

Party Solidarity in Great Form at Opening Game of the Season

How the Taft Banquet Was Record-
ed on the Paragon Score
Board, Pushed Aside Tem-
porarily For This
Occasion.

affair, the speaker being the Republican president of the United States, the Republican senators from this state, the Republican congressman from this district, the Republican governor of this state and the Republican mayor of this city.

Such non-partisan atmosphere, however, did not deter a few Democrats present from cheering as lustily as the Republicans, the distinguished guest of the evening, whose appearance was the signal for the waiters to proceed toward the pastry, whereupon the Paragon score board signaled: "Batter up."

We say it was a great game, even if the score board does record today that it was a bit one-sided.

This is the story:

REGULARS

	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Putouts.	Assist.	Errors.
Pitcher, Party Solidarity.....	4	0	4	0	4	0
Catcher, Regularity.....	1	0	4	0	3	0
Short Stop, Taft.....	1	0	2	0	4	0
Senator Field, Burrows.....	1	Several	0	200	0	0
Right (first time), Breitmeyer.....	1	1	1	0	0	0
Left, Ultimate Consumer.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Baritone, Wm. Alden Smith.....	1	Many	1	0	1	1
Cannon's second, Denby.....	1	2	1	Last Speaker	1	0
Nat. 2d, 3d, then Kelley, Gov. Warner.....	1	3	0	0	0	1

OTHER PARTICIPANTS

	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Putouts.	Assist.	Errors.
Conservation.....	1	1	0	0	0	0
Captious Critic.....	1	1	0	0	0	0
Muckraker.....	1	1	0	0	0	0
Common People.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ship Subsidy.....	1	0	0	*200	0	**1
Teastmaster Larned.....	6	0	0	0	0	0
Lawton T. Hemans.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cong. Townsend.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Committee.....	1	0	1,000	0	1,000	0

*Ship Subsidy and Senator Burrows scored an equal number of put-outs because Ship Subsidy was Senator Burrows' subject. Many of these were from the gallery.

**Ship Subsidy's error was really Senator Burrows'. The senator was about to score a telling point when he ascertained he had mislaid the name of the minister to Siam.

Home runs, 2; Burrows and Denby. Sacrifice hits, 10; President Larned, 6; Ohpseus club, 3; Band, 4. Left on bases, Conservation. Left on settlement basis, Breitmeyer. High pitch, Wm. Alden Smith. Too low pitch, Senator Burrows. Struck out, 4; Ultimate Consumer, Common People, Hemans, Townsend.

Muckraker and Captious Critic were scored by Wm. Alden Smith. Double play, Denby and Burrows. Hit by pitcher, Muckraker and Captious Critic. UMPIRES—One Thousand Suffragettes. Time of game, five hours. Called to catch a train.

For inside play we doubt very much if ever there was an exhibition so interesting, the remarkable part of which is the fact that it was the first of the campaign, or, rather, season.

Only twice were signals crossed, resulting in one instance in First Baritone William Alden Smith being hit by his own batted ball, which bounded over and hit the president, also.

William Alden was endeavoring to advance President Taft to a second term by landing hard on the muckrakers and captious critics.

It was one of those beauties for which William Alden is noted.

"Other presidents have been maligned and abused," said William Alden, and among those who had been maligned he mentioned Grant, "who," he said, "was called a drunkard."

William Alden would have gotten out of the way of this, no doubt, and spared the president being hit, had he recalled that Grant was called the same thing at his tomb about two years ago by Taft himself.

Among the other mishaps of the evening was that of Gov. Warner, who, in his reference to an increased number of banks in Michigan under Republicanism, failed to include the fact that there is one less in Chelsea and one less banker in our midst as a result, also, of Republicanism.

Pitcher Party Solidarity was never in better form. The same up-shoot was working and control was as perfect as in the Payne-Aldrich game with the Ultimate Consumers, at which time the Ultimate Consumers didn't have a look-in.

Conservation was on second when Short Stop Taft came to bat. Taft swung viciously at monopoly, but missed. He fouled off government ownership, and when the crowd drew forward expecting the drive that would score, the president once more smote the air. Conservation was right where it was when he came to bat.

"There is some talk that Taft will not due for this league, and undoubtedly this is due to his lack of aggressiveness as a player. He seems determined enough and seems to be trying, but his batting average does not speak well for him. It is rumored that he depends too much upon the advice of those who are older in the game and not enough upon the real talent and the real stuff that many believe he has in him."

This we got from the man on the score board with the megaphone.

NOTES OF THE GAME

Some of the knockers are sore we ever released Roosevelt.

Short Stop Tariff let the tariff go by without striking. Probably too high.

Congressman Denby gave signs when at bat of still being troubled with weak knees.

Senator Burrows' low pitch gave the crowd an idea as to why he isn't heard more in Washington.

The home runs of both Senator Burrows and Congressman Denby were made in time for the game.

The reception tendered Ship Subsidy, protege of Senator Burrows, leads to the belief it is about due for the minors.

The game was called for a few moments to enable Senator Burrows to look through his notes for the name of the minister to Siam.

The Stars and Stripes were at bat while Senator Burrows was speaking, just 37 times; the United States flag, 12 times, and Old Glory, twice.

Mayor Breitmeyer was well pleased with the looks of the diamond, commenting in particular on the lovely flowers, supplied by Mayor Breitmeyer.

First Baritone William Alden Smith's high pitch was due to the condition of his voice, which broke just at the golden sunset he was painting behind the ruins of some old landmark with the ivy twining gracefully about, or something like that, in some connection or other.

PRESIDENT MAKES STRONG PLEA FOR CONSERVATION

(Continued from Page One.)

lance at the guests' table. The news of the passage of the administration railroad regulation bill reached him during the dinner and this had a tendency to increase the good feeling of the chief executive.

Windsor's Mayor a Guest.

In welcoming the first citizen of the land, the reception was a non-partisan one. Not only were men of all parties included in the audience but such prominent Democrats as Lawton T. Hemans, J. L. Hudson and Charles W. Casgrain sat at the raised speakers' table. Mayor J. W. Hanna, of Windsor, was the only foreign visitor at this table.

Color was added to the gathering by the brilliant uniforms of a number of army officers present. The gathering of ladies in the gallery in handsome evening gowns was also a contrast to the sober black evening dress of the banqueters on the main floor of the armory.

For this occasion, the Light Guard armory was most handsomely decorated. A canopy of white and yellow concealed the roof, while the banquet space was walled in by immense curtains of bunting in the national colors. A canopy of red, white and blue cloth, ornamented with shields, covered the raised speakers' table at the north side of the armory. Palms and festoons of green relieved the brighter colors. The members of the Light Guard companies in dress uniform acted as ushers and guards.

An excellent menu had been provided, and the service was prompt and good. A feature really remarkable for an occasion involving so many details was that the affair started almost on schedule time. The music by the Orpheus club and the Fort Wayne Military band was a charming portion of the program. The singers rendered three numbers of which "My Own United States" evoked the greatest enthusiasm, while the band played a number of selections.

Long before the time for the banquet to begin, the diners began to arrive and the tables were well-filled before the first of the guests at the speakers' table took their places. After President Taft's arrival at the armory, he met the reception committee in the armory parlors and the members of the committee together with the distinguished guests who had been invited to meet him filed in ahead of the president.

There were pattering of applause as different prominent men were recognized coming in to take their places. When the president was escorted in to his place, the entire assembly rose. A toast to the president of the United States was proposed by President Larned of the Board of Commerce and three cheers and a tiger were given with a will by all for the chief executive.

Not a Roosevelt Welcome.

It was a cordial welcome, but not an exuberant one. The cheering lasted a minute in the greeting to the president. It was not a Roosevelt welcome.

Humorous Side Incidents.

There were some humorous side-incidents to the affair. Secretary Sawyer, of the Board of Commerce, wished to leave the platform on which the speakers' table was situated, and, for the purpose, slipped down into the passageway back of the decorations. He found himself immediately in the hands of two secret service men, who required a strict accounting of his mission. Ex-Gov. John T. Rich also tried to leave the platform during one of the speeches and came into collision with a big palm. The palm tottered and then fell with a resounding crash to the floor below. Rich took his seat again.

Between courses, many men left the tables to visit their feminine relatives and friends in the gallery. It was rather a tedious party for many of the women, however, who could only look on and wait until the feasting was over and the speaking began.

The effect of the president's address was undoubtedly to bring a closer realization of administration matters to the minds of the business men who heard him. They listened sympathetically and the applause was frequent. It was a business view of affairs that he gave and it seemed to impress his hearers greatly. There can be no doubt that it won President Taft support where he had lacked it previously.

Taking the view that this was a home-coming, the president adopted the tone of one addressing not strangers but old friends. He was almost a Detroit for the time being, telling his feelings and his worries to men from whom he could demand a sympathetic hearing. His reference to the legal lights of the past who have died since he sat as a circuit judge of the United States court here touched a responsive chord in the hearts of the men who knew those to whom he referred.

The applause given other speakers was less hearty. Senator Burrows spoke in a low voice so that his address was barely audible throughout the hall. He did not receive a result in all comparable to that given Senator William Alden Smith.

President Devotes Whole Speech to Conservation

Although the committee on arrangements had expected that the post granddial part of the program would be reached before 10 o'clock, the service of the menu was accomplished with such celerity that the last demitasse was drained by 9:45 o'clock, and President Larned started the program by introducing Mayor Breitmeyer. His honor made a happy little welcoming speech and caused a ripple of merriment by his reference to the "beautiful flowers." There was another laugh when he recalled that some people had insisted that he had been elected "just because Taft was."

Gov. Warner followed the mayor, and Mr. Larned, in introducing him, observed very naively: "It is no more than right that our worthy governor should also thank President Taft for his success at the polls."

Introduces President.

President Larned's introduction of the president was one of the happiest efforts of the evening.

"The present executive will find it difficult to frame policies that will

meet the approval of all our ninety millions of people," he said. "But I think there are none who will not accord to him the highest patriotism, judicial fairness, broad comprehension and, above all, honesty, honesty that is not dependent on personal motives. We are deeply honored, Mr. President, by your presence here to-night. I assure you that the greeting you have received is not a perfunctory one. Our admiration and devotion comes from our hearts and flashes from our eyes with all the earnestness of a real welcome."

As the president arose Mr. Larned proposed three cheers. The responses were most cordial and were accompanied by great warbling of nappkins. The demonstration lasted perhaps 30 seconds, and when it subsided, the president smilingly acknowledged the welcome that had been accorded him. He took occasion especially to compliment Mayor Breitmeyer on the perfection of the police arrangements for the occasion.

The president devoted the first five minutes of his 40-minute talk to felicitations and references to his service on the federal bench in Detroit as circuit judge of this district. Mention of the name of President Emeritus Angell, of the U. of M., who sat at the speaker's table, brought lusty cheers from the banqueters.

The president confined his address to the one subject of conservation, and there were any present who had gone to the banquet in the anticipation of hearing the tariff discussed they were disappointed. The president said in part:

"Conservation means a great many different things. In its larger sense it is made to include the improvement of waterways, and the prevention of waste in everything that nature affords to man, in the suppression or prevention of erosion of the soil, in the prevention of the destruction of the forest, in the unnecessary exhaustion of our mineral resources. But that definition does not help one responsible in any way for federal legislation; and I want to come down to the meaning of conservation as it ought to be defined with reference to possible federal legislation.

"It means really what we should do with the public domain, as much of it as we have left, so as to see that it shall be used for the benefit of the greatest number. In 1861 we had a public domain of about 700,000,000 acres. Leaving out Alaska, we now have a domain of about 700,000,000 acres. The 300,000,000 that have gone from us represent, of course, the best in the way of agricultural soil that we had. What is left is about 200,000,000 of it, or to speak exactly, 190,000,000, contained in forest reservations and the 700,000,000, of course, includes all the mountains all the land that is not worth anything, and all the land that is arid, sub-arid, and all the swamps, that is, all the swamps that the federal government owns, for the states own a good deal.

"And the question is what we are to do in respect to that 700,000,000 acres in the land between the seas, and the 300,000,000 acres in Alaska. Of it the last administration and this have reserved about 80,000,000 acres, with a view to having congress take action in respect to that 80,000,000 acres in the form of legislation adapted to their better disposition than merely as agricultural lands.

One Great Difficulty.

"One great difficulty is the doubt, and a very serious doubt it is, whether the executive have the power to make these reservations. Before the last administration the executive had asserted a power of reservation with reference to specific government uses, like a military reservation, or a light-house tract, or something for distinct government use, but to extend that power to 90,000,000 acres, not for any specific government purpose, but because the executive thinks that the land ought to be disposed of in some other way, is straining the construction of the constitution, which declares that the disposition of the public domain shall be by congress, and not by the executive. Hence it is that I, of the utmost importance that those executive dispositions and reservations should be affirmed and ratified by act of congress, and that the executive should be given express power to make future reservations of the same kind when occasion arises.

"It has been suggested that to ratify by congress is to reflect on the executive that made the reservation. Well, I cannot speak exactly for my predecessor, although I think in this instance I can and I can speak for myself, who have made part of those reservations, that I shall not take it as a personal reflection if congress ratifies what I have done.

"The necessity for the ratification is this, that there are many who are interested in staking off this land now reserved and making claims against the government. The lawyers who have acute lawyers that have advised them that the power of reservation does not exist in the executive as it has been exercised, and unless we now promptly ratify, we shall be in a 'mess,' to use a good old New England expression, in regard to those lands, because the men with the long purses who are under the law, and who have the power to get title will have taken the steps to vest the title in them, while those whom we would wish to aid, who have not the long purses, and are afraid of litigation, will not have taken those steps; hence it is of the utmost importance that a bill should pass ratifying what has been done by the executive.

Hears of Railway Bill's Passage.

"Now, such a bill has passed the house, it is pending in the senate, and I am very hopeful that it will pass the senate. I am glad to announce what you will see in the morning paper, and what I have learned just as I sat at this table, that the railroad bill has passed the senate.

"That will enable those who are interested—and I believe it is the understanding to bring on this conservation bill, and it has been suggested that there be attached to it in the senate the bill providing for the issue of \$30,000,000 to assist in the reclamation projects which are part of the conservation system.

"As a matter of fact, the projects were rather greater than they ought to have been, considering the source of income, and now it is proposed to issue \$30,000,000 to be paid out of the products of these irrigation works, when completed, in order that the settlers who are now awaiting the completion of these projects shall not be delayed. If, then, we can get this bill out with the thirty million additional, I think we can say that we

have made a long step forward to securing a status quo of justice, in which we can then deliberate the course that ought to be taken with respect to the final disposal of these lands.

Discusses Water Power Sites.

Touching the water power sites, the president said:

"Now it seems to me possible to secure that the general public of the United States desires, by a bill which has already been introduced into the senate; it provides that the government shall deed, by the statute itself, shall grant all these power sites to the states in which they are, on two conditions: the first condition, that the states in the disposition of those power sites to private persons, shall reserve the right every ten years to fix the rates at which they are to sell power, and second, that they shall impose the condition that the power sites of any state shall not be centered in one hand and become a monopoly.

"It has been suggested that if you impose those conditions, it will be difficult to enforce them. I do not think that is true at all. The supreme court of the United States has determined, in two or three cases, that the United States may sue a state, though an individual may not. Therefore, if in the law itself you provide that the executive may declare the conditions broken, and the title forfeited, it will present no difficulty at all.

No Altruists in Country.

"Now, in the disposition of these lands, in the disposition of the coal, whether we are to rent it or sell the coal under the ground, in the disposition of the power sites, whether we are to lease them, or how we are to dispose of them under conditions; or with the phosphate lands, there is one proposition that we cannot ignore, and that is, there are no altruists in this country or anywhere else that have capital that they are going to invest just for the purpose of helping out public theories with reference to the disposition of those lands.

"Of course, if you want to go into the business of government development of all these things, that is a different question; but I anticipate that we have enough to do in our government at Washington without going to work to mine coal, and mine phosphate, and run water-power sites and explore for oil. And that we must take a course that will not retard the development of the country where these resources are, more than is absolutely necessary to prevent their wasteful disposition, and their accumulation in the hands of some monopolizing syndicate.

"The condition in Alaska today is one that does not speak well for the legislation of this country. They are paying \$10, \$12 and \$15 a ton for coal out there, when there is a wealth of coal that could be mined at a very much less price, and yet we have got to bestir ourselves, and do something to help out this wealth that nature has given us and secure, in proper measure, the enjoyment of it to all our posterity."

IN THE CHURCHES

PRESBYTERIAN.

For the first time in the history of Detroit Presbyterianism the membership of the city churches exceeded the 10,000 mark, the official reports of the annual meetings showing a total membership of 10,049, an increase of 775 over 1909. This does not include the two United Presbyterian churches, which have a total membership of 860. Statistics of the other Protestant denominations in the city show the following strength in membership: Methodist, 5,439; including the German churches, 2,274; Episcopal, 1,546; German Evangelical Synod of North America, 6,433; Baptist, 6,043; Congregational, 2,245; and several other denominations with less than 600 each.

The Rev. Charles Little, D. D., the new moderator of the General Assembly, elected to follow Detroit's own Dr. M. Barkley, has been pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Wabash, Ind., for 27 years. The Michigan Presbyterian of current issue says of him: "His father, the Rev. Jacob Little, was for 35 years pastor of the church at Granville, Ohio, and gave three sons to the ministry. His father's brother, Henry S. Little, came in the early days to Indiana and is remembered still as the greatest planter and upholder of churches in the history of the Indiana Synod. He gave four sons to the ministry, so that in two generations nine ministers have sprung from the family of the new moderator's grandfather. All Presbyterians and laboring mostly in the central west; though one, the late Dr. Henry S. Little, labored in Texas with great efficiency. Though Dr. Little's election was a surprise to many in an assembly where there was a good sprinkling of college presidents, board secretaries and eminent city pastors, he soon won the hearts of the brethren by his appearance, voice, his smile, his wit and his gracious words."

Prof. John D. M. C. A. will give a "scripture recital" on "The story of Joseph," Sunday afternoon, at 7 o'clock, in the auditorium. Preceding the recital there will be an orchestral program in the lobby for an hour.

METHODIST.

During the month of June, the Rev. Frank S. Rowland, of the Cass-ave church, will give a series of special Sunday evening addresses on "A Journey through Palestine," illustrated by lantern slides. The journey will start Sunday evening with a trip from Beyrouth over the Lebanon and anti-Lebanon mountains to Fealbeck and Damascus. Dr. Rowland will describe the customs of the people and show the native costumes, as well as tell about the places and events for which the country traversed is famous.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. M. H. Pettit of the Stanton Park church, will speak on "The twofold ministry of the Holy Spirit," Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. A lecture on "Japan" will be given in the evening.

The annual meeting of the Baptist ministers' conference at Detroit and vicinity will be held Monday morning, June 6, at 10:30 o'clock in the Woodward-ave. church parlors.

CRIS FOR OLD CRUM.

Molly Revel is Speeding To Bedside of Clara Morris.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Called to the bedside of her old friend and colleague Clara Morris, the once noted actress, now dying at her home in Yorkers, Molly Revel, who used to play with Clara Morris, is speeding from New Brunswick today.

In her delirium Miss Morris continually cries out for "Molly."

F. C. Harriott, her husband, searched until he found where Miss Revel was playing and sent her a telegram. Miss Morris is failing fast. Her eyesight is nearly gone, but it is hoped she will be able to recognize her friend when she arrives.

THE SAVIOR BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

"A CRUMB FROM THE CHILDREN'S TABLE."

Matthew 15:21-28—June 12.
"Great is thy faith; be it unto thee even as thou wilt."—V. 28.

God loves the faithful and delights to have them trust in Him. His chiefest blessings are for such. By reason of various conditions connected with our birth, it is not alike easy to all to accept the Divine promises and to shape life according to these, trusting that the rewards and blessings of the future will more than offset the sacrifices of the present. However, while only the faithful will attain the exceeding great and precious things of God's promises in this present age, we are glad that the Creator has still in reservation an inferior blessing for those who cannot exercise faith now, but who must be dealt with during the Millennial Age more along the lines of sight. Our present study well illustrates the Lord's grace towards those who trust Him.

The Canaanitish woman was a heathen woman—one not an Israelite—one with whom the Lord had not entered into covenant relationship—one of those who at that time were without God and without hope, because the Divine provision for the blessing of the Gentiles was not yet opened up to them. When our Lord sent forth his Apostles to preach the Gospel, healing all manner of diseases and casting out devils, He instructed them to pass by all who were not Jews—Gentiles and Samaritans. His words were, "Go not into the way of the Gentiles and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not, for I am not sent save to the lost sheep of the house of Israel." With a few exceptions our Lord's miracles were confined to the Jews. They alone were God's covenant people. For this reason Jesus ignored the petition of the Canaanitish woman, crying "Have mercy on me, O Lord, Son of David: My daughter is grievously vexed with a devil." And later on he explained, "I am not sent but to the lost sheep of the house of Israel," and "It is not meet to take the children's bread and cast it to the dogs."

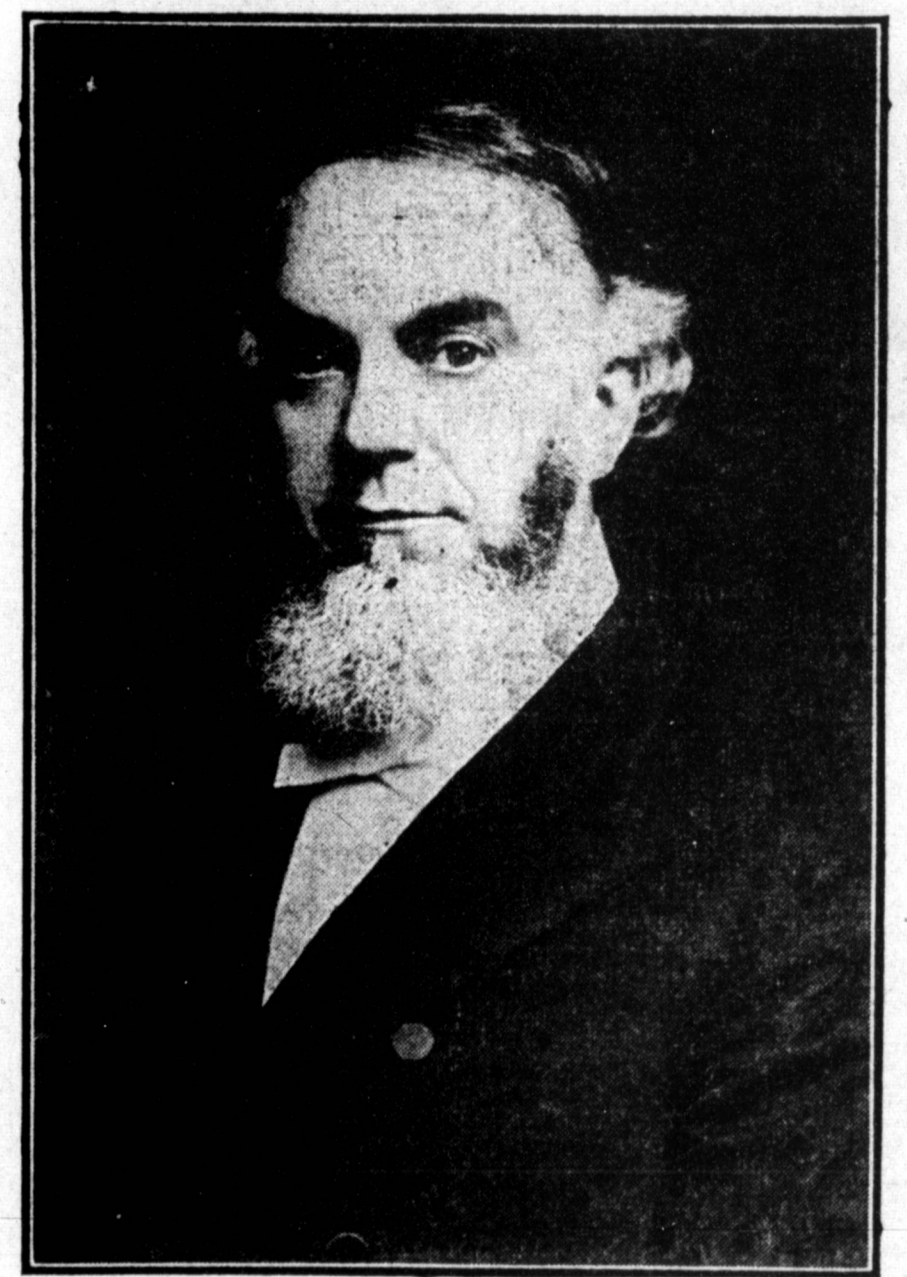
The term "dogs" was applied to the Gentiles by the Jews as signifying their inferiority. Our Lord merely made use of an expression common in his day, and still common in Palestine.

It is a great and important truth that many human beings are more or less completely obsessed by evil spirits—demons—not the spirits of human beings, but the fallen angels, as the Scriptures declare. Many battle for years against these influences of demons and, because not rightly informed of the Bible teaching on the subject, they come more and more under the occult influences with danger of entirely losing their reason. It was probably some such affliction as this which affected the daughter of

the Canaanitess. It did not signify that he had no love of care for the remainder of mankind; merely that the Divine purpose must flow out to mankind through Divinely-appointed channels and in God's due time. We may be sure that when we get to the standpoint of perfect knowledge in the hereafter we shall see wisdom in every feature of the Divine program. For instance, from the human standpoint it seems strange that God has permitted a reign of sin and death in the world for 6,000 years, when He has the full power to speak the word and to overthrow the forces of evil and to inaugurate gracious influences of blessing for the deliverance of mankind from the power of sin and Satan, ignorance and superstition; to give light for darkness; knowledge of God for ignorance and blindness. Studying the Divine Plan of the Ages, we find the lesson to be that God will first select a Church class and subsequently use the elect Church as channels of blessing toward the world of mankind.

A little while, and the permission of sin and the trials and difficulties of the present life shall have served to cleanse and polish the "very elect." A little while, and they shall be transformed to the glorious likeness of their Redeemer beyond the veil. And then a little while, and the blessings long promised to the world in general will be dispensed. The children of God will first be fed from this table, and then not merely crumbs will fall for the remainder of the race, but rich and bountiful provision, exceedingly and abundantly more than we could have asked or thought.

It is a great and important truth that many human beings are more or less completely obsessed by evil spirits—demons—not the spirits of human beings, but the fallen angels, as the Scriptures declare. Many battle for years against these influences of demons and, because not rightly informed of the Bible teaching on the subject, they come more and more under the occult influences with danger of entirely losing their reason. It was probably some such affliction as this which affected the daughter of



PASTOR RUSSELL.

time. But note the woman's faith: She replied, "Yea, Lord, yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their master's table." What perseverance, what faith, was thus manifested! How evidently she believed the Lord to be the promised Messiah, the Heir of the throne of David! As Jesus intimated, she had more faith than a majority of the Jews. Her request was granted—"O woman, great is thy faith; be it unto thee even as thou wilt." Her daughter was healed from that hour. There are several lessons for us in this study. However degraded we may be by nature, by heredity, by environment; however outcast from God's favor, we may still know of the Divine compassion. The message is, "God is Love." If he chose first of all to manifest his favor towards Abra-

ham's children, it did not signify that he had no love of care for the remainder of mankind; merely that the Divine purpose must flow out to mankind through Divinely-appointed channels and in God's due time. We may be sure that when we get to the standpoint of perfect knowledge in the hereafter we shall see wisdom in every feature of the Divine program.

In another sense of the word all sin and sickness may be said to be afflictions of the devil, because all are either directly, or through heredity, Satan's work. Thus our Lord declared that Satan had murdered our race by his falsehood to mother Eve—"He was a murderer from the beginning and abode not in the Truth." Through his lie our race has gone down into sickness, mental, moral and physical, and is going down rapidly to the tomb. Thank God for the great Deliverer; thank God also, for his great day of deliverance, the Millennial Age, now nigh at hand!

WHERE THE GOING IS GOOD

Who is it that has the fairest going in the race of life these days?

Not the lawyer. The cities are full of briefless barristers. Not the preacher. Few professions are more poorly paid than his. Not the teacher. He rivals the preacher in meagerness of salary. Hardly the doctor. The young physician as a rule has hard sledding now as of yore. Not even the engineer—mining, electrical, structural or mechanical. He, as compared with most others, has a pretty easy row to hoe, but even in engineering the ranks are beginning to be crowded.

There is a new "professional man" who is leading all these in the race. This man is the thoroughly well-trained scientific farmer. There may be those who have easier going than he, but in the professions such are few and exceptional, merely going to prove a rule.

Just now agriculture offers a clear field. There are more good jobs open than there are trained agriculturists. The "Ag" school graduate, who desires to teach has excellent chances of landing a place at \$1,000 to \$2,000 per year. The department of agriculture wants foresters and experts in kindred lines. The state experiment stations are always on the lookout for promising new timber, and the big dairies, creameries and cheese factories offer plenty of good opportunities for graduates in dairying.

Of all the graduates who go out into the active world during these commencement days the graduates in agriculture will have the best start in life. The moral of this is "back to the soil"—with a caution. Don't go brashly back. Wait till you know something about the chemical makeup of the soil in question.