

A Proposal For the Exclusion ...of the... Degenerate Immigrant

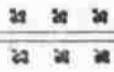
By Adolph Oppenheimer.

DISCUSSION of the question of restricting immigration is idle because immigration has been so large a factor in our wonderful growth and development. Restriction would be most decidedly against the policy and welfare of our country. There is room here for many millions of additional immigrants, and with even an undiminished ratio of growth it may be centuries before it would be wise to put up the bars. Nevertheless, without the slightest reflection upon the immigrants from any particular country, it may be said that many crimes of personal violence are traceable to residents of foreign birth. Why, not, then, amend our immigration laws with the aim of checking and decreasing this condition?

Our present laws debar those who have too little money or health. The moral character, personal history and antecedents of the individual immigrant can certainly not be investigated after he has once reached our shores, but how about some system of inquiry before he sails?

Could not the United States frame laws requiring all desiring to immigrate to our country to produce written or other satisfactory evidence from reliable sources in their native country that they possess good moral character and have respectable antecedents?

Such a law would tend to exclude the good for nothing, the vagabond and the criminal, all of whom under existing laws seem to qualify for admission without difficulty. Clearly, no foreign country could successfully question our right to exclude undesirable persons. The fact that we appear to have quite a number of them, suggests the thought that they are dumped upon our shores with the exclamation: "Good riddance to bad rubbish."

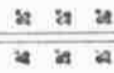


Have Women Too Much Church Influence?

By the Rev. Dr. Fletcher L. Wharton, Pastor of
Smithfield M. E. Church, Pittsburg.

I AM tired of a female Christianity. Women have done their part nobly in the church according to their lights. Their ideal is to alleviate suffering and to kill vice and intemperance, and into this they have thrown all their zeal. In doing it they have given the church a one-sided ideal, and it is the duty of men to bring it back to its normal balance. The ideal of men is justice and order, but they have not chosen the church as their agent to work it out. If the men of the church were to unite in creating a public opinion against any

kind of injustice they would place a most powerful weapon in the hands of their elected officers, and many of the age-old iniquities would be speedily wiped out. There are double dealers, robbers of the public, and the worst kind of knaves walking the streets and being received into polite society, who are enabled to do it simply because there does not come from the church a sufficiently strong body of sentiment that would make them shrink from its frown. This comes of the indifference of the men in the church. Women take hold and thrust their ideals upon the preachers. They work for charity and against intemperance and the social evil, and do their part well. But the men, who should use the church to establish a high ideal and to create a body of sentiment against all kinds of injustice and public knavery, are standing apart. They despise the drunkard because a body of shame has been placed upon him by a feminized church, but they give the hand of fellowship to the man who is a thousand times worse than the drunkard—the corruptionist and the business fraud.



Why Financiers Must Go to the Farmers for Money

By James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

LAST year the farm products of this country were worth \$6,560,000,000. This year they will be worth from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 more. It is not possible to give the exact sum, but that the value of the crops will be greater this year I have no doubt. What other element of our population produces as much as this?

I have often told capitalists that if they would make their railroad and other securities as safe as government bonds they would have no trouble in borrowing money. The recent exposures of the methods of juggling with railroad securities and all that sort of thing have made people doubtful about where to lend their money. The man who takes proper steps will not have difficulty in raising money.

The country bank is close to the farmer. His money is deposited there, and he receives interest on it in ironclad securities. The bank holds the paper, but it is virtually in the hands of the farmer himself.

With the increase in the demand for Western and Southern money the details will be perfected and the transactions will be made more and more directly with the farmer. This producer of the real wealth of the country is coming to be more of a financier than it was ever thought he would, and the end is not yet.



State Ownership

By Ray Morris.

HOW far the present tendency towards socialistic corporation control will go in this country, no man can tell. I am inclined to believe that the present flurry of legislative regulation and restriction, while a matter of first-class annoyance to the railroads, does not, after all, extend very far beneath the surface. A few years of carefully applied corporate good manners, extending from the president right through the station agent, will do much to smooth over the sources of popular clamor. Moreover, the most radical-appearing steps are not necessarily permanent. London has just withdrawn sharply from her own municipal "socialism" after a thorough experiment, and the Chicago voters set themselves against the local municipal street railway ownership before the Muller purchase certificates were declared unconstitutional. The Granger legislation of the seventies was worse than the legislation of 1906 and 1907, but it had a very brief career of harmfulness, and even when we allow for the worst of all the effects of this indiscriminate state legislation—the discouragement it offers capital for new development—we must surely believe that those who see permanent trouble in store for the railroads are looking at the path too close to their feet, forgetful of the immense promise of the future.—From the Monthly.

THE COUNTRY DOCTOR'S HORSE.



Country Doctor's Coachman (to horse that has stopped at house of former patient)—"Go on, you fool. He's dead."—The Throne.

Novel Cooking Fork.

This invention is designed for turning and lifting large pieces of meat during the process of cooking. The fork consists of the usual handle, with a tube, or sleeve, fitted therein, the tines mounted on the outer end of the tube, and a rod passing through the tube and handle and carrying at one end the spiral screw and the other end secured by a nut



to cause the screw to revolve with the handle.

In operation the tines are driven into the meat to the proper distance, and the handle is then turned to cause the spiral screw to engage or twist into the meat, giving a firm and reliable connection between the fork and the meat, and permitting the removal of the meat bodily without danger of spilling or detachment of the meat from the fork, and to remove the fork it is simply necessary to release the screw by turning the handle in the reverse direction, which permits the withdrawal of the fork.

The advantages of the fork will be readily apparent, and it will be noticed that a piece of meat or a fowl of any size can be handled with great ease without fear of tearing the meat or of dropping the same.—Washington Star.

While the Sandwich Islands were nominally Christian territory in 1862, they have since reverted to heathenism through the influx of Chinese, Japanese and Koreans, as well as many Mexicans.



SIAM'S KING AND QUEEN.

Smoking and the Church.

Dr. Campbell Morgan has created a sensation at the Northfield conference by openly professing his love of a good cigar, but some of his critics might remember that smoking in church was prevalent in this country at the beginning of the seventeenth century. In Wales it was indulged in so late as 1850. Readers of "The Heart of Midlothian" will remember how Duncan, of Knockdunder, when at worship, "filled his pipe, lighted it with the assistance of his pistol flint, and smoked with infinite composure during the whole of the sermon," notwithstanding the anger of David Deans. And to this day smoking in church is practiced by the Dutch.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Remarkable Athlete.

A one-legged man who has won championships (especially in tennis) in many parts of the world. He has



MATT SAFERA,
of San Francisco.

defeated State and national tennis champions, has broken the world's record for rope climbing and holds records for muscle expansion.—Louis J. Stellmann, in Leslie's Weekly.

With the exception of Britain and America, there are no two countries in which the mile is of equal length.



New York City.—The plain tailored waist never goes out of style. It may be varied from one season to another, but essentially it remains much the same and is always a favor-

Decorative Hat Pins.
Fashionable women are at present giving their spare moments to forming and decorating hatpins.

Pillow Muff, Scarf and Tie.

There are so many materials from which scarfs and muffs can be made this year that such a suggestion as this one has peculiarly practical value at this time. Not alone is it easy to remodel the furs of last season, there are also a great many fur cloths being used for accessories of the sort, while again they are very charming and attractive made from velvet and lace and chiffon trimmed. These designs are among the simplest as well as the best, and involve no difficulties whatsoever in the making yet are exceedingly smart in effect. The muff is of the big, roomy, pillow sort that is so thoroughly comfortable and that can be drawn up by means of the ribbons or left plain, as liked. The scarf is long and comfortable, while the little tie fits about the throat in an exceedingly chic manner. In this instance the muff and the scarf are made of black lynx fur, while the tie and the second muff are made of broadtail plush.



ite. This one includes the very latest features with the pleats at the shoulders, which conceal the armhole seams and is altogether to be desired for every seasonable waisting. In the

The scarf and the tie are each made in two pieces, joined at the back, and are designed to be lined with silk and interlined with soft wadding. The muff is made in one



Illustration it is made of white madras, but it is just as desirable for flannel and for silk as it is for cotton and linen materials. It can be made with the long regulation sleeves illustrated or with three-quarter ones that are finished with bands as liked. The lines given by the pleats at the back are peculiarly desirable, while there is just enough fulness at the front to be becoming and to conform with the latest demands of fashion.

The waist is made with fronts and back. It is finished with the regulation box pleat and with tucks at each side thereof, and the pleats at the shoulders are laid after the seams are closed. There is a patch pocket that is convenient at the same time that it gives a smart touch, and the sleeves are gathered at their lower edges, whether they are long and finished with the wide cuffs or shorter and finished with narrow bands. The neckband finishes the neck.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-quarter yards twenty-one, three and five-eighths yards twenty-seven or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

The Tunic Coming.

It is more than probable that what will succeed the present type of tunic will in some form or other be the tunic.

Wedding Gown Materials.

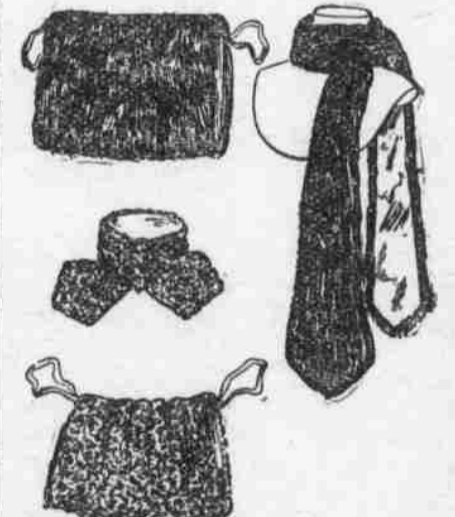
Nine out of ten fashionable wedding gowns this season have been of satin or of a glossy surfaced silk of one kind or another. The rich satin princess, which falls in the loveliest folds, has been preferred.

Tight-Fitting Coats.

The tight-fitting coats are by far the smartest, and the striped, rather than the plain materials, more popular.

big piece with a lining that is a little smaller, so allowing its edges to turn under at the ends. It also is designed to be interlined with wool wadding, and is supplied with strips of ribbon attached to the lining, which act as casings, under which the loops are slipped.

The quantity of material required is, for the scarf and muff, two and seven-eighths yards twenty-one, one



and one-eighth yards forty-four or fifty inches wide; for the tie and muff one and three-quarter yards twenty-one, three-quarter yards forty-four or fifty inches wide.

Velvet For Trimming.

The vogue of velvet as an accessory trimming is emphasized not only in the girdles, collars and cuffs, but also in the bias neckties which are worn over the lace chemisettes.

Velvet Costumes Elegant.

Velvet costumes are perhaps more severe than anything else, and yet with all the trimming and fancy finishes, the dignified, elegant effect is removed.