

THE CAIRO BULLETIN

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TALK IT OVER WITH US. And let us tell you why it is wise to advertise in the columns of The Bulletin.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

Table showing circulation statistics for the Bulletin, including average daily and Sunday figures for various months and years.

The above is a correct statement of the circulation of the Cairo Bulletin, daily and Sunday, on the dates stated, month of November, 1914.

CLYDE SULLIVAN, Business Manager. Subscribed and sworn to before me this second day of December, 1914. E. L. GILBERT, Notary Public.

At accounts Gen. Kuroki was alive and still doing business at the old stand.

The Christmas trade is on in a rush and the flow from the pocket book is in a torrent.

The St. Louis fair is a thing of memory, but the "Greater Cairo" is growing every day.

There were 1,827,475,128 cigars smoked in this country last year. We smoked three of them.

There is plenty of ice this morning, but don't let any of it get on that "Greater Cairo" movement.

The cigarette habit is increasing at an alarming rate in the United States. Nearly 200,000,000 more were smoked this year than last.

Aguinaldo has gone to farming in the Philippines. That's a good deal better than leading an unprofitable war against Uncle Sam.

Chicago is sending young men to congress. One of her newly-elected congressmen is 24, another is 28, another is 29 and the fourth is 30.

Prince Fushimi of Japan is tasting everything good he finds in America. At the New St. Regis hotel in New York he occupied a \$10,000 bed.

The total vote of Louisiana in the recent election was only about 64,000, yet according to the census of 1900 there are in that state about 328,000 males of voting age.

The Jackson, Tenn. Whig exultingly shouts: "The Republicans may cut down the south's representation in congress, but they cannot reduce the size of the cotton crop."

A Pullman porter refused to help capture a man who had held up a train near Chicago. Nothing like standing together, says the Washington Post.

And now comes Italy and wants to present us with a statue of Julius Caesar. We are already well-stocked on ambitious men at Washington but we might make room for Caesar.

The national debts of the world amount to \$32,500,000,000. Of this debt France carries \$5,800,000,000, the annual interest charge on which is \$0.28 per capita of the population.

It takes a good many diamonds to go on in this country nowadays. The import of precious stones for the year 1903 amounted to \$31,500,000, of which \$26,500,000 worth were diamonds.

Financially, Senator Cockrell is the winner by the Republican landslide in Missouri. His new position as member of the Indianian canal commission pays \$12,000 a year and liberal

expenses, whereas he only drew \$5,000 a year as senator. Gov. Elect. Douglas of Massachusetts has offered the adjutant generalship in his cabinet to Gen. Nelson A. Miles. The salary is \$2,000. Gen. Miles would continue to draw the full pay of \$11,000 a year of a Lieutenant General of the United States army.

And now comes Yale college in the heart of old New England, and right under the nose of Boston, and draws the color line. The Yale football management has given notice to Harvard that it will play no more games with the latter if it has colored players on the team. This is another southern outrage.

Germany, with a population of 57,000,000 has a standing army on a peace footing of 695,000. The United States, with a population of 89,000,000 has a standing army of only 60,187, including officers and privates. Not much "militarism" in that. If the American standing army was as large as the German army in proportion to population it would be about 1,300,000 strong.

Connecticut's official returns show 111,089 votes for Roosevelt, 72,909 for Parker, 4,443 for Debs, 1,536 for Swallow and Watson. In 1904 McKinley received 102,367, Bryan 72,997, Debs, 1,929 and Woolley 1,677. The Republican gain was approximately 9,999 and the Democratic loss 1,699. The Socialist vote shows a gain of 3,400 over 1903, but only 1,000 over 1902.

The Maryland vote this year was very close. Seven of the Democratic electors were chosen by small pluralities and one Republican elector ran 31 votes ahead of the elector receiving the largest Democratic vote. In 1906 Maryland gave a Republican plurality of 13,941. The Prohibition vote in the state this year was 2,034 and the Socialist vote 2,247. Four years ago the Prohibitionists polled 4,582 and the Socialists 893 votes.

In the Missouri election November 3 there were five proposed amendments to the state constitution, all of which were rejected at the polls. Our amendment to provide for a definite initiative and referendum and one allowing large cities to tax themselves for police pensions received about 100,000 votes out of about 399,000. An amendment requiring transportation companies to furnish passes to certain state officials was defeated by a big majority, as was also an amendment authorizing a tax for the construction of a new state capital. An amendment providing for free school books was also rejected by a large majority of votes.

OUR MEXICAN TRADE.

Our trade with Mexico has been steadily increasing since 1870, when our exports to that country amounted to only \$2,529,100 and our imports from our southern neighbor were about \$2,715,000. This year our exports to Mexico will reach \$46,000,000 and our imports from that country about \$44,000,000. Some of the larger items of our Mexican trade in the matter of sales this year are: Raw cotton, \$1,232,144; bituminous coal, \$1,127,636; lumber, \$1,132,033; cars and carriages, \$2,199,673; vegetable and mineral oils, \$2,588,229; locomotives, \$1,944,521; copper ore, \$916,518; builders' hardware, \$782,553; furniture, \$612,453; electrical machinery, \$504,603; sewing machines, \$500,695. And we have bought from Mexico this year chiefly: Silal grass, \$15,737, 145; copper pigs, bars, etc., \$11,856, 475; lead in ore and base bullion, \$3,475, 994; hides and skins, \$3,171,631; coffee, \$2,222,171; copper ore, \$1,566, 187; mahogany, \$502,475; and India rubber and gutta-percha, \$148,921.

A GENEROUS ACT.

President Roosevelt, in compliance with the request of a number of prominent southerners, will appoint the only grandson of "Stonewall" Jackson to a cadetship at West Point, and the president has also made some very complimentary remarks about the Confederate hero, whose memory is to be thus honored.

If the president wished to reinstate himself in the southern esteem he could not find a surer means than a kindness like this. None of the Confederate generals, not even Robert E. Lee, has a warmer place in the affection of the southern people than the great soldier who fell at Chancellorsville, and an honor to his memory goes straight to the southern heart.

The world has produced few men of such rare military genius as "Stonewall" Jackson, and no generous American of whatever section or political belief, can review his career without pride that the country produced such a man. The president has proved himself capable of this generosity.

Mr. Roosevelt's essential difference with the south is in regard to negro equality, but there are many eminent men, including foreigners, who take his view for whom the south has no malignant dislike. Mr. Roosevelt agreed the southern people by an apparent endeavor to flatter negro equality in their taxes. The Booker Washington dinner, the persistence in the Crum appointment, and the Indiana affair, all seemed intended purposely to outrage southern ideas. The president would not force any man who was for any reason reasonable gratia to the wealth and intelligence of the community on any southern city. He would not, for any reason, have suspended a southern postoffice. It was the apparent animus of these actions more than the sentiment behind them that aroused the south's animosity. But the kindness to Stonewall Jackson's grandson will largely coun-

teract this feeling. The act reveals a generous enthusiasm in the president that the south will not fail to appreciate. Nashville Banner.

THE DAWN OF A BETTER DAY.

The awakening of the north to the truth about the south's greatest internal problem is one of the striking features of recent development. That the attitude of the north is changed, or is undergoing a change, is apparent from the current editorial expressions of our Republican exchanges.

The Constitution reproduces elsewhere on this page two notable recent editorials from The Chicago Tribune and The Portland Oregonian. The papers quoted are representative in the highest sense. The Tribune stands for the stalwart Republicanism of the great middle west, and The Oregonian for that of the trans-mountain west and the Pacific coast. Both are strong forces in the support of their party.

If the dominant political party has the wisdom to follow their patriotic and sensible suggestions, our national unity will bear not even a scar of the civil strife of forty years ago, a veritable "era of good feeling" will return to every part of the nation; there will be infinitely more political independence along lines of principle, and the negro will profit immeasurably by taking his case out of the hands of the political quack.

There are two quotations from these two influential Republican papers which need to be stressed. The Portland Oregonian says:

"Truth is, the north long ago has been willing to leave to the south the solution of the difficult race question that besets it. The north long since ceased from effort to force negro suffrage at the south. Again, the general opinion of the north holds it a mistake to push negroes into conspicuous federal positions in the south, for it is not done in the north, and it is best, moreover, not to touch the sensibilities of the south on this score."

The Chicago Tribune says: "What keeps the negro in politics today? What southern fear of the anti-white policy of a great many members of the Republican party, Roosevelt has succeeded in making this policy more irritating and more humiliating than ever before. It is the one profound error of his administration. He has seen to it that, whether it be a matter of private dinners or of political appointments, the exaggerated feelings of the south shall be still further exaggerated."

The whole trouble is compressed in the foregoing quotations. The Oregonian declares that the public opinion of the north is in favor of none of these things that naturally exasperate and humiliate the south and aggravate the seriousness of her peculiar local problem. If this declaration is true of present northern sentiment, Republican politicians will not coddle the negro politically by making the south his patronage preserve!

We shall not comment upon what The Tribune says of President Roosevelt and "the one profound error of his administration." The president, recognizing the truth of what both of these Republican papers say, may in the future pay more deference to the right-thinking sentiment of the north and to the justice of the south's position. At least, let us hope so. In any event, it is something that the north is beginning to see the light. It all makes for the Greater Union!—Atlanta Constitution.

A PLEA FOR ECONOMY.

The Chicago Tribune sounds a note of warning to the incoming congress against the extravagance which has been running riot during the last three years in all departments of the government. But there is little prospect that it will be heeded. The Republican party knows only one thing to do with federal money—to squander it.

The Tribune's advice, however, is full of wisdom and if it is not followed, it will not be because it should not be followed. The Tribune says: "There is hidden a mass of embezzlement which does not open with arguments from some quarter about the necessity or at least the desirability of economy. Congressmen usually listen with great respect to the arguments and forget them when the time comes for the consideration of the appropriation bills."

It is said that the secretary of the treasury has told the Republican leaders in congress that economy in appropriations will be necessary this winter unless the revenues are increased by levying higher taxes. It is reported that the leaders are in favor of keeping down expenses. It remains to be seen if they will stick to it. There is some encouragement in the fact that Speaker Cannon is firmly opposed to exorbitant river and harbor and public building bills, which are heavy drains on the treasury.

Notwithstanding the general prosperity of the country the expenditures for the present fiscal year which began on July 1, have outrun the receipts \$20,000,000. Presumably there will be a larger deficit than that at the close of the fiscal year unless there is a material increase in customs and internal revenue receipts.

There is in the treasury an available cash balance of \$142,990,000. There is no occasion to be distressed over the present gap between revenues and expenditures. The surplus is a large one. There is no European nation which would not be delighted to have it. But the surplus should

not be an excuse for extravagance. Furthermore, monthly deficits do not look promising. They have a bad effect on the millitarians who do not know the financial resources of the government. The deficits seem to them evidence of bad management, and it is not wise to let such a belief gain currency. Economy certainly ought to be exercised in making the appropriations for the fiscal year, which will begin on July 1 next. They should be based on the revenues of the government as they now are, and not on the assumption that the revenues will be a 15 increase considerably in a few months. It is to be hoped that as much will be heard two or three months hence about the desirability of economy as is heard now."

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

The Baroness Burdett Coutts, now over 90 years old, is in excellent health.

Edward von Hartmann is the first German philosopher who has lived to see one of his works reach its eleventh edition.

Baron von Distel, who has just resigned the portfolio of minister of finance in the Bavarian government, held it for twenty-seven years.

Queen Amalie of Portugal is a accomplished nurse, holds a doctor's diploma, and personally takes part in the management of certain hospitals.

A catalogue of autograph letters published by a London dealer has surprised a good many people by showing the fact that Charles Dickens' full name was Charles John Huffman Dickens.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, recently detached as commander of the European squadron, and Mrs. Jewell have gone to Florence, and from thence will go to Rome, where they will spend the winter.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton's birthday was appropriately celebrated by the Woman's Equal Suffrage League the other day. During the ceremonies Mrs. Stanton remarked that she had no doubt she would live to be 100.

James Jeffrey Roche, the author, is a very amusing story-teller. One of his friends thus identified him to an unknown admirer: "If you see two men sitting together and one of them is all broken up laughing, the other one is James Jeffrey Roche."

Eleanor Duse, the famous Italian actress, is peculiarly sensitive and highly strung. When she is not playing or rehearsing she spends her time in perfect rest and lives in almost complete seclusion. She has a companion who arranges her journeys and engages rooms for her at hotels.

SHEARS AND PASTE.

As Johnny Saw It. Johnny was standing at the window watching the storm outside. "Does it look like a wet snow, my dear?" asked his mother. "Naw," he replied. "It's one of these breakfast-food snows."

How to Do It. "They say that little town where Dr. Carver located is one of the healthiest in the country." "Yes." "How does the doctor kill time?" "By searching for some means to eradicate the germ of health."

A Pat Order. Manly was the figure that bowed before the girl divine. As she smiled and said quite pat, "Water, please give me a stein."

Too Busy to Notice. "Did I see you kissing my daughter, sir?" "I really don't know, sir. I was too much occupied at the time to notice."

A Good Name. Slug 12-I see they are going to build a home for aged proof readers. Slug 18-I suppose they'll call it the house of correction.

Sure Remedy. Bookbinder—How is the demand for "Fieki-berry Hush" and "Sam Sawyer" keeping up? Assistant—It has been falling off lately. Bookseller—Send a literary note to the papers that another library has excluded them from its shelves.

Principal Symptom. Lawyer (cross-examining witness)—Doctor, you say the defendant in this case has the "automobile eye." What is the automobile eye? Witness—It is a condition of the visual organs that prevents a man from seeing a pedestrian in the road until after he has run over him.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Arrangements have been completed for the sale under the Irish land act of 18,000 acres, the property of the Earl of Kilmory, to the tenants. The land is in County Down. The purchase price will amount to \$1,100,000.

We have 75,000 postoffices and

2,000,000 miles of postal routes with a yearly travel over them amounting to 500,000,000 miles. The service costs over \$150,000,000 a year. The receipts now almost equal the expenditure and have doubled in the last ten years.

A new form of keeping the loop is proposed by the Parsons. A French engineer says he will make a motor car run down a steep slope to a wide opening in the track, at the opening of which it will mount a spring board and turn a complete somersault, coming down on the other side of the opening and on a continuation of the track.

Two pictures which were found in the old Roman Catholic church at Leeds, and which were bought by a dealer for a few shillings, have been pronounced to be a genuine Rubens and a Van Dyke. They are worth a large sum and will be sold at auction at Christie's. The dealer will give 25 per cent of what they bring to the cathedral.

California's speech in Statuary hall at Washington has not been filled, but at the suggestion of United States Senator Perkins the Pioneer Women of the state are to take the matter up and decide whose statues are to be the more worthy of niches in the Hall of Fame.

Prof. Nitti, the noted economist, estimates Italy's national wealth at \$13,000,000,000, which shows a gain of \$2,000,000,000 since 1889. This would give about \$400 as the average wealth per head of the population, which is less than one-third of the average amount per capita in the United States and Great Britain.

Tent life is much in vogue at the International Printers' home, at Colorado Springs, Colo. There are ten steam-heated canvas homes, equipped with electric lights and having electric bell connection with the drug room of the hospital. These probably are the only steam-heated tents in the world and they are occupied the year through.

AT THE PINK TEA. How charming you're looking today dear! (Aside: What a freak, it's a fright.) How lovely those red decorations! (Aside: They're a horrible sight!) I wish I could manage as you do (Aside: If I couldn't do better!) To make things so pleasant and cozy (There's Mrs. De Vorse. Have you met her?) Oh, no, she's not really so bad, dear! But they say (see her waist, how it humps!) That her husband (Tea? Oh, yes, thank you.) A little—with sugar—two lumps.) Now what was I saying just then? Oh About that strange Mrs. De Vorse. That her first husband—what! you don't mean it! Why, it isn't her own hair, of course! Yes, she does do it cleverly, heavenly! There's young Mr. Bachelor! Look! Ere heart's in love. There's the person Who wrote that disgusting new book. Yes, I've read it. Why, haven't you, really? You must; it's too rich! What a tub!

They say that she can't get a figure. No matter—How cool! What a snub! See that awful Mrs. Freak—yes, the young one. The girl in the very loud pink. How on earth she got asked I can't fathom! It's her grandfather's millions, I think. Oh, millions will take you to heaven. But they won't make the saints let you in! Did you notice Miss Darling's complexion? She dabs it on so! It's a sin! Another cup? Mercey, no! Thank you. Where on earth did you get such good tea? (Aside: Why, it's poison! She serves it. But it certainly wouldn't suit me!) Well, dearest, I'm going—Yes, really! That music is simply sublime! (Aside: What a discord!) Good-bye, dear! I've had such a beautiful time! —New York Press.

Library Notes. Within the past month Harper's Monthly for October, the Century for November and a beautiful picture extracted from the International Studio have been taken from the reading room. This is a practice rare in the history of Cairo's public library. Each magazine is stamped "Not to be taken from the reading room" and neither insurance or respectability will excuse any one.

The regular meeting of the library board occurs Monday, Dec. 4. There will be new books out before long, probably next Saturday. The daily papers will contain lists. Bentley's Grammar, is among the new books. Several additions to the literature in the reading room have been made lately. Country Life in America is one of the most beautiful and also interesting magazines of the day and will be enjoyed by many readers. The Nature Library, 19 vols., recently purchased from the Halliday bequest, will be of great use and a pleasure to sportsmen. Three volumes are devoted to bird-game birds, bird neig'ors, bird homes, one volume entirely upon fishes. All most beautifully illustrated with practical talks showing how to identify and know the different kinds. Then there are volumes on butterflies, moths, mushrooms etc. The entire work is written in good and delightful language.

Thief and Financier. He who steals a dollar is called a thief, but he who steals millions is considered a great financier.

The Constant Improvement In Human Ideals. By JOHN MORLEY, British Statesman.

THE center of gravity is forever shifting, the political axis of the world PERPETUALLY CHANGING. But we are now far enough off to discern how stupendous a thing was done when, after two cycles of bitter war, one foreign, the other civil and intestine, Pitt and Washington, within a span of LESS THAN A SCORE OF YEARS, planted the foundations of the American republic.

Some of the founders of the nation would have DENIED that great centers of industrial democracy, either in the old world or in the new, ALWAYS stand for progress. Jefferson said, "I view great cities as pestilential to the morals, the health and the liberties of man." "I consider the class of artificers," he went on, "as the panders of vice and the instrument by which the liberties of a country are generally OVERTHROWN."

In England they reckon 70 per cent of our population as dwellers in towns. With you I read that only 25 per cent of the population live in groups so large as 4,000 persons. If Jefferson was right, our outlook would be dark. Let us hope that he was wrong, and, in fact, toward the end of his time he QUALIFIED his early view.

Franklin, at any rate, would, I feel sure, have revealed in it all Of all the men who have built up great states, I do believe there is not one whose alacrity of sound sense and single-eyed beneficence of aim could be more safely trusted THAN FRANKLIN'S to draw light from the clouds and pierce the economic and political confusions of our own time. We can imagine the amazement and complacency of that shrewd, benignant mind if he could watch all the giant marvels of your mills and furnaces and all the apparatus devised by the wondrous inventive faculties of man; if he could have foreseen that his experiments with the kite in his garden at Philadelphia, his tubes, his Leyden jars, would end in THE ELECTRIC APPLIANCES OF TODAY.

Much has been said of the increase in the number of persons who speak English and who will speak it. The important thing, as we all know, is not the exact fraction of the human race that will speak English. The important thing is that those who speak English, WHETHER IN OLD LANDS OR NEW, shall strive in lofty, generous and never ceasing emulation with peoples of other tongues and other stock for the political, social and INTELLECTUAL PRIMACY among mankind. In this noble strife for the service of our race we need never fear that claimants for the prize will be too large a multitude.

The practice of associated action—ONE OF THE MASTER KEYS OF PROGRESS—is a new force in a hundred fields and with immeasurable diversity of forms. There is less asquiescence in triumphant wrong. Toleration in religion has been called THE BEST FRUIT of the last four centuries, and in spite of a few bigoted survivals and some savage outbreaks of hatred, half religious, half racial, on the continent of Europe, this glorious gain of time may now be taken as SECURED. Perhaps of all the contributions of America to human civilization THIS is greatest.

THE REIGN OF FORCE IS NOT YET OVER, AND AT INTERVALS IT HAS ITS TRIUMPHANT HOURS, BUT REASON, JUSTICE, HUMANITY, FIGHT WITH SUCCESS THEIR LONG AND STEADY BATTLE FOR A WIDER SWAY.

Woman's Vanity and Man's

WOMEN are supposed to be addicted to vanity of apparel. I have met MEN who give as much time and thought to self adornment as a pretty girl. But, while a woman's vanity is oftentimes an adorable weakness, A VAIN MAN IS INTOLERABLE. And, it might be added, since a woman wears this defect with more grace than a man, why not deduce that it is more properly her own BY RIGHT OF FITNESS?

Giving an opinion, however, from a broader point of view, I should say that a woman is more vain of her BELONGINGS, a man of his ACHIEVEMENTS. The life of one is restricted to the home; that of the other is as boundless as the world.

In the narrow groove allotted to woman SMALL things become of PARAMOUNT importance. Her standard of comparison is set by her IMMEDIATE group of friends—her calling list. Occasionally there arises an individuality sufficiently aggressive to break through the restrictions of this ironbound circle; but, as a matter of fact, the horizon seen through the windows of the home is bounded BY ONE'S HUSBAND AND ONE'S NEIGHBORS.

A vain man, on the other hand, through force of contact with his fellows, SHEDS HIS SMALL SELF and becomes ambitious.

THROUGH DIRT OF FIGHTING AND ACHIEVING HE TAKES ON MORAL AND PHYSICAL MUSCLE AND SEEKS FOR BETTER ADVERSARIES TO OVERCOME THAN THE LATEST FASHION IN FROCK COATS OR THE CORRECT LENGTH OF A FOUR-IN-HAND.

Kites and Flying Machines

I HAVE been lately experimenting with a great kite supporting a simple platform of boards on which a man lay face downward. The kite was attached to a captive Maxim flying machine. While the ordinary boats attached to this machine were going in an ever increasing circuit at twenty miles an hour the kite swept round in a circle twice as large until, when at its height, it sped round AT THE AMAZING SPEED OF EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR. The experiments demonstrate more closely that well made aeroplanes placed at a slight angle above the horizontal and traveling at a high velocity have much greater lifting effect than was ever supposed.

THE RESULTS OF RECENT EXPERIMENTS ARE VERY FAVORABLE TO THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE MAKING MACHINES LIKE A BIRD.

Thief and Financier. He who steals a dollar is called a thief, but he who steals millions is considered a great financier.