent influence upon public discussion and the popular judgment than they formerly had.

The Pay of Government Employees

By HON. JOSEPH H. O'NEIL,
Former Head of Sub-Treasury, Boston.

The effect of the rules governing the present system of public employment is to provide good pay for boys and bad pay for men. In proportion to the degree of skill and talent required of certain classes of officeholders, the pay is very inadequate; on the other hand, there are branches of the public service in which under all the circumstances the remuneration is not ungenerous.

The government has a very difficult problem to solve in the arrangement of a basis for the remuneration of the service that it receives. In establishing salaries it is obliged to preserve a certain uniformity, which, as carried out in practice, is subject to the criticism of being unfair to some and more than fair to others.

In Washington once the head of a government department explained this system to me by stating that the government cannot buy labor at the special market price of that labor. A carpenter in Alabama might be glad to get \$1.75 a day for his labor, but a carpenter in New York or Massachusetts would rightfully demand, say, \$3.50 a day. When the purchasing power of a dollar in New York is compared to the purchasing power of a dollar in Alabama, it will be seen that the New York carpenter is no more generously remunerated than the Alabama carpenter.

But the government cannot discriminate; at least it does not undertake to discriminate in this way, but settles on an average salary for all its employees in any given grade. It was different once when postal employees in certain metropolitan sections received a third more salary than postal employees in other sections.

If any plan like this should be reverted to it would be argued with much show of reason that the same service should have the same salary.

In the case of unusually efficient service which is required of so many government employees, there is no effort made to pay salaries which such service would command in nonpublic enterprises. That is why I have been trying to persuade the bright young men whom I see growing up to turn away from the lure of office-holding and devote their energies and abilities to much more fruitful and desirable effort in the many attractive fields outside of the public service.

Cupid in League with the Waitress

By MISS GEORGIA TEETERS,
President of the Waitress' Union, Chicago.

Of all the girls who work for their living in Chicago the waitresses are conceded to have the best chance of winning a husband. There are 1,500 girls employed in the restaurants of Chicago, and of this number about 300 are married every year.

When a pretty little waitress once gets her eye on a man whom she thinks she could look upon as an asset she begins her campaign against his heart by working up a standing with the chef. Her first move is to inform that functionary that a particular friend of hers is waiting for his meal and that she would consider it a great personal favor if a little extra care were bestowed on the dishes he ordered. This done, she sees that the table cloth on his table is clean and neat and that he is given a fresh, clean napkin.

She then brings into play her battery of bacon and eggs, fried to a turn. A dish of apple sauce, placed before him with her own dainty little hand, has a disastrous effect on the inner defenses and a cup of rich brown coffee, creamed just to his taste, drives him to the trenches of satisfaction and contentment. By the time she brings him a nice piece of pie, which she has saved especially for him, and which does not look as though it had been slept on by the cook, like the average restaurant pie, he is ready to listen to her terms of surrender. No man, in the opinion of those who have studied the question, can long resist such treatment, and if the waitress happens to be pretty, he cannot resist it at all.

LOOKS LIKE SCARE

TALK OF DIVERTING FOREIGN BLOWS AT OUR TRADE.

If Blows in the Shape of Hostile Tariff Discrimination Shall Be in Fact Struck, Then the United States Should Be Prepared to Return Blow for Blow.

Of direct significance to American producers is the official outlining as to the threatened tariff imbroglio with France. The fact that the announcement was made through the Associated Press sufficiently indicates its authority and origin. There is no mistaking the purport and the intent of the opening paragraph of the statement:

"Washington, March 6.—The executive branch of the government has abandoned all hope of finding any concessions which it can offer the French government to prevent the application of the maximum tariff rates on American products not specifically exempted therefrom by existing arrangements. The situation as to France is therefore similar to that as to Germany; in neither case can this government at present meet the demand for a reciprocity treaty which would reduce tariff rates for American goods and products. Through their embassies at Washington the two countries named have been making every effort, and also that it remains for congress to decide whether it cares to divert the tariff rates on the American export trade by approving reciprocity treaties with France and Germany."

If it had been framed by the American Reciprocity Commission, the agreement could hardly be more suggestive of an intention to tamper with our protective tariff system under the alleged stress of a necessity to divert these blows at the American export trade.

How are these blows to be averted? Not by the executive branch of the government, for it "has abandoned all hope," we are told.

By the action of congress, then, but congress has adjourned and will not meet again in regular session until next December.

Congress cannot "divert these blows" inside of ten months. That is, unless the country can be sufficiently frightened to demand that congress be called together in extraordinary session to meet and avert this fearful danger. Was the official pronouncement through the Associated Press prepared with this end in view? Possibly so.

If the scare produces the desired effect, if the American people can be thrown into a panic merely because Germany and France have threatened to do at some time or other something awful to our export trade unless they are permitted to force a downward revision of the American tariff, then, of course, there will be a general demonstration in behalf of prompt action through an extra session of congress.

In this the object of the scare proclamation of March 6? Is there nothing to be done that will be better than except the hasty summoning of congress into extra session and the hurried passage of a law authorizing the executive branch of the government to allow foreign nations to dictate what the American tariff shall be?

Yes, there is something else that can be done to "divert these blows." The executive branch can assert its dignity and its courage by calmly awaiting the progress of events by not dodging before a blow is struck; by not squealing until it is hurt; and then, when the threatened blows shall have been dealt, by taking prompt measures of defense and retaliation.

If the emergency of actual tariff discrimination shall present itself next June or July, or at any other time between now and the first Monday in December—and we have not the slightest idea that either the German or the French bluffs will be thrown into effect before next December, if at all—then congress can be called into extra session and the tariff revision should be possible.

To do what? Certainly not to "lay down" to Germany and France. To strike back and hit hard by the adoption of a high maximum tariff that will make the exporters of \$300,000,000 worth of German and French goods shiver in their boots.

If there is to be an extra session of congress to deal with threatened blows at the American export trade, and not to surrender the American tariff system at the dictation of any one or more foreign nations.

But, meanwhile, as we have said, there is an apparent significance in the Associated Press official pronouncement that the industrial producers will do well to take note of. Direct tariff revision has been postponed until 1909, it is said; but has indirect revision through reciprocity concessions to Germany and France would be an easy form of revision. It would also mean that the very worst form that tariff revision could possibly take. We do not assert that such is the true lawfulness of the announcement of March 6, but we think it would be wise for those concerned to be on the lookout for developments.

The Probable Reason. The Washington Star professes great mystification as to the inducements that have prevailed with President Roosevelt in keeping tariff revision in abeyance for something over two years past. We have an explanation of which may help the Star out of its quandary: Ordinary, everyday, all-round, common sense. There is a reason of a reason may go further and farther.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

Arrangement May Involve Destruction of Protective System.

As the provisional arrangement with Germany made about a year ago, whereby importations into Germany from the United States received the benefit of the minimum tariff, would have expired next June, with the result of exposing American merchandise to the imposition of a tariff and possibly of precipitating a tariff war, it is gratifying to learn that Ambassador von Sternburg has been authorized by his government to renew the existing understanding for a period sufficiently extended to allow of the negotiation of some permanent agreement. The last of the negotiation is to be furnished by the North commission, which went to Berlin several months ago to confer with the German tariff authorities and which lately returned bringing with it a report whose contents have not yet been publicly disclosed. It is this report which is embodied in the treaty which the senate will be invited to ratify when congress convenes.

It must be said that the problem presented is one of extreme difficulty. Germany has adopted a tariff with maximum rates on the favored countries. Countries which make concessions to Germany in their customs duties get the benefit of the latter, while to all other countries the maximum rates are applied. The difference between the two is in many respects very considerable. In some things it is so great as to exclude the product of one favored country from the German market, and had the discrimination been enforced against the United States, our export trade would have been injuriously affected. Most European countries have qualified for participation in the minimum rates by a reciprocal reduction of duty, but the United States has thus far declined to enter into any such arrangement and the chances that it will agree to do so in the near future are not worth considering.

Reciprocity seems fair and looks easy, but as soon as the attempt is made to reduce the principle of it to practice insurmountable difficulties are encountered. We are asked to reduce the tariff rates on certain lines of German production. Why? Obviously, in order that the German producer may be enabled to sell his goods more cheaply in the American market. But if he does that it must be at the expense of his American competitor, because such articles as this country does not produce are nearly all on the free list. Thus the proposition is that certain American manufacturers shall be excluded from the benefits of the protective system. But that system must be for all or none, so that the idea of reciprocity is not a very attractive one to the people who would be sacrificed naturally go over to the other side.

Another thing. Concessions made to Germany for an abatement in the tariff could hardly be refused to Great Britain, which is our best customer and which on most of our exports does not charge so duty whatever. It will be seen that the simple treaties with thorny points—Philadelphia Inquirer.

ANOTHER SALTON SEA CALAMITY THAT MIGHT HAPPEN.

PROT.

Another calamity that might happen is the destruction of the Salton Sea.

It is a large body of water, but it is being filled up by the construction of a dam.

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CARE OF THE SICK ROOM.

Above All Things the Walls Should Be Kept Dry.

When the bedroom becomes a sick room there is an added reason why extreme precautions should be used to keep the room in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

Above all things, the bedroom should never be damp. It should be nice and dry, always warm and comfortable in winter, cool and airy in summer, and bright and sunny some parts of the day.

If there is any suspicion of dampness in a bedroom, it is probably due if there is wallpaper on the wall, to the absorption of water by the paper and holds quantities of water in it. The use of wallpaper on walls is to be deplored; it means disease, ill health and unhappiness. It is frequently the cause of lung trouble, not only because of its dampness but also because of its power to retain infection of many kinds.

The desired method of treating a bedroom wall is to that it for the ailments of a sick person. It never flakes off, chips or peels. It absorbs moisture and expels it, it opens the pores of the plaster and makes a room healthy and breathable.

The floor in the bedroom should have light, cleanable, durable rugs that can be easily shaken and a floor that is thoroughly oiled or varnished, that will not absorb moisture. The cracks in the floor should be thoroughly filled and covered with woodwork in the bedroom should be attended to carefully, window sills should be thoroughly varnished or waxed, and the window casings kept in perfect order. The room should be wiped off frequently as also should be all the standing woodwork in the bedroom, as the presence of dust on the woodwork is a menace to health as well as an evidence of poor housekeeping.

WOMEN IN NEW FIELDS. British Smart Society Takes to "Hopping"—Woman Veterinarian.

Work in the hop fields is the latest "trend" of London's smart set, and the luxurious society "oppers" claim that a week's hopping is far better and more pleasant than a week's stay in a health resort.

The tents of these well-to-do pickers are expensively furnished, and easy chairs, sofas and up-to-date camping outfits are among their hopping appliances.

In Berlin there is a woman veterinary surgeon, who is an official inspector of animals. She rides through the streets on the lookout for animals suffering from any disability, and before entering a horse as unfit for work, she examines its injuries and whenever possible applies remedies to cure the same. She carries a leather case filled with bandages and other surgical appliances.

SLEEP BROKEN BY ITCHING. Eczema Covered Whole Body for a Year—No Relief—Remedies Prove a Success.

"For a year I have had what they call eczema. It has itched all over my body, and when I would retire for the night it would keep me awake half the night, and the more I would scratch the more it would itch. I tried all kinds of remedies, but could get no relief.

"I used one case of Cuticura Soap, one box of Cuticura, and two vials of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, which cost me a dollar and twenty-five cents in all, and very glad I tried them, for I was completely cured. Walter W. Paugh, 207 N. Robey St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 8 and 15, 1906."

Disliked the Word "Death." "Death" is now a regular form of word for death. But it began as a genuine euphemism, "decease" or "depart" seeming much less harsh to the Romans than "mors." All languages abound in such euphemisms, which go back to a superstitious reluctance to mention death plainly, but gradually passed into a kindly desire to soften the idea. "Passed away," "departed," "gone," "expired" (breathe out), "no more," "demise," and even "the late" are expressions of this nature. Most striking of all is the Roman euphemism for "he is dead"—"vixit," he has lived.

Curious Maps. Maps for military and general field use are produced by Dr. O. H. F. Volberr, of Halespore, Berlin, as microscopic transparencies, each about one and one-half inch by two inches in size. They are made by photographing a hand-mirror-shaped frame, to which is attached a slide-holder, with a movable lens over it. The lens slides in two directions, about 70 square miles being shown in each position.

Garfield Tea—the indispensable laxative! Take it in the Spring; it purifies the blood, cleanses the system, eradicates disease. It is made wholly of simple herbs. Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Law.

Every great man is always being helped by everybody, for his gift is to get good out of all things and all persons—Ruskin.

Lewis' Single Blister straight to you. It is a great relief to you. Your disease or Lewis' Formula, Florida, Ill.

When a tall man is broke that's the long and short of it.

Doctors' fees are the reward for well-doing.



Painting for Profit

No one will question the superior appearance of well-painted property. The question that the property owner asks is: "Is the appearance worth the cost?"

Paint made from Pure Lead and Pure White Lead is for lasting appearance and for protection. It saves repairs and replacement costing many times the paint investment. The best for trade marks is found only on kegs containing Pure White Lead made by the Old Dutch Process.

SEND FOR BOOK "A Talk on Paints," written by the author of the book, and sent free to all who send for it.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Carnegie Fund Participants. The report of the Carnegie fund for the advancement of teaching shows that already 159 institutions have applied for a share of the proceeds, and that of these 82 have been placed on the accepted list, having met the conditions in regard to nondiscriminatory and academic standards.

King Edward a Pigeon-Fancier. It may not be generally known that King Edward is fond of pigeon-racing. His majesty has a big flock of pigeons at Sandringham, where they are regularly and specially trained long-distance races. Some years ago one of his birds won the biggest race of the year, the "Pigeon Derby," in a magnificent flight home from Lerwick.

Carpeta from Paper. The proprietors of an Austrian carpet factory at Maffersdorf are stated to have acquired German patents which enable a carpet of manufacturing carpets or floor coverings from paper. The new material can be made in all colors, is washable and will probably prove itself a rival to linoleum.

HONEST MEDICINE. TRY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR STOMACH TROUBLE.

Convincing Evidence Supported by a Guarantee That Must Convince. The Most Spectacular. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a doctor's prescription, used by an eminent physician, and for nearly a generation known as a reliable household remedy.

"I had suffered for a good many years from stomach trouble. For a long time I was subject to bad spells of faintness and lack of breath accompanied by an indescribable feeling that seemed to start in my stomach. Whenever I was a little run-down or over-tired, these spells would come on. They occurred frequently but did not last very long."

"I was confined to my bed for ten weeks one time and the doctor pronounced my trouble an inflammation of the stomach and bowels. Since that time I have been subject to the fainting spells and dizzy spells, and though I was smothering my general health was very bad and I was a constant trembler."

"I had seen Dr. Williams' Pink Pills mentioned in the newspapers and decided to try them. When I began taking the pills I was so run-down and weak that I could hardly do any work. Now I could walk ten miles if necessary. Both my husband and myself think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best medicine made and we always recommend the pills to our friends."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood and give strength and tone to every part of the body. They have cured serious disorders of the blood and nerves—such as rheumatism, sciatica, anemia, nervousness, headache, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, and many forms of weakness in either sex. They are sold by all druggists or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, or \$2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

INVENTIONS NEEDED. We have a number of inventions needed in the following lines: 1. A new kind of paper. 2. A new kind of ink. 3. A new kind of pen. 4. A new kind of pencil. 5. A new kind of eraser. 6. A new kind of ruler. 7. A new kind of compass. 8. A new kind of protractor. 9. A new kind of set square. 10. A new kind of drawing board. 11. A new kind of drawing instrument. 12. A new kind of drawing material. 13. A new kind of drawing method. 14. A new kind of drawing machine. 15. A new kind of drawing process. 16. A new kind of drawing system. 17. A new kind of drawing theory. 18. A new kind of drawing practice. 19. A new kind of drawing education. 20. A new kind of drawing profession. 21. A new kind of drawing industry. 22. A new kind of drawing art. 23. A new kind of drawing science. 24. A new kind of drawing technology. 25. A new kind of drawing engineering. 26. A new kind of drawing architecture. 27. A new kind of drawing agriculture. 28. A new kind of drawing medicine. 29. 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