

Age Tends Toward Materialism

By United States Attorney General
George W. Wickersham



THE mere students of technical knowledge have not taken quite the rank in American social and political life commensurate with their accomplishments in their own professions. I ascribe this to the fact that their training has been too purely technical; they have specialized too early in life and without that broad and catholic foundation upon which special training should be based.

All educated men concede the full value of the technical education, but the defects in a merely technical education also are easily perceived. The requirements of a civilization that is not purely materialistic have not been met by art and literature, nor ignored the tremendous importance of the imagination—the value of poetry and song in inspiring that impulse which achieves the greatest practical results; nor can it minimize the importance of the study of the past history of man, for contrast and example, for warning and for emulation.

In an age of great technical and industrial development the tendency is toward pure materialism—the exalting of practical accomplishment in the production of wealth over the less tangible result of the study of history, literature and art, and so there is on the part of many men who have attained success in business life or in the practical sciences a disposition to extol such accomplishments above all others and to undervalue or not at all to realize the value of mental culture in any other than purely technical lines.

It is to be noted, however, that the greatest discoveries in science followed the great intellectual awakening which is known as the Renaissance. Almost without exception, the great men whose names have been written large in the history of science were men of broad culture, often almost as proficient in literature and art as in science.

The man who goes out into the world without the knowledge of the humanities is therefore lacking in a mental equipment which leaves him subject to a serious handicap. General cultivation today is so widespread that the man who enters upon his life work with a mere technical training, when he comes in competition with men of broad culture, is at a decided disadvantage.

A combination of the ideals of purely technical study with broad university culture offers to students the opportunity of becoming not merely engineers, but educated gentlemen.

College Girls Less Fond of Matrimony

And Fewer Children to a Mother

By President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University



IN Smith College during the ten years which ended with the class of 1888, there were 370 graduates, of whom, by the spring of 1903, 158 were married, being 42.70 per cent. The secretaries of these classes report the number of children born through these marriages to have been 315, or an average of 2.08 to a mother. That is 1.99 to a married member, seven married members of the classes having no children. Of these children 26 died.

Of the next ten Smith classes ending with and including the class of 1898 there were 1,130 graduates, of whom 331 were married; this being about 29 per cent. of the graduates. Of these classes six report the number of children born, which is 161 or 1.22 to a mother, or .77 to a married member, some married members having no children. Of these children, nine died.

This shows that comparing the graduates of the two decades, there was a falling off of about 14 per cent in the marriages and that fewer children were born to a mother. Other figures show that fewer than 27 per cent. of the total number of graduates from Smith and Radcliffe, up to 1907, were married.

Of 3,000 graduates from Smith College and 800 graduates from Radcliffe College fewer than 16 per cent. are pursuing occupations in the business world.

From the total of 3,800 graduates from both Smith College and Radcliffe College, thirty-three have become doctors, seven lawyers, two preachers, twenty-two nurses, fifty have entered literary pursuits, 100 have become philanthropists, eighty-five library workers, five actresses and two architects.

Eight hundred Smith graduates, or about 27 per cent., are teachers, the same number are married, and 900, or 30 per cent., have no occupations. Of the Radcliffe graduates, 44 per cent. have become teachers, 22 per cent are married and 19 per cent. have no occupations.

The Church in Danger

By the Rev. Julian C. Jaynes before the
American Unitarian Association



IN recent years, the Church has been summoned to the bar of judgment. From all quarters of public opinion various charges have been made. The poor say that it is the sacred toy of the rich, and the rich say that it is pandering to the socialistic notions of the poor. Some declare that it is too conservative, others that it is too radical, some too exclusively sentimental, others too inclusively practical. The Church, smarting under this criticism, part of which is true, has been unduly alarmed, and is tempted to abandon its real mission in the world. It is in danger of being misled by specious programs of agitators and doctrinaires and of transforming itself into a civic forum, a therapeutic hospital, a dispensary of charities, an institution for visible social betterment.

The Church stands as the specific antidote of materialism, safeguards the reverences of life, cares for the moral visions of the soul and pronounces every Godward aspiration of heart and mind as the noblest expressions of manhood and womanhood. Its legitimate work is not to supply new social furniture, but to make men righteously efficient, and then to trust to them to go out with wisdom and consecration to improve in their own way the social conditions of life.

Hot Weather Diet

By R. C. McWane



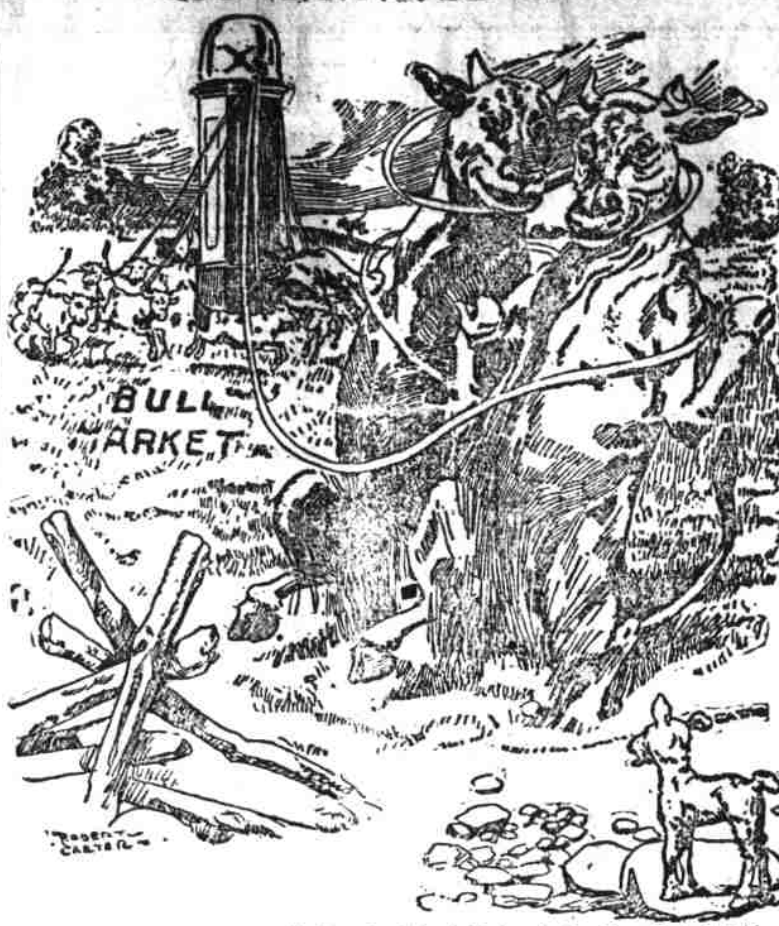
IN law ignorance is no excuse for crime, and on this theory I make bold to assert that deaths from heat prostration are nothing short of criminal. Every hot wave brings forth a flood of advice on "how to keep cool," but people go on dying by the scores, because seldom, if ever, is there anything of real value in such advice. An eminent physician will come out with the sage suggestion to "dress lightly and avoid greasy foods"—as though any sane man would wear flannels and feast on fat pork in July and August.

It is easy enough to tell us what not to eat, but eating has become such a fixed habit with most of us that we insist on our three meals a day, with a few drinks of something thrown in between, regardless of the temperature.

This being the case, will not some "prophet" arise who can tell us what we should eat and drink, the dress will take care of itself. I have a little knowledge along this line myself, which I have put into practice for several years past with most excellent results, but I am only a "layman," and, therefore, not entitled to teach.

It is possible that the medical schools teach nothing of the chemistry of food, or that our physicians are ignorant of our bodily needs in hot weather? If they know, why do they not tell us, and not force us to go outside of the profession for such knowledge, as I had to do?

COME ON IN ITS FINE!



—Cartoon by Robert Carter, in the New York World.

AMERICA WINS SHARE IN THE HANKOW LOAN

China Agrees to Increase Amount From \$27,500,000 to \$30,000,000, One-fourth of Which Is to Come to the United States and Three-fourths to Go to British, French and German Interests.

Peking, China.—American participation in the Hankow and Sze-Chuen railroad loan was assured at the offices of the Foreign Board by Henry P. Fletcher, the American Charge d'Affaires, and Liang Tun-Yen, president of the board. The loan is to be increased from \$27,500,000 to \$30,000,000, and American bankers are to get one-fourth, the three-fourths going to British, French and German interests.

Americans are to have equal opportunities to supply material for both the Sze-Chuen and the Canton lines and branches; they will appoint subordinate engineers, and they will have also one-half of all future loans of the Sze-Chuen Railroad and its branches, with corresponding advantages.

The details of this settlement will be arranged after the arrival here of Willard D. Straight, the representative of the American financiers. The protest lodged by Mr. Fletcher against the completion of the loan with British, French and German interests alone will be withdrawn, and an edict

will be issued authorizing the undertaking.

This settlement prevents actual American investment in the abandoned Hankow-Canton line, but it is the opinion here that American capital has been placed on an equality.

Washington, D. C.—The news from Peking that America would have a share in the Hankow railway loan was received here with intense satisfaction. The settlement of the issue is a victory for the State Department, which has insisted on the fulfillment of the promise made to Minister Conger in 1904. The State Department has fought successfully the alignment of the European group which sought to exclude it. Its victory, department officials say, augurs well for the future, as the dispatches from Peking indicate that American capital will be placed on an equality with foreign money in the empire.

The result is another step in the consummation of the policy of the open door in China, so steadfastly insisted on by the American State Department.

FIGHT ON CORPORATION TAX.

Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, D. C., Told of Legal Contest Impending.

Washington, D. C.—The officers in the internal revenue bureau who are charged with the responsibility of administering the new corporation tax law have been apprised of the intention of corporations to resist the law in the courts and test its constitutionality, but the Treasury officers have not been able to learn the point of attack. They believe that the law will stand the test, and their chief reliance is on the fact that it was drawn by able lawyers, who carefully safeguarded it by adhering strictly to the Supreme Court decision upholding the right of Congress to tax a corporation for carrying on a business.

President Taft called to his assistance in the work of putting his ideas into written language Secretary Knox, Attorney-General Wickersham and Senator Root, all of whom are admitted to be able lawyers, while the President himself is not without a reputation for legal ability. It has been suggested that one point of attack would be that the law

is in reality not a tax upon the privilege of doing business, whatever it may have been meant to have it be, but is, according to the fairest construction, a tax on profits.

The officers of the internal revenue bureau have collected evidence from all over the country as to the number of corporations, and conferences were held as to the methods to be pursued in collecting the tax. No definite plan will be formulated until the new commissioner of internal revenue takes office. The Congress appropriated \$150,000 to assist the Treasury Department in organizing a special force for the collection of the tax.

The officers of the internal revenue bureau express the opinion that this sum will not be sufficient, and the next session of Congress will be asked to make an additional appropriation. The tax is to be paid on the earnings of corporations for the calendar year ending December 31. Returns must be made before March 1, 1910, and payment be made before June 30, or heavy penalties will be imposed.

NO CHINESE HOGS FOR THEM.

Even London's Poorer Classes Show a Strong Prejudice Against Foreign Porkers.

London.—The first shipment of Chinese hogs to England bids fair to be the last. The Peninsular and Orient Steamship Company believed that the carcasses could be brought in large quantities in refrigerating ships, and that the trade might prove a competitor with frozen beef and mutton.

The carcasses sold well in the wholesale market, but the retailers find that the public will not have it.

Some 5,000 hogs were brought over on a trial shipment and placed on sale at the shops for the first time at twenty-five per cent. below the prices charged for other imported hogs.

But the public prejudice, even in the poorer classes, was so pronounced that the butchers had in most cases to raise the price of other pork, such as American and European, before they were able to sell it.

OLD AMERICA PASSING.

Industrialism is Destroying Conditions of Early Days, Ferrero Says.

Paris.—Concluding a series of impressions of America which he gained during a recent visit to that country, Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, finds that the anti-plutocratic movement is essentially a struggle between the old traditions of the Puritan democracy and civilization, gold, luxury and pleasure—a repetition under modern and more complicated forms of the struggle which rent Rome for three centuries.

The rapidity of development, lightning changes in customs and the creation of a multiplicity of new

needs, he says, eat up the large earnings of the people, who are living better than the Europeans.

Signor Ferrero believes that while the anti-plutocratic movement is a triumph in some directions, it is destined to fall in others.

"Industrialism," says Signor Ferrero in concluding, "seems to be destroying a part of the old-time America of Franklin and Washington and creating an America less American than that of the past. When and where this destruction will cease no one can say."

Mutes in Census Work—Secretary Uses Them to Operate Machines.

Washington, D. C.—Believing that deaf and dumb mutes will make good operators for the puncturing and tabulating machines to be used in making up the returns of the next census, Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, is inclined to appoint them to such positions if capable ones apply for the places. This work requires great care in its performance, for the reason that there is no way to obtain a check on the result.

Mint at Denver Robbed—Employee Allowed Gold to Splash on Clothes.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Charged with one of the rarest offenses ever committed against the Government—that of abstracting gold from a mint—Charles W. Dakin, an employee of the mint at Denver, Col., was arrested here. Dakin is said to have sold gold to local dealers in small lots. The employee allowed the melted product to splash on to his clothing while at work in the mint, and then scraped it off and kept it for his own use and profit.

Among The Sporting Fraternity

Diamond Gossip and General Sporting



KETCHELL FAVORITE OVER LANGFORD

Johnson Will Have to Reckon With Ketchell Before He Makes More Plans for Fight With Jeffries.

(By A. Jay Cook.)

Ketchell, the holder of the middleweight championship of the world, is to defend that title against Sam Langford in a ten-round bout at New York the first week of September. Ketchell should beat him. But he must be in condition, and it's no easy matter guessing on the physical condition of the middleweight champion. It is hardly probable though, that he will take a chance of not being in condition and that is why I look for a victory. Despite the extravagant praise that has been given to him at various times, Ketchell is still a pugilist of undervalued ability.

In the four years of fighting that served as a prelude to his initial battle with Joe Thomas he made the amazing record of 25 clean knockouts in 38 fights. And when he got in first-class company he kept up his good work. He put Joe Thomas to sleep in 32 rounds. He put Mike "Twin" Sullivan out in a punch. He finished Jack "Twin" Sullivan in 20 sessions. He knocked Hugo Kelly in three rounds and came back with the put-out of Joe Thomas in two rounds. Then he went the pace and was knocked out by Papke, but came right back and put Billy to sleep in 11 rounds. He stopped Jack O'Brien in four sessions, and then won a 25-round decision over Papke in one of his poor, away-below-the-average fights. Langford is overestimated. There is a record of his having only 25 knockouts in 80 fights, spread over a period of seven years. If there is anything in that record that would make Ketchell's chances look bad, it has yet to come out. If Ketchell does knock the negro out he will go into the ring with Johnson an even money chance and Jeffries will temporarily be lost sight of. Ketchell and Johnson are scheduled to settle their differences as to the heavy-weight championship sometime in October. It will be a surprise to me if the white man does not beat the black.

Of course there is the weight, height and reach advantage of the negro to contend with. But with all this Ketchell, if he beats Langford, should beat Johnson.

Johnson left for the coast of California last Sunday, satisfied he had done all that he could to make the match with Jeffries a certainty. Sam Berger, who acted for Jeffries in the signing of the tentative articles, prepared to return Eastward. He insisted that Jeff was sincere in wishing to meet the negro, and that there surely would be hostilities within the required eight months. Berger explained that he had spent \$32 in calling the details to Jeffries and that he had no doubt the ex-hollermaker would approve of them. The articles are good as far as they go and reflect the true disposition of the principals. Johnson's willingness to make a \$5,000 side bet and to have the purse split 60 and 40, 75 and 25, or winner take all, at Jeffries' option, makes one really believe that the negro thinks he can beat Jeffries.

This struggle for the heavy-weight championship is really a three horse race, with Ketchell, Johnson and Jeffries as the contenders. But if Ketchell beats Johnson in October, there will, of course be no Jeffries contest, unless Jeff wants the championship, of which I have my doubts. But if he does he will beat Ketchell, of that I am positive.

FANS WATCHING GIANTS AND BOSTON AMERICANS.

Some of the members of the Chicago White Sox say that the Boston Americans who began a series of four games with the Highlanders at New York last Monday, will win the pennant; that they are playing faster ball than either the Detroit or the Athletics, and that they are improving steadily.

Because of their excellent pennant chances the Bostoners are drawing larger crowds in the Hub than at any time since the Red Sox, managed by Jimmy Collins, won the American league championship. Hub fans now appreciate the wisdom displayed by President Taylor when he released Jim McGuire from the management last year and placed the team in the hands of Fred Lake.

It is not too late for the Giants to win the National league pennant. They are going at a fast clip now, and if they keep it up the fans expect to see them make a rousing finish. It is a fact that the team began to take a new lease of life from the moment that Cy Seymour resumed playing and Fred Merkle supplanted Tenney on first base. When the Giants return to the Polo grounds they will doubtless receive an ovation, if only because of their great playing against the Cubs in Chicago. But nobody has yet been able to dislodge Pittsburgh from the top perch.

LEWIS-BURKE BATTLE WAS SENSATIONAL GO.

New York.—It was the general opinion among sporting men that the contest between Willie Lewis and Sailor Burke at the Fairmont A. C. August 13, was one of the most sensational seen here in many years. While Lewis won fairly and by a technical knockout, he played in great luck. It was not until Charles Harvey, Jem Driscoll's manager, ordered Lewis to cut out the "trading of swings" and use a short left uppercut or hook to the jaw that Burke's chances for winning disappeared.

In the first three rounds the slugging was terrific. A moment before the third round ended both men swung right-handers simultaneously and fell together in a corner. Lewis' luck was in evidence right there, for as he fell backward his shoulders hit the ring ropes. If this mixup had taken place near the middle of the ring Lewis' head would probably have hit the floor with a crack and he might have been seriously injured. As a matter of fact, Lewis was so close to defeat at that period of the fight that when he staggered to his corner his seconds were clearly rattled. It was then that Harvey took a hand in the proceedings.

"If you keep on exchanging swings Burke will knock your head off. He has got a terrific wallop, and is after your jaw. Take your time, stall a bit and wait for a chance to hook your left to his chin."

Lewis obeyed Harvey's instructions to the letter. Lewis, clear-headed and as foxy as they make 'em, allowed the sailor to bore in again. The round was half over when Lewis suddenly got the opening he was looking for. His left shot up to Burke's jaw after going about six inches, and the blow had so much steam that the tar was groggy. Lewis rushed in like a bulldog then and literally belted Burke to the floor, where he remained 10 seconds.

Burke has borne the name of quitter for years. His unwillingness to stand up and take punishment from Jack Johnson at Bridgeport several years ago convinced ring followers that he lacked gameness. But if Burke had shown the courage of a Ketchell it is believed that Lewis would have experienced greater difficulty in landing the bacon.

GRIFFITH TABOOS WINTER BASEBALL.

Cincinnati, O.—The members of the Cincinnati team will not play ball on the coast or in Cuba this winter with the consent of Manager G. Griffith. "Playing ball in the winter," said the Red leader, "ruins a man for his best work in the good old summer time. I have been watching it for 20 years, and I have never known a case where a player was out on the coast playing ball in the winter, and then showed his best form in the league games in the summer. Baseball is a sport which taxes the nerves as well as the muscles, and a man is sure to go stale unless he has plenty of time to recuperate. A good ball player, who is always in the game, gets all that he can stand during the regular season. None of the Reds will be allowed to hurt themselves for next year by playing winter ball. Any man who does it will find his contract considerably cut in the spring, for it is a cinch he will not be worth as much to the club as if he had put in the off-season resting up. There will also be a clause in the Red contracts next year requiring the players to live up on the hill-tops during the summer months. We have not had a single case of illness this year among the boys who live up there, while nearly every man who stays downtown has been off his feed at one time or another."

Warrants Out for Promoters.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Under direction of Governor Marshall nine promoters of boxing matches at Shelburn, all members of the Shelburn A. C. have been arrested. Warrants are also out for Mike Schreck, Marvin Hart, Mickey Ford, of Indianapolis; William York, Thomas Scanlon and Andy Howell, all fighters; Harry Rodgers, referee; James Shepard, timekeeper, and Richard Wernecke, announcer. Schreck and Hart fought here July 26. Hart's jaw was broken in two places and he was saved from a knockout by his friends in the fourth round. It was this fight that led Governor Marshall to condemn the so-called boxing exhibition as a prize fight.

Los Angeles.—A vicious assault made by big Jim Barry upon Phil Brock, the Cleveland light weight, and McGinty, Brock's trainer, has done more to hurt the prize fight game in Los Angeles than any other event since the infamous O'Brien-Burns fake fight three years ago. According to the most authentic accounts Barry flew into a towering rage over nothing, cracked Brock over the head with the hard end of a door mop and then rammed the broken end of the mop into the abdomen of Trainer McGinty, who had come to Brock's rescue.