

## Saviour Slain for Fighting Labor's Battle

By the Rev. Charles Stedde, of New York, Superintendent of the Department of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian Church

**T**HE most important thing about the labor question is to give the other fellow a square deal. The labor question will never be settled until the last day's work is done. Our ideals are constantly advancing and no matter how high our ethical standard, the next generation will declare that our conception of the solution of the labor problem has been altogether inadequate.

As though it were the business of the church to keep down social unrest! Rather is the opposite true. It is the business of the church to create social unrest. There are no labor troubles in Darkest Africa, but if the missionaries that the church is sending there are on their jobs, you will soon hear of demands for better social conditions among the workers.

The church must also make a fight for the masses of the people living in our great cities. The filthy slum, the unsanitary factory, the dark tenement, the long hours of toil, the lack of a living wage, the back-breaking labor, the inability to pay necessary doctor's bills in times of sickness, the poor and insufficient food, the lack of leisure, the swift approach of old age, the dismal future—these weigh down the hearts and the lives of the multitudes in our great cities. Many have almost forgotten how to smile; to laugh is a lost art. No hell in the future can be worse to them than the hell in which they now are.

It is in meeting the needs of these that the Church must be aggressive. It must tell the truth about the people, as well as those who are oppressing them. For this is what Jesus did. It must tell the truth even though it be crucified, as its Master was. It was because Jesus went to His death for your sake and for mine that His Power is growing today as it has never grown before.

Workingmen are saying that if Jesus were on earth to-day He would fight the battle of the laboring man, and they are right. He fought them when He was upon earth. They killed Him for doing so. The progress made by working people throughout every generation has been due to the influence of Jesus in all ages. He has been their champion and their friend.

## Tips a Necessity Abroad

Traveling Americans Should Follow Customs of the Country Visited

By William Allen White

**T**IPS are un-American. But if Americans don't like them they should stay at home. And if they don't stay at home they should conform to the custom of their hosts. But, on the other hand, the Americans shouldn't be fools about it. They should be victorious, like the young woman in the story, without being a fanatic on the subject. Tips in Europe go to honest, underpaid, hard-working people. It is not their fault that they have to live on tips. It is partly the fault of the system of caste which keeps them servile and dependent.

So when a hotel bill is paid one should take 5 percent of the sum—no more and no less—and give it to the help. The ordinary middle-class hotel pension, where the rates run from \$1.40 to \$2.40 per day, will have four or five persons who could be tipped: the head waiter, the table waiter, the chambermaid, the porter, and the concierge—or general factotum at the door, who tells you what car or bus to take, who knows all about the town, and whose friendship and good will are pearls of great price. \* \* \* European newspapers are filled with advertisements of men and women out of work who can speak three languages. The heart-break of Europe is the hundreds of thousands of honest, intelligent men and women, awakened by the spread of free schools and universal education to aspirations from which caste and class lines bar them. And, if these poor people have to beg—and that is what the tip system amounts to—Heaven knows no one should visit his wrath at the system upon the victims of the system.

## Uses for the North Pole

By Professor Edward C. Fickering

Director of the Harvard College Observatory

**W**HETHER both Commander Peary and Dr. Cook have actually stood on the spot that represents the northern end of the earth's axis is of no real importance to science.

With the instruments they carried, the best that could be expected is that they have been approximately at the North Pole, or, say, a mile or so from the spot.

The delicate observations and calculations necessary to determine the exact position of the pole can never be made until a meteorological station of some sort is established near the pole, and I think the United States government could best take full advantage of the splendid work of these two explorers by sending up into the North a floating meteorological station aboard a ship equipped like Nansen's Fram that could enter the Arctic ice pack and in three years drift across the region, while a body of scientists on board make the observations and collect the data possible.

More than this, I think that, now that the public's interest is aroused, it would be well to remember that the United States government could keep a floating station of the Weather Bureau always in the polar region by sending two or three ships out at intervals of a year or so, in order that as one ship was drifting away from the top of the world another would be approaching it.

## Telepathy to Mars

By Emilie Pickhardt

**S**WEDENBERG in his "The Earths in Our Solar System Which Are Called Planets" describes the inhabitants of Mars as being not only of superior intelligence but also of a high degree of spirituality.

If this is true it would seem rational to suppose that they must be unusually susceptible to psychic influences; and since space and time are no barrier to thought, it might be a good plan to have published throughout the world the date and hour when the experiment is to be made with the request that at that particular time as many as possible of the inhabitants of this earth direct their thoughts to the inhabitants of Mars with the purpose of urging them to give attention to what is going on here. This telepathic impulse from millions of minds on this earth would perhaps have the desired effect.

Swedenborg clearly stated what is now generally accepted as being extremely probable; that there are inhabitants on Mars; that they are intelligent beings, of much the same nature as ourselves; that they are superior to us in psychic development, and that they are susceptible to the same physical influences. There would thus seem to be good grounds for the idea that, granting the possibility of producing a signaling apparatus of sufficiently great dimensions to be made use of in connection with the telepathic scheme above outlined, communication could ultimately be established.

## "EASY THERE, UNCLE! GO EASY!"



—Cartoon by Triggs, in the New York Press.

### THE NEED OF THRIFT.

There have been no more pertinent and potentially profitable observations on our National prosperity, present and prospective, than those which were recently made by President J. J. Hill, in which he deplored the increasingly high cost of living and prescribed the cutting down of expenses, public and private, as essential to our continued welfare.

## FOOTBALL IN 1909 CAUSED 26 DEATHS.

Highest Total in Many Years and Almost Double That of 1908 and 1907—70 More Seriously Hurt—Chicago Tribune's Figures Show That Majority Killed Were College Players Trained by Expert Coaches.

Tables showing the football casualties in 1909, as compared with the two previous years, follow:

	1907.	1908.	1909.
High school players	6	4	9
College players	2	6	10
Other players	6	3	7
Totals	14	13	26
CAUSES OF DEATH.			
Body blows	5	3	5
Injuries to spine	2	3	5
Concussion of brain	2	3	6
Blood poisoning	0	1	2
Other causes	5	3	8
INJURED.			
College players	67	64	58
High school players	25	51	22
Grade sch'l players	9	0	0
Athletic club players	9	16	5
All other players	12	3	4
Totals	131	134	69

Chicago.—Twenty-six killed, seventy seriously injured, and scores of others painfully hurt has been the cost of football to the United States thus far this year, according to the figures collected by the Chicago Tribune. The list of the dead seems to be a decisive answer, the Chicago paper says, to the assertion of the football experts that the development of the open game would lead to a lessening of the perils of the gridiron. That is the grim, ghastly tale of the gridiron covering a period of sixty-seven days.

The "open game," hailed to be without brutality by college enthusiasts, wrought fearful havoc. Twelve of the dead were schoolboys under twenty years old. Six college men, properly trained for the bruising encounters, were sacrificed, while only one member of an athletic club or semi-professional team was placed on the altar.

Of the 209 players maimed, paralyzed or dying from the effects of injuries sustained 165 are wearers of college colors. The giants selected from near and far for the perilous pastime, conditioned and trained to the "pink of perfection" for smashing contests, were forced to bear the brunt of the injuries.

Thirty-nine schoolboys, many under fifteen years old, assisted in swelling the grewsome total, while only five semi-professional players were reported in the list of cripples.

The number of deaths is the highest it has been in years, and is almost double that of either of the two seasons recently passed. In 1907 there were only fourteen deaths, and in 1908 only thirteen.

It should be noted that the Tribune's total includes a number of players hurt in games played during the past year or even earlier, who have died during the current twelve-month.

The facts also seem to disprove the claim of the game's supporters that it is the games of the untrained boys and the athletic clubs that cause the fatalities. Of this year's dead the majority were college players, supposed to have been hardened and made fit for the contests on the gridiron by expert coaches and long preparation.

**Designs For New Post Card Issue Have Been Accepted.**  
Washington, D. C.—Designs for the new postal cards to be issued by the Government have been approved. On the ordinary card the head of McKinley will appear as now, and on the small card a likeness of Lincoln. The two-cent international card will bear a portrait of Grant.  
On the first half of the reply card will appear a portrait of Washington, while the stamp on the second half will be a likeness of Martha Washington.

**Cost of Campaign in New York Dropped \$500,000.**  
Albany, N. Y.—The Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections announced that at the hour of closing the Secretary of State's office on the last day for the filing of election expense statements, 1652 candidates, 76 county committees, 823 sub-committees, 29 clubs, organizations and leagues and two State committees had filed statements.  
The amount of money expended for the campaign of 1909 was at least \$500,000 less than during 1908.

## OPPOSED TO "FRATS."

There are hard times ahead for Chicago's public school "frats" and sororities. The president of the Board of Education, despite the fact that he has a son and a daughter who have belonged to them, declares that he has no use for them, and the new superintendent of schools, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, is strong in her opposition.—New York Sun.

### USE FOR ANTIQUES.

The use found for "antiques" is sometimes amusing. Recently a gorgeous soft cushion was worked by a fashionable woman from an old embroidered waistcoat, inherited from a French ancestor, who had been a celebrated beau and bon vivant. As the corners did not quite reach to the cushion corners she supplemented the waistcoat, which was of salmon satin, with pieces from a priest's vestment that she had picked up with some Chinese loot, using it also for the back. The pockets, with their silver lace, she left to tuck her handkerchief in when reading on the divan it was to ornament.—New York Tribune.

### INFLUENCE ON BOYS.

"Girls don't seem to have any influence on boys' manners nowadays, and in my time they had so much," said the white haired matron in a troubled tone. "It seems to me that boys are making modern manners; the girls follow them in everything. Why, my youngest granddaughter, who is just fifteen, borrows her boy cousin's neckties, calls him 'chum' and boasts that her baseball score is better than his. Fancy a girl's base-

### Our Cut-out Recipe

**Planked Chicken.**—Cut the chicken down the backbone and complete the dressing as for a broiled chicken. Broil over coals, or under the gas flame, five to eight minutes to sear the outside, then baste liberally with butter and let cook in the oven, or farther away from the gas flame, from a half to a full hour as is required. Baste every five minutes with butter melted in a little hot water. Set in place on a hot plank, put curried rice around the edge, and fill in the open spaces with cooked cauliflower, corn fritters, stuffed tomatoes and small boiled onions. Serve Hollandaise or Bechamel sauce in a bowl apart.

ball team! And last week I actually came upon them boxing with each other.

"When I was a young girl no boy I knew would have dreamed of coming into my presence whistling, with a 'Hullo, Polly!' Ah, me! boys were deferential in those days, because girls were girls and not imitation boys. Perhaps the new way is 'heaps more fun for girls,' as my granddaughter says; but it seems strange to an old-fashioned woman."—New York Tribune.

### COATS GROWING SHORTER.

The skirt with the high waistline is the only thing seen in New York City for formal afternoon and evening gowns. Many of these skirts are of the circular variety in one or two pieces, swinging quite clear from the figure at the waist. They are cut en traine, of course, with the odd, graceful fish-tail sweep—a new train—not very long, but decidedly narrow, and cut off squarely at the bottom.

Suit coats are growing shorter again, but one sees a great many of the fifty-inch separate coats worn over one-piece dresses. They undoubtedly are a great economy, for one good looking coat of this kind can be worn indiscriminately with an entire wardrobe, and you know how hopeless it is to mix suits. There is a well-cut, flat-backed, double-breasted coat of this kind that is much worn at present. It has a generous armhole and a most comfortable sleeve. The big shawl collar and deep cuffs are an excellent way of utilizing half-worn furs that can be re-cut.—Delineator.

### GRAY EYED GIRL'S DECISION.

"Would you take it if you were in my place?" asked the gray eyed girl, staring moodily at her typewriter ribbon.

This is a practical world, and so the first thing I answered was: "How much will it pay?"

"Twenty-five hundred a year—and I'm getting one thousand now."

A cool difference of fifteen hundred! I hardly dared ask the question closest to my lips.

"Shall you like it?"

"No," she burst out frankly, "I shall not. I've thought that all out, and, honestly, if I take it it will be for the money only. It's not the kind of work that attracts me."

"Miss B—," she said, "whose breakdown leaves the place vacant, had her nose continually to the grindstone. In the last year or two the business had completely absorbed her. I doubt if she had retained the capacity for rejoicing in mere sunshine."

"Opportunities oughtn't to come to us when they're not for us. It's distracting," complained the gray-eyed girl. "No doubt, after I turn this one-down it will return—unlike Opportunity in that dreadful little poem—and haunt me forevermore."

"Not if you are absolutely certain your decision is a wise one. Think it over," I suggested, "and don't merely weigh money against money. Measure fullness of life against fullness of life, freedom of mind and uplift of spirit against freedom of mind and uplift of spirit. Take whichever promises the most of the things that count."

That afternoon the gray eyed girl came into my room.

"I guess I'm what you might call

improvident," she remarked, with twinkling eyes, as she dropped an unsealed letter on my desk. "I've told him that better is a dinner of herbs with contentment than a stalled ox with excessive busyness, or words to that effect. I've explained that I'd rather be a doorkeeper at one thousand a year than the whole thing at ten thousand. I've told him—but read it. And then hurry and shut your desk, and let's get out in the country to see how the little leaves are turning red. It must be dreadful," observed the gray eyed girl, pinning her hat on over a very contented face, "it must be dreadful to be so eaten up with ambition that one hasn't time to think of little red leaves."

And I truly think she is right.—Sara Langstroth, in the New York Telegram.



The so popular empire green has found its way into footwear.

Nothing masculine is now fashionable in the feminine outfit.

Toques and turbans are to be worn by young and old this season.

Rather new are the sailor collars found on long separate coats.

There has been some abatement in the use of buttons on dresses.

Net is a material in great favor with French women for tea gowns.

There is an ever increasing tendency toward the skirt that is draped.

Some of the new hats have become brims turned back sharply at the side.

Many of the new slippers have formal rosette bows of ribbon, shaped like a daisy or a small sunflower.

The turban worn by young women is a much larger affair than that intended for more elderly ones.

There has been a revival of shirt blouses which the shortwaisted gown rather put in the background.

The large square meshes and large flat dots constitute the fashionable veil, but they make the face hideous.

For dressing sacks flannels and albatross are appropriate, as well as cotton crepe and other wash materials.

Dutch collars will be worn in the house because of their comfort, but for modish street wear they will be less seen.

A novelty in silk shows a corded material, the cord in one color and the background in another, in changeable effect.

The use of the button has become a fine art. For coats the buttons are almost always large and comparatively few of them are used.

Eddford cord is an old favorite that has come back. It is lighter in weight than the old-time version—a cotele weave, they call it abroad.

Many women prefer spun silk hosiery to the higher priced stockings of all silk. The mesh is fine and soft and is not harmed by washing.

One or three buttons is the popular number for coats with the deep neck openings and fronts that are double-breasted only at the waistlines.

### FASHION HINT.



For a little morning dress this would be attractive made of cotton voile. These voiles wash beautifully and this season they come in the prettiest patterns. They are most inexpensive which is another point in their favor.