

# The Cost of Electrification of All Railroads

By Clyde Fennimore Burns.

**T**HE advisability of wholesale electrification of all the railroads in the country has been formally considered in abstract before the electrical engineering associations, and the question has been found so great that the meetings were marked more by contention and argument than by definite results or conclusions. Figures presented show the estimated expenditure involved should every mile of railroad in the United States be reconstructed by electricity, and the rolling equipment changed to correspond. The total cost of such a change is given at about \$1,500,000,000. Electrical powerhouses to give a total of two million one hundred thousand kilowatts or two million eight hundred thousand horse-power would be required. Fifteen hundred millions of dollars is a sum so vast that it means nothing to the average person, and yet it represents an investment so stupendous that only an extremely small portion of it can be considered to have any relation to the immediate future.

The economy of such a change has been estimated, in prospect, as considerable. Present operating costs for the movement of every car and engine in the country total \$1,400,000,000 in one year. By electrification this would be reduced by about \$250,000,000, representing that much actual and net saving. This last sum is indeed enormous, but it only emphasizes the magnitude of the project of universal electrification; for the most radical advocates of the new power have not yet dared to claim that the saving, large as it seems, would warrant the change in its entirety.

Under certain special conditions, however, the new power will stand supreme, and it is by the extension and more general application under these peculiar circumstances that electricity will one day, in due time, come into its own on the railroads.—From The World Today.

# Count Okuma's Attitude.

By William G. Fitz-Gerald.

**O**KUMA commands the respect of all his countrymen, but it is safe to say he will never be a leader again. His remarks on Peace of Portsmouth were in marked contrast to the wise and practical tone of the Marquis Saionji, the actual leader of the Opposition, whose criticisms of the Government were subordinated to the allaying of popular agitation and the directing of the country's energies to commercial development.

"Our diplomacy," Count Okuma said, "was bound to fail when once we accepted the invitation of President Roosevelt to the Peace Conference. Our plenipotentiaries were in reality of war, in custody of the President; that they could achieve no good was a foregone conclusion."

Now it would be idle to deny that several such influential voices are raised today to foment Japanese discontent and inflame animosity, especially against this country. The press, too, is being made use of by statesmen hostile to America, especially Count Kato, Viscount Hayashi's predecessor in the Foreign Office. Kato owns that mouth-piece to proclaim a doctrine of imperious dictation to this country. He is a tried diplomat of more than ordinary calibre and one of the trusted lieutenants of the aged Marquis Ito himself. For this reason the views on diplomatic questions that find expression in the Nichi Nichi afford an important gauge of Japanese public opinion.

The main point is that the old and prudent school of Japanese statesmen is of necessity passing away, and there are signs that the new advisers of the Emperor and his Government are of a less constructive and conservative type than their predecessors.—Putnam's Monthly.

# Progress in Philippine Cities

By Hamilton Wright.

**A**LL the larger towns and cities in the Philippines show the result of American initiative. The local native mayors (presidents) and councilmen are glad to adopt the suggestions of the constabulary officers, schoolteachers, army men and commercial men with whom they come into contact. Street lighting, grading, pure water, sanitation, improved school buildings, and a thousand and one features are being carried out in every sizable community in the islands. The governors of different provinces are doing great work, especially in the building of good roads. There are a number of regions where the roads are suitable to automobiles, and incidentally, there are a number of motor cars in the Philippines. The Insular Government has subsidized eleven different steamship routes, and calls are made regularly at sixty different ports in the islands. Many of their boats are modern steel vessels, equipped in first-class shape.

Perhaps the greatest benefit from the incoming American is the fact that he stimulates the native people to do things in our modern way and shows them how to do it. One firm sold almost half a million dollars' worth of farming machinery to native planters last year. The Filipino will not learn by precept; he must see the work done in order to do it himself.—From The World

# The Charm of the Orient.

By Diplomatist.

**R**ICH and poor wear the plated frock coat of sombre hues, the absence of a collar producing a slovenly appearance, while the snow turban of the Arab and the red fez of the Turk are replaced by the black lambskin kolah and the brown felt skull cap of the peasant. You ask why the carpenter should draw his plane towards him, why the horse is backed into his stall, or the boat dragged stern foremost on the beach. You notice the footnote at the top of the page, and that your morning egg is invariably served with its small end uppermost. But not, certainly, in such trivial matters does the charm of the east reside. We are nearer an explanation when we acknowledge the release from care and artificial conventions which accompanies a relapse to the conditions of a freer and more primitive life. To be servant for every task, to ride in Bombay or Teheran when we would walk if in Piccadilly, to be free from the burdens of a civilization which has created civic responsibilities and duties to one's fellow men, to have no Young Men's Christian Association to support or freeman's hall to patronize, to be able to play the role of self-indulgence to one's heart's content, and be, in truth, a little king.—In these things, alas, for many lies the secret of this charm.—The Atlantic.

# Railroad Facts—By A Railroad Man

By J. O. Fagan.

**T**HERE is practically no out on the road supervision on American railroads.

- Railroad managers depend upon the reports of employees for information in regard to violations of rules.
- But employees do not, and cannot be compelled to report their associates, consequently negligence of all kinds is practically unchecked.
- Unchecked negligence can be shown to be the root and direct cause of nearly all preventable accidents, and loss of life therefrom, on American railroads.
- Here we have a conclusion worth looking into. At a glance we perceive that negligence is the prime and fundamental fact. It is the direct cause of the trouble. The fact that the negligence is unchecked is important, yet secondary. It should be treated as a separate issue, and it must stand or fall on its own merits.—The Atlantic.

## Post Card and Fish Scale Hats.

Miss A. Leona Murphy, of Salisbury, Md., exhibited at the Sun of Ice yesterday three interesting specimens of original and unique designs in hats. Two of them were made of leather postal cards and the third was of fish scales. The cards used on one of the hats bore burnt likenesses of President Roosevelt, while the other bore flower designs. The scales used in the third hat were cleverly sewed on a blue chiffon frame, which was trimmed with foliage.

All three hats were exhibited at the Jamestown Exposition, where they excited much admiration. Miss Murphy, who is a milliner, has applied for patents for the exclusive manufacture of the hats.—Baltimore Sun.

# ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS



Wedding Breakfast Menu: Hungarian Goulash.

—Week's cleverest cartoon, by Jamieson, in the Pittsburg Dispatch.

# CONGRESSMAN RIDICULES THE AMERICAN HEIRESSSES WHO WED FOR FOREIGN TITLES

McGavin, of Chicago, Says They Sacrifice Their Souls to Snobbery—Auction Block of Fifth Avenue—"Oh, Mamma, Buy Me That" Girl Says, and It is Done, in McGavin's View—Every Day a Bargain Day in New York, Whether For a Yard of Ribbon or a Pound of Flesh.

Washington, D. C.—Declaring that the women concerned "sacrifice their souls and their honor on the altar of snobbery and vice," Representative Charles McGavin, of Chicago, took occasion in the House to denounce "the international marriage habit" on the part of American heiresses. It was only a few days ago that Representative Sabath, of Chicago, introduced a bill to tax all property expatriated through marriage settlements made on account of such alliances. Mr. McGavin, who is a native of Illinois, got to Congress by defeating Carter H. Harrison's brother.

"In thinking of these numerous weddings," he said, "I wondered what the early pioneers who battled with the Indians, challenged the forest and braved the winter's winds and snows to establish a Government where manhood might be recognized for its true value, instead of for the accident of birth, would say if from their graves they could look back and see so many of the women of this country sacrificing their souls upon the altar of snobbery and vice.

"I have no reference to any particular girl, nor have I prejudice against all of these titled men, for some of them are worthy to grace any home; some of them have added to the honor of their names and to the glory of their countries. I have referred only to those who have a monstrosity on their eye and an idiotic look upon their faces—those who have neither the disposition to be good nor the ability to do harm.

"A bill has been introduced in the House by one of my colleagues from Chicago to levy a tax upon all dowries and upon their titled husbands. I am not here to advocate the passage of that bill or to oppose it, but my curiosity has been aroused to know to what committee it might have been referred. The Committee on Foreign Relations might do, or the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce might also be appropriate.

"But on further thought and examination I found it had been very prop-

erly referred to the Ways and Means Committee, inasmuch as it sought to levy a tax. Then I was more curious to know whether the present tariff schedule included dukes, earls, lords and counts, and finding that these things were nowhere mentioned, I thought it might be proper for the customs officers to classify them like frogs' legs, as poultry, for it is the general opinion among Americans that they are a species of geese.

"We upon this side of the House have in recent years referred triumphantly to the fact that, as between this and other nations, the balance of trade was in our favor, but nowhere in the summary can be found a reference to such trades as these, where soiled and frayed nobility is exchanged for a few million dollars wrung from the lambs of Wall Street with a woman thrown in 'to boot.' Every day seems to be a bargain day in the great city of New York, whether it be for a yard of ribbon or a pound of flesh; whether it be upon the retail counter of Broadway or the auction block of Fifth Avenue.

"There was a time when wealthy Americans traveling in Europe were content with buying costly fabrics and paintings by old masters of whom they knew nothing, but now they buy something even more costly but less valuable. When the wealthy girls traveling with their parents abroad see some remnant of royalty they enthusiastically exclaim, 'Oh, mamma, buy me that.' An interpreter is secured, the bargain is made, the money is produced, and the girl is gone—soon to return a sadder but a wiser woman.

"While I have engaged in some criticism of those particular women who have made a mockery of the most sacred relations of life—of those not satisfied with any other name than Countess Spaghetti or Macaroni—I want to say one word in tribute to those true American women who sprang the wives of earls, lords and counts for the love of His Majesty, an American citizen."

# 500 American Girls, With \$204,000,000, Have Wed Titles

New York City.—More than 500 American girls have married titled foreigners, and a careful statistician has figured that a trifle more than \$204,000,000 has been taken over seas through cupid's influence. This amount does not include the \$12,000,000 fortune of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who married Count Szechenyi, of Hungary.

But the record of infelicitous international marriages is appalling, and the divorce court history of the past few years teems with the names of titled foreigners who married rich American girls. There are few of these cases in which the American wife did not bring the suit either for separation or divorce.

Some of the matches have been love matches, and in these instances, with few exceptions, the American wives have been happy. But these

are the exceptions that prove the rule. Unhappiness, shame and ignominy have come in most of the international marriages.

The most recent American heiress to sue for a divorce was the Countess of Castellane, who was Miss Anna Gould. This was a love match that ended disastrously. And when Miss Gould married the picturesque Boni it was confidently believed it was a union that would bring happiness to the bride. Miss Gould brought \$17,000,000 to her Count.

There is a prevalent opinion that it is safer for a young American heiress to take up the lion taming business and to plunge on the races than to marry a title. The general view seems to be that with such a marriage she is sure to lose her money and her happiness, and is lucky if she gets off with her life.

# FORTUNES WHICH AMERICAN GIRLS HAVE HANDED OVER TO TITLED FOREIGNERS DURING LAST QUARTER CENTURY

Duchess of Manchester	\$1,000,000	Princess Scy-Montbelliard	1,000,000
Princess Poniatowski	1,000,000	Princess Hatfield	2,000,000
Duchess of Marlborough	10,000,000	Baroness Bocklinson	1,000,000
Lady Curzon	5,000,000	Marquis de Choiseux	500,000
Lady Lister-Kaye	1,000,000	**Princess Engaltheiff	1,000,000
*Countess von Pappenheim	1,000,000	Duchess de Dino	2,000,000
Princess Colonna	2,500,000	*Countess Pestities	2,000,000
*Countess Castellane	17,000,000	Baroness de Zedlitz	500,000
Mrs. Geo. Cornwallis West	500,000	Lady Gilbert Thomas Carter	3,000,000
Lady William Beresford	2,000,000	Countess von Larisch	4,000,000
Duchess of Manchester	25,000,000	Mrs. Michael Henry Herbert	5,000,000
Countess of Strafford	3,000,000	*Baroness Halkett	10,000,000
Princess Auersperg	1,000,000	Mrs. Burke Roche	1,000,000
Lady Thomas Hesketh	1,000,000	Duchess de Valency	1,000,000
Mrs. Arthur Paget	2,000,000	Lady Gordon-Cuming	1,000,000
Mrs. Vivian	12,000,000	Countess Moltke-Huitfeldt	1,000,000
Countess of Craven	1,000,000	Countess Yarmouth	1,000,000
Countess of Donoughmore	500,000	One hundred lesser American heiresses	64,500,000
Baroness de Vriere	500,000	Mrs. Collin-Suffolk	5,000,000
Mrs. Douglas Campbell	500,000	Countess of Ampell	5,000,000
Marchioness de Breureuil	2,000,000		
Princess Vicovaro	1,000,000		
Marchioness de San Marzano	1,000,000		
Countess de Rohan-Chabott	1,000,000		
		Total	\$204,000,000

\*Since divorced. \*\*Lives in Chicago.

## Church Will Offer Compelling Attractions.

Cleveland.—In keeping with the spirit of modern times, the new Windermere Methodist Episcopal Church will have many innovations. One of the features will be a social room, thirty-eight by sixty-eight feet. There will be spacious rooms for the trustees, the choir and the pastor, while the women of the congregation will have a parlor and work room. The church also will contain a gymnasium, kitchen and kindergarten. The pastor is the Rev. N. W. Stroup.

## Electrocution of Animals Painless, Says French Savant.

Paris.—Dr. Leduc, a professor at the School of Medicine, in Nantes, who has been experimenting in the slaughter houses of that city on the electrocution of animals by intermittent low tension currents, claims that the system is painless, the central functions of perception being first destroyed and then those of respiration and circulation, and that there is consequently neither suffering nor reaction from the animals thus killed, making it better than other methods.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 16.

# EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

Turning Defeat Into Victory. Matt. 26: 36-46; Psa. 86.

You must be a Christian to understand this theme. For the world is full of trouble; most people fall oftener than they succeed, are sad oftener than they are glad; have more difficult tasks than simple ones; and more temptations than helps. Defeat is more common than victory, unless you are a Christian.

What difference does being a Christian make? All the difference in the world. When you are on God's side—and that is what it means to be a Christian—all things, temptation, loss, sorrow, failure, work together for good. You see, you have put yourself into the hands of the Governor of the universe. His plans are your plans, his purposes your purposes, his will your will. And he is never defeated.

There is an old story of a man who bore a charmed life. Whatever his enemies did against him, he always profited by it. All their plots turned out in his favor, all their devices to hurt him only helped him the more. And the story is no myth. It is the truth of God. "When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him."

The truth which this theme enforces is proved at the very beginning of the Christian life. Conversion itself is a turning of defeat into victory. Before conversion is conviction, and conviction is a sense of sin, of guilt, of failure, of defeat. But He who conquered in the face of the seeming catastrophe of the cross reveals Himself as Saviour, Reconciler, Friend, and sorrow is turned to gladness, and weeping becomes a song, and the shadows of guilt flee away; all things have become new, and victory is won at the moment when all seemed most hopeless.

And all the way through life this first conquest may be—should be—repeated. Just by holding on to the Christ, depending on his power, living in his presence, following his leadings, doing his will—that is the way to live the victory life and to turn all seeming disaster into complete and glorious success.

# CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

FEBRUARY SIXTEENTH.

Ministering to Prisoners and the Poor. Matt. 25: 31-46.

A prisoner who craved ministry. Philmon 1-13.

Chained in prison. Acts 12: 4-11.

A Prison Endeavor. Gen. 40: 1-8.

Preaching to the poor. Luke 4: 16-22.

Not grudgingly. Deut. 15: 8-11.

A good example. Acts 9: 26-43.

Christ's garments, taken from Him on Calvary, are restored to Him when we clothe the poor.

If Christ were in prison, how priceless an opportunity would be each visitor's day! And He is.

"When saw we Thee?" we cry. There is no blindness like the inability to see a Christian opportunity.

We have eternal life or eternal death in the doing or the refusing of Christlike deeds.

Suggestions.

Successful Christian Endeavor societies exist in about twenty state prisons. Why not in all?

If there is no penitentiary near you, where you may start a society, there is a jail, where you may talk with the inmates, and help them to an upright life when they leave.

Each Christian, as a part of his Christian duty and privilege, should know well some poor family.

What is your attitude toward the poor? That is your attitude toward Christ.

Illustrations.

Christian Endeavor may change the iron of imprisonment into the gold of a Christian faith. There is no transmutation like that.

A man who was freezing in the snow found another lost traveler, and in saving him, warmed and saved himself.

The extra luxuries that make us sick would keep all the poor well.

Look upon the next poor man you meet, and say, "When Christ was on earth, it was in such a lot as this."

CAOUTCHOUC IN CUBA.

Trees Which Require No Cultivation and Yield When Five Years Old.

In describing the cultivation of a hardy variety of rubber tree in Cuba, a writer in the National Magazine of Cuba says that it is advisable to plant the small trees about six metres apart. In this way, at the age of 15 or 20 years the trees having reached a height of say thirty feet, do not interfere with minor cultivations.

While the trees are reaching maturity, the grower can raise beans, kidney beans, nuts or cassavas, malanga, cotton and maize. The pineapple will make profitable interplanted crop.

The caoutchouc requires no cultivation, the grass and the vegetation assisting the young plant, and when older the shade eliminates all useless grasses and herbs. The tree can be tapped at the fifth year, but more satisfactory results will be attained by waiting until the sixth year, and then, instead of abstracting two or three pounds of juice, it is prudent to take no more than one to one and a half pounds, according to the development of the tree an average of one and a half pounds would be very reasonable.

If methodically handled, the rubber tree is extremely long lived, and from eighth to tenth years the tree will produce about six pounds annually, and still remain in condition to give service many years to come.

A flow of 50 gallons of water a minute will irrigate 50 acres.

## THE CHEAPER WAY.

"Do you know hubby, that when I go to Ostend I shall dream of you every night?"

"If it's all the same to you, I would prefer to have you stay with me and dream of Ostend."—Fliegende Blätter.

Philosophises the Dallas News: This is a great world. Some are excited over politics, while others are excited over anthropology.