

Roosevelt Professor at Berlin for 1910-11

Alphonso Smith, Professor of the English Language and Literature, and Dean at the University of North Carolina.

and institutions. Although there was some desultory exchange of views between the two countries, there is nothing of a permanent nature to meet the definite thought of the Emperor was accomplished until the summer of 1905. Then President Butler, of Columbia University, met the Emperor at the University of Berlin, and the whole plan was discussed in all its details and bearings. Subsequently the Emperor invited Professor Burgess, of Columbia, and Dr. Butler to meet Dr. Alphonso Smith, the director of the Russian Institute, at the University of Berlin, and at this second interview all final arrangements were made.

At that conference, it was determined that a professorship of American history and institutions, to be known as the Theodore Roosevelt Professorship, should be established in the University of Berlin, and under the general direction of Columbia University. Incumbents are appointed by the Prussian Ministry of Education, with the sanction of the Emperor, upon nomination of the trustees of Columbia University. The plan of this work includes definite lectures in courses, covering American history, especially political history; American constitutional and administrative law, with particular reference to the history of the development of such law; the more fundamental and prominent problems and movements in this country in economics and sociology, emphasizing naturally the industrial policy and growth of the country; very extensive discussion of the rise and progress of public education on this side of the Atlantic; and later, a discussion of American contributions to art and literature and to the sciences, especially the field of applied science.

To President Butler, acting at the instance of Emperor William, is due the credit of having secured the Roosevelt Chair of American History and Institutions at Berlin; and to Mr. James Speyer, the philanthropic financier of New York, the American and German public should be grateful for his liberal gift of ten thousand dollars in founding the chair.

In due course of time, other chairs of similar character, interchanging professors between America and other countries will doubtless be founded. In 1904, Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, was invited to give a course of lectures at the Sorbonne, and he was followed by Professors George Santayana, Archibald Cary Coolidge, and M. G. P. Baker, all of Harvard University. This year Dr. Alphonso Smith has been crowding the Amphitheatre Richelieu at the Sorbonne with a host of auditors eager to hear his interpretation of the American spirit. His general subject was "The Spirit of America; and Some of Its Expressions in Literature, Education and Social Conditions." Among the titles of the individual lectures are "The Soul of a People," "Fair Play and Democracy," "Will Power, Work and Wealth," "Common Sense and Cooperation," and to these he added a large number of lectures on individual authors, beginning with Irving and ending with the American poets of the day. In the announcement of the lectures, which was sent out by the Sorbonne, he said:

"Orateur, litterateur, poete, le conferencier est qualifie pour traiter un sujet aussi complexe. Remontant aux sources memes de la nation Americaine en Angleterre, en France et en Hollande, il etudie les influences qui ont aide le developpement de l'Americanisme. Il suit la trace de ce genie dans la litterature, en se detachant a loisir sur ses grandes euvres du XIXe siecle, en indiquant des tendances des ecoles de ces derniers temps. Sans trop sortir de son cadre, le conferencier etudiera le mouvement d'education et de culture qui, semble placer le peuple Americain au face des problemes particuliers qu'il a en reserve d'offrir a l'Europe."

These are the high protective tariffs and the Monroe Doctrine. Our politics do not appear to have the least notion that both of these doctrines are almost obsolete, and that the reconstruction of European States and their constitutions and the acceptance by the United States itself of its position as a world power have made them appear nearly senseless. Berlin was thrown into an uproar by this apparently "official" revelation of Professor Burgess; but a Roosevelt professorship is a purely personal dictum, and the temporary future in Berlin at rest.

For the year 1907-08, the chair was filled by President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, who lectured on "The Economic Problems and Status of the American People." In 1908-09, the incumbent was Professor Felix Adler, of Columbia University, who lectured on "The Ethical Implications of American Social Problems." In 1909-10, the lectures were given by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, who lectured on "The American Educational System." In 1910-11, the study of the English language and to

PEN WANDERINGS

BY HEMPHREY LYNN CHATWIN.

The blue-sky symbol of fresh and dainty girlhood, of lovely innocence, of purity unspotted as the snow, how often it is maligned, accused, made to appear the very bane of life. The rosy flag of maiden defense hung from the high white tower of her soul with the signal of warning, how often it is laughed at by the rude and coarse and ascribed a different meaning. "I told her I believed she was in love with him," said her face flamed. "When I spoke of it did you notice how red she turned?" "I said I was sure it was true that some girls allowed young men to kiss them, and she colored deeply." How frequently one hears such words as these. "And she asked whether it be light and of gay significance, or grave and dark of import. "I am certain that what we heard of Mrs. Blank is true," said a young man who was not wicked but thoughtful, "because the other day some of us happened to mention to her that name, and I never saw anyone look so conscious as she did. I chanced to be glancing at her at the time, and she at me, and she simply gave herself away." Now the piece of gossip about Mrs. Blank was absolutely false, and a little later the young man came to know how very untrue it was and regretted that she had spoken.

But think of the danger, think of the dark peril a woman is exposed to when such a pronouncement, such a verdict as that may be made on the strength of a mere look or an innocent blush. A young girl or even an older woman, of true delicacy and inner whiteness, might well be made to color under the scrutinizing and accusing glance of one bent on her conviction. For if another believes her guilty of any shade of wrong-doing or frivolous indiscretion, or that she is treasuring a secret, however beautiful, she is in a perilous position. In defense or explanation, how can she help looking "conscious?" The exquisite cruelty of it.

It is strange and interesting how the things of this world resolve themselves into their true and proper elements and proportions. For example, the characters of people long years after we have known them, may stand revealed to us in forms and colors we never saw or discerned while we knew them. As it is a hard and accurate science, the art of writing until time has provided a certain background or perspective, so it seems to be that the real and exact truth in regard to things and events, peoples' characters and motives, various situations we have been placed in, is frequently not plain to us until, perhaps, months and years have come between us and them. Persons we knew in days ago, it may be in childhood, appear before our minds in new lights stripped of attributes and traits we thought a part of them, and in possession of new different attributes. It would have been impossible for us to know, are now as clear and apparent as noonday.

It may be that we are rebuked in seeing nobleness and true beauty in some person we found no loveliness in. Or we may discover through this strange, magical law of perspective, in one for whom we felt extravagant admiration and regard.

Of course we are not thus in the dark, or even partly so, with all acquaintances and friends until time illumines us. But sometimes we are lacking in insight; sometimes our judgment is confused, and our intuition is not plain to us until time, perhaps, has moved out of the ward from which he was elected two years ago.

Only One Ticket at Sanford. Sanford, May 5.—The town election here passed off quietly yesterday, there being only one ticket in the field which was nominated at a citizens' meeting at 7 o'clock. The ticket elected is as follows: Mayor, C. N. Bray; aldermen, A. A. Lamb, J. W. Stont, J. C. Gregson, Dr. J. D. Edwards and J. M. Marley; Marshal, J. C. Bonds.

Black Mountain's Election. Black Mountain, May 5.—Interest in the election here yesterday was keen and full vote was polled. George W. Stepp was re-elected mayor, winning over his opponent, J. W. McKay, by a majority of ten. Z. V. Crawford, W. R. Dickson and W. H. Smith were the successful candidates for aldermen.

Morganton Election Quiet. Morganton, May 5.—The municipal election here passed off very quietly and very little interest was shown. Out of a registration of 500 voters only 267 votes were cast. R. B. Roger was elected mayor over John C. Hallyburton and W. A. Ross.

Juice From South (Carolina). Charleston News and Courier. Regardless of expense, the people of Charlotte are preparing a great reception for the President on his visit to that town this month. Among other attractions will be three arches across the principal streets, which will cost \$1,000, and will be illuminated at night with electric lights. We would like to hear for Mr. Taft's information, that the power which will furnish the lights will come from dear old South Carolina. The Old North State only shines by reflected light.

Results at Taylorsville. Taylorsville, May 5.—In the municipal election here yesterday, the following were elected: Mayor, W. C. Paubin; aldermen, J. C. Connelley, W. B. Matheson and H. T. Kelly. There were two tickets out, but only a friendly contest was on.

Castro Wants Quiet. San Sebastian, Spain, May 5.—Ex-President Castro, of Venezuela, said today that his physicians advised him to go to the Canary Islands. He expressed the hope that the Spanish government would raise no objection to his residence there, as he was desirous of living henceforth away from political agitation.

Johnny Evers Is Suspended. Chicago, May 5.—John J. Evers, star second baseman of the Chicago National League baseball team, was suspended today for refusing to report to his team at the opening of the season.

Breaks Two Mile Record. Philadelphia, May 5.—Paul, the sophomore distance runner of the University of Pennsylvania, broke the two mile record today on Franklin Field. He covered the distance in nine minutes and 28 seconds.

THE SOUTH'S OPPORTUNITY

Richard W. Edwards in Savannah, Ga.

The South needs to be the most guileless country in the world. It accepts without question the facts of other sections, even after they have been tested and abandoned elsewhere. It lets other people write its history and awards them prizes, even when in essays they say that before the war "the South was incalculably dead." In politics it is equally blind, and it quietly grabs at the bait carefully prepared for it by other sections, who hope to maintain their commercial and industrial supremacy so long as the South eagerly swallows the bait and hook, and thanks the fishermen for giving it the privilege of being caught.

For years many interests in other sections built up by a protective tariff have desired to increase their profits by securing lower prices on what they use as raw material, and they have steadily worked to develop a sentiment in favor of tariff reduction. Most of them thrive revision means a lower tariff or free trade on what they buy and continued protection on what they sell, and on that narrow ground they are striving to make the South help to bring about a revision along such lines. Mr. Charles M. Schwab, as reported as being satisfied with the proposed reduction in steel and iron. While I think Mr. Schwab has been misunderstood, yet this company owns a vast iron-ore supply, estimated at 500,000,000 tons in Cuba. He has lately spent \$1,000,000 in enlarging his Bethlehem plant, and this foreign ore is essential to him. If he can save 40 cents a ton, it would probably mean a million dollars or more a year saved, or possibly 5 per cent, or \$20,000,000. Mr. John W. Gates lately came out in favor of free ore, but Mr. Charles M. Schwab estimates an enormous amount of steel in Canada for shipment by the lakes to this country, and free ore would save that company probably several hundred thousands dollars a year.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company, owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, is now developing the iron-ore fields most remarkable iron ore deposits in Cuba, containing probably 600,000,000 tons of ore. Free ore would mean the saving of 3 cents a ton on all that is imported, adding enormously to the value of that property. And this would be at the expense of the South. It would still further concentrate the iron and steel interests in the North and West, and thus delay the development of the vast iron and steel potentialities of this section. A reduction in the duties on pig-iron would likewise injure the South for the benefit of the iron and steel shops of the North Atlantic coast.

Free coal would strengthen the position of New England's cotton mills and other industries, against the growing cotton manufacturing of the South, and lessen the New England market for Southern coal.

Free lumber, or even a reduction in duty, is one of the rank suggestions that are being made. This would be the only section to suffer much and gain nothing. It would mean the opposite, for it would result in destruction of values, in lower wages, and in much demoralization. But in asking us to swallow the bait, we are asked for revenue returns. The things that the South buys are largely than any other section, such as textile machinery and woodwork machinery, would not be reduced. Merely for sentiment, merely because the politicians have talked free trade, we are asked for revenue returns. Other sections have vigorously fought for whatever they develop their business interests, this section is still used in every political game to pull the chestnuts out of the fire that other may, like the monkey, feast on the chestnuts, while we, like the cat, have only our burnt ears to show for it. The story of the cat and the monkey presupposes that the cat never tried that game again, but whenever the monkey comes around the South, learning little by experience, is again enjoined into pulling the chestnuts out of the fire, and the monkey again fat and we keep sore from our burns. Nobody can blame the monkey for his skill in using us.

JAPAN'S GREAT SILK TRADE.

Immense Growth of the Industry in the Past Fifty Years.

New York Sun. Of all the articles which Japan exports to other countries there is perhaps none on which the future prosperity of the nation is so dependent as that of raw silk and silk fabrics. The cultivation of silkworms in the far East had its origin in China and spread from there to Japan, its introduction into the latter country taking place about 195 A. D. when a Chinese prince came to Japan, bringing with him several of the Chinese species of silkworms, and from that time, until the sixth century that silk culture became fairly established. About that time silk fabrics came into general use for wearing purposes, and consequently sericulture and weaving became general on a small scale throughout the country. From about 1700 the enforcement of rigid summary legislation whereby the wearing of silk by the common people was prohibited had the effect of throwing the industry into a sudden decline.

The real development of the industry, says the journal of the American Asiatic Association, commenced with the opening of the trade ports in 1859, when the market for silk and silk stuffs was extended all at once and the foundations were laid for the permanent prosperity of the industry.

When the disease pellice was making fruitful ravages all over Europe and extending even as far east as India and China, Japan remained almost immune, and consequently a new industry, the export of silkworm eggs, was developed in the country. Before long it had assumed significant size and had a powerful effect upon the silk culture of the country. The export of these eggs began in 1860, but must have been conducted somewhat secretly up to 1865, as up to that time an old law existed forbidding the same penalty of death as that which had been inflicted upon the Japanese merchants, led to the practice of sending out egg cards of inferior quality.

The number of boxes exported—chiefly to France and Italy—amounted to 30,000 in 1863, to 200,000 in 1864 and 2,500,000 in 1865. This immense sale and the enormous profits therefrom, which mostly enriched Japanese merchants, led to the practice of sending out egg cards of inferior quality.

Complaints as to the nature of the eggs became numerous, while on the other hand the discovery was made in Europe of the process of producing included eggs, and these circumstances had the effect of gradually diminishing the exportation of Japanese eggs until they entirely ceased to be sent abroad.

Japan is second in the world as a raw silk producing country. China holding first place. From Shanghai and Canton combined—and the export the bulk of Chinese raw silk—the export for 1906 was 5,830 tons. The quantity consumed internally in China is of course vast compared with that consumed in Japan.

Italy, which is the third raw silk producing country, is credited with 4,745 tons. France, the fourth country, produced only some 605 tons, so that the raw silk industry is conducted on a large scale in the countries of China, Japan and Italy only, but neither China nor Italy show such phenomenal progress as Japan.

Endless varieties of silk are woven in Japan, but most of these are only for domestic consumption, and the kinds exported in any extent are limited to habutase handkerchiefs made of habutase karki, mouline silk, tafetta and crepe, monahke satins and silk muslin. Habutase and handkerchiefs together form about 80 per cent of the total value of silk piece goods exported from Yokohama.

Most of the habutase shipped abroad is sent in the gray state and is then printed or dyed in foreign countries. It is put to all sorts of uses and finds its way to nearly every country in the world. The very finest qualities are taken by America, where they are used for women's dresses and blouses.

What is He After? Durham Herald. When we hear that Mr. Duncan is going to put his money into a Republican daily paper we naturally wonder what he is after.