M. DE WITTE'S PLACE IN HISTORY

Work at Portsmouth May Lead to Greater Success in Russia's Behalf

MAN OF THE HOUR

Factors He Must Deal With in His Making Over of the Empire

A Stronger Man than the Czar Required—There Must be Extensive and Thorough Reforms—De Witte's Future Great Work.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When Mr. Witte returns to Russia it will be to face a more serious crisis than that he met so successfully at Portsmouth. It may develop gradually and be overcome gradually. In fact, the first steps, the steps most necessary to meeting it gradually, were taken at Portsmouth and taken so far under his direct initiative that he is forced by his Portsmouth success to the front in Russia, where, until now, though he has long exercised a controlling power through his ideas, he has worked from the background. From this time until he succeeds with the czar or in spite of the czar, or is sent into disgrace by the element which will align itself behind the czar to fight him, he will be the leading statesman of Russia in the eyes of the outside world, while in the eyes of the people of Russia he will be their intermediary with the czar. He will be the one man of influence great enough to be credited with power to get for the people what they demand of the czar, and hence to be used as a scapegoat by those who wish to excuse the czar for the sake of his office.

This year and for years to come it is probable that Witte will be able to meet his responsibilities as successfully as it is possible for any man to meet them under such conditions as those of Russia during the period of change it has now fully entered. He is really a great man in his generation and what he has done at Portsmouth is only a minor incident, when considered by itself, detached from the record he has already made. The signature of the treaty saves the czar from possible overthrow, which another series of defeats would have made probable at once, as the final conquest by Japan of Vladivostock and the loss of the Pacific terminals of the trans-Siberian railroad would have made it inevitable. The czar himself probably deserves full credit for finally recognizing this himself. Under the standards of Louis XV., he is a degenerate, usually controlled rather by his emotions than by any rule of reason and justice in his relations to others. It is only fair to add, however, that under the standards of Louis XV. he would have the same despotic disposition, either by heredity or developed in the irrational egotism irresponsible authority breeds, are equally to be classed as degenerates. The czar therefore may figure in Witte's problem of the future as any other man of infirm moral character, of weak nerves, of strongly prejudices and of an emotional disposition not habitually controlled by judgment, would figure in the present czar's place. The czar may be accepted indeed for what he is, one of the best and most nearly sane of the Romanoffs, through whose history runs the taint of emotional and usually homicidal insanity. In this view the czar may be given all possible credit for recognizing both the necessity for peace and the necessity for a peace which will make his position in Russia tenable under the basis of compromise with the Russian people which the close of the war with Japan makes the next business in order.

Has Set the Standard.

To this business M. Witte must now address himself with the eyes and the hopes of thinking and progressive Russia fixed on him. As happens to every man of great intellectual power whose ideas are controlling factors for a long time secretly, he has been grasped by the workings of his own ideas, dragged from his place in the background and confronted fully, it may be sternly, with his responsibility for the future of what the present holds of consequences for his own past. His has been the greatest constructive mind of Russia for the last ten years, if not for the last fifteen. Out of the idea his life work represented grew the present great era of railroad extension in Russia and when he was matched with Komura at Portsmouth, on the question of saving Vladivostok as the Pacific terminal of the trans-Siberian railroad, his own life work as well as the future of Russia under the czar's was at stake. He has saved not the future of Russia itself, but the future of the czar and the future of the Russia which under the czar may now achieve gradually the political progress which another year of war would have made certain under free government as the result of general internal revolution, which could have been checked only by a march of the combined monarchs of Europe across the Russian frontier.

With peace monarchy in Russia is no longer at stake, and the question of the peace crisis is of modifying absolutism so that monarchy will permit an increasing measure of Russian popular progress.

The Russian masses will not revolt against the peace or against any one of the great concessions which, as the beaten party, Russia has made that Vladivostok might be kept in Russian hands; that the trans-Siberian rails might still end at Pacific sidewater; that Witte's life idea might be vindicated, and that the czar might keep his seat on his unstable throne. Defeat is nothing new for Russia under the czars. The victories of Russian absolutism during the nineteenth century were almost uniformly such victories as that Witte defines when he says that though the Russians have had their Liao Yangs and Mukdens, they never have had they Portsmouth. Under the incompetency of the czars and their courtiers as organizers, Russian victories are usually defined in these terms, jubilating over magnificent intellect in escaping and getting off with enough intellect left to effect a compromise by giving up the original cause of the war. For Witte, success in this ancient method is indeed the triumph of a lifetime, for it saves his own work as an organizer of civilization. In spite of the folly of despotic aggression which threatened it. The crisis which will remain for him individually as over the actual terms of the treaty is no greater now than after Russian despotism was worsted in its aggression against Turkey.

His responsibility in the future, however, is greater than any other Russian statesman has had to face. He has been known to Russians and the world outside of Russia chiefly as a financier dealing in figures and policies calculated on percentages. He returns to Russia as one of the leading statesmen of his generation in the eyes of the civilized world, as the man who has saved more for Russia out of disaster threatening it with revolution, than Thiers was able to save for France. He will be forced at once into the leading place of responsibility to the people, and no matter what official position he may hold, he will be looked to to discharge the responsibility as a reorganizer of Russia, which, as a matter of fact actually belong to him on the record he has made during the past twenty years.

Necessary Reforms.

The disorganized conditions of Russian society from the humblest peasant hut has made so strikingly manifest, will remain until the causes which create them are removed. The war did not create them, but merely manifested them. With these Witte will be compelled to deal under overwhelming disadvantages. He is between three fires from the time he leaves Portsmouth. The czar, the nobility and the people enflade him. In fact the fire in his rear has already begun in the charge that he has sacrificed completely what he has actually saved—the future of Russia on the Pacific coast of Asia. This comes from the prejudices of the ancient landholders, the former serf owners, whose present representatives will oppose him at all points. Against their opposition he will be obliged to go on with the work of Russian railroad building, not only on the Pacific coast of Asia, but in Central Asia, west of the Chinese frontier and north of Persia and India. To keep the czar in power and favor, he must show that Russia can go on with the great colonizing work, which was interrupted by the war, and that it can be done with greater efficiency than ever. He must also meet the conditions of disorder to finance created by the war. This is part of his work of the past as a financier. Beyond this begins his new responsibility of leading the political advance of the Russian people and if he fails in this, his success of the past, up to the brilliant revelation of his great abilities made at Portsmouth, are only factors in his final failure.

The impetus given to the internal political progress of the Russian people by the war has been very great. As an impulse it will be lasting. Its own logic and the logic of events make Witte its representative, as the intermediary between the czar and the people. His success will make him the greatest leader, not only of European politics, but of European progressive intellect in the first quarter of the twentieth century. If he succeeds in Russia he will advance Europe beyond Gladstone's final failure, when at the close of the nineteenth century, liberalism collapsed in England.

He seems to be the new man of a new era, not only for Russia, but, for liberalism in Europe. His possible success means so much for the world that it would be conceding too much at the beginning even to dwell long on the enormous difficulties of his position as an individual in the Russia, he must take the chief responsibility for reorganizing out of the chaos into which it has been thrown by incompetent despotism.

A man can lie with his tone while his tongue tells the truth.

LIVING IN FRANCE.

Comparative Cost of the Expense of Housekeeping.

The cost of living abroad, especially in France, is a subject upon which wide variance exists. There is no doubt that the English, on the average, have one-third more to spend than the French, and, all things being equal, more money is needed in England than in France. Further, the cost of living in England is far less than it is in France. The contrary was true in former days, but now the high tariff in France and free trade in England have produced their results.

Butter in France costs 30 to 40 cents a pound, Swiss cheese 25 to 30 cents a pound and fowls 30 to 50 cents each. Milk is 10 cents a quart, bread 4 cents a pound and meat 40 to 50 cents a pound. Fruits, which are grown abundantly in France, cost twice as much as they do in England; bananas and oranges, which Algiers exports by millions, cost 4 cents each, coffee is 50 to 60 cents a pound, tea is as much as $1.40 to $1.80 a pound, and sugar 10 to 12 cents a pound. Coal in Paris is worth $14 a ton, and in many houses heat is a great rarity. In London two boxes of matches are bad. Drugs are also prohibitively expensive.

M de Foville presents the balance sheet of four average families. The first family, with an income of $2,000 a year, represents a Parisian household—father, mother, two children, attending school, and a servant. The second family with an income of $1,600, represents a provincial household consisting of a father, mother, two children and a servant. The third family, with an income of $800, is a Parisian household consisting of father, mother, a small child and no servant. The last is that of a workman's family at Rheims, consisting of father, mother, and two children, five and ten years of age, the family dispensing of a purse of $415 a year. The first family expends $1,744 of its income for actual living expenses, and has a balance of $256 for pleasures, doctors and so forth; the second family expends $1,350, and has $250 left; the third, $687, and has a balance of $113, and the fourth $320, with a balance of $35. In the case of the third family, food consists of coffee, bread and butter for breakfast; at midday, meat, vegetables and dessert; at 4 o'clock the mother and child have chocolate and bread, and at 6 o'clock there is a dinner of soup, vegetables and dessert. This is certainly an excellent showing for the money at the disposal of the housekeeper.

M. de Foville puts his finger on the cause of this successful housekeeping when he says that it lies in the innate inclination, one might say the passion for economy. With a few francs the little Parisian, who may be hungry many days during the year is able to make himself a hat and frock which many wealthy women might well envy. And it is with the table as it is with the toilet. The art of utilizing the remnants is an art essentia ly French, whether the subject be ribbons or rags-outs. The spirit of economy is as common in our country as it is rare in England. Fathers and mothers in France consider themselves the debtors of their children, and even the bachelors think they should leave something behind.

Mormon Endowment Garments.

From an Exchange.

One of the sweetest Mormon women I have known showed me one of the endowment garments one time, carefully explaining, evidently in order to ease her conscience for the act, which is forbidden, that I had probably seen it on the clothes line. The garment may best be described as a white union suit, and she told me that every man or woman who had ever been through the temple is expected to wear such a one for the rest of his natural life. Even in removing the garment, to put on a fresh one, it may not be entirely removed until it has been replaced by the new, says Marian Hansall in her third article on "The Tragedy of the Mormon Women" in the September Housekeeper. It is worn night and day, summer and winter. Woven once, patterned after the same style, may be worn in cold weather. These garments are seldom seen by Gentiles, especially of late, since the saints have been forbidden to send them to a public laundry. The garment is supposed to be a kind of invulnerable shield, a protection against disease and violent death. It is particularly distinguished by certain markings, which to the Mormon mind have a deep significance, never to be revealed. The markings are incisions of a V-shape, made over the breast, the abdomen, and one knee.

I remember my astonishment at her answer to my question before I had seen the garment, if it is not the exhibition of every woman of her faith to be married in the temple, but her merry laugh was she said, "Yes, of all the Mormon women, but I don't think so of a young girl with pretty neck and arms." Finally she explained that the garment reached to the neck and to the elbow.

A small but interesting incident in connection with the endowments is that each woman is given a new name which she is never to tell to a living soul except her husband. It is by this name that she is supposed to be admitted into the glory of the hereafter. One Mormon woman, however, her mirth getting the better of her secrecy, confided to a Gentile friend of mine, that she said her woman friends who had gone through the ceremony at the same time, had compared notes and found that each had been called Sarah.

Iowa Editors Meet.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 14.—The Upper Des Moines Educational associatio assembled in annual meeting here today with a good attendance. There will be a business session tomorrow, when a number of well known newspaper men will deliver addresses on subjects of interest to editors and publishers of newspapers.

OUR GREAT STEEL COUCH SALE

commenced yesterday with a rush for these popular household necessities. When people learned that the big car had arrived from the factory, telephone orders came thick and fast. "Can you send out the couch at once—I ordered it from you over two weeks ago." "You'll see my sanitary couch comes out at once, won't you?" and so on.

Closed as a Couch

Then the shipping department began to have troubles. Orders for over 100 have been awaiting our mail order customers. What between depot and Lincoln residence the our delivery wagons are certainly going some. We'll catch up by tomorrow, though, all right. The Twentieth Century patent steel couch and bed made of heavy steel angles and tubing — best national link spring work, supported by steel coils in the center. The greatest room saver ever constructed for the home—a handsome couch — 2-4 bed and full size bed all in one — shown in two styles .....$5.00 and $6.00

FRIDAY Remnant Day AT THE Rudge & Guenzel COMPANY

Successors to the Fitz Gerald Dry Goods Company

All Remnants at Half Price

SEE THE NEW MODERN KITCHEN

under the Rudge & Guenzel idea as shown in our large east furniture window.

With a McDougall Cabinet

With a McDougall Cabinet the kitchen today needs only a Range and a sink. All the culinary work in fact —kitchen work of all kinds can be done at a McDougall cabinet with the moving of but few steps. No tripping from table to pantry a hundred times in the preparation of a meal, as under the old kitchen table idea. McDougall cabinets revolutionize housework by the introduction of system. Everything in a McDougall is arranged in the handiest possible way. There are bins on rocking hinges, cans for spices, cupboard room for everything needful and drawers enough to satisfy even a woman. We invite you to our great special display.

All Remnants of Laces, Embroideries, Veilings & Ribbons

in short desirable lengths that can be used by any woman at any time, **Friday go at Half Price.**

Cleaning up the Wash Belts at 10 cents each. All the white and white with colored embroidery Duck and Madras Belts—lots of wearing time left yet—all 25c and 50c qualities, Friday each, ... 10c

Embroidered Swiss Handkerchiefs, regular 17c and 25c values; pretty, dainty patterns 12½c

5c DeLong's Hooks and Eyes; card 2½c

25c Frilled Silk Elastic, in black, blue, pink and red, yard 18c

Regular 10c Mohair Skirt Braid in 4-yard pieces—colors, black, brown and navy; Friday, piece 7c

All the Short Lengths in Domestic Department

consisting of Percales, Prints, Muslins, Sheetings, Ginghams, etc., all

AT HALF PRICE

About 1,200 yards of best qualities in Sea Island Dress Ginghams in pretty stripes and figures for dresses and waistings, beautiful colorings in blue, pink, green, etc. Regular 12½c and 15c grades, Friday only, yard.....6¼c

6c Blue and brown check Apron Ginghams, 1 to 10 yard lengths, yard. 3¾c

7c quality White Domet or Shaker Flannel, 1 to 3 yard lengths, yard 4½c

Dozens of Remnants of Wool Goods

in finest Dress Fabrics, accumulations from the past two weeks heavy selling. Black, colors and novelties in 1 1-2 to 5 yard lengths

ALL AT HALF PRICE

1,700 yards of fine Oxford Waistings—beautifully mercerized—white grounds in neat stripe, check and figure designs in blue, black, pink, green, etc., all 50c to 85c qualities, a great bargain at, yard.....39c

This is one of the best waisting offers we ever made and should be seen by all prospective white goods buyers.

The Dinnerware Sale in the China Shop

is attracting much attention from buyers, $37.50 Haviland & Co.'s 100-piece Dinner Sets $24.95

In handsome pink wild rose spray decoration — mat gold knobs and handles—made on the favorite Ranson shape, an unprecedented low price—a set that can be matched at any future time. $30.00 100-piece H. & Co. White Ranson Sets, ...$23.50

100-piece Meakin English semi-porcelain sets in pretty pink and blue festoon border design, gold knobs and handles, real value $14.50; sale price....$9.25

$15.00 fine English White and Gold 100-piece Dinner Sets, delicately traced, sale price $9.50

SEE CHINA SHOP WINDOW

Blankets at Reduced Prices

$3.25 Gray Wool Blankets, 10-4 size, red and blue borders, price —a pair $2.75

$4.25 Gray and Tan Wool Blankets, red and blue stripe borders, price, pair.....$3.45

$4.50 11-4 Light Gray Wool Blankets, pink and blue borders, price, a pair $4.25

$7.00 11-4 Gray and Black Extra Mottled, heavy all Wool Blankets, price, pair.....$5.60

$8.50 11-4 Fine Silver Gray All-Wool Blankets, extra quality, fancy borders, price, pair. .$7.50

$4.50 Fancy Plaid Blankets, different color combinations, price, pair $3.75

$12.00 Extra large Fancy Plaid Blankets, California Wool, price, pair $8.98

Winter Housekeeping Necessities

No stock in the west can compare with ours for wide variety of household materials and price range

Bread Boxes—Japanned tinned nicely finished, 60c, 70c, 80c and 90c.

Wringers with 5-yr. guarantee, $4.00 and $4.50. 3-yr. guarantee, $3 and $3.50. Iron frame Wringer $2.25.

Wash Boilers, $1, $1.35, $1.50 and $1.65. Anti-Rust Boilers, $2.75. Copper Boilers, $3 to $6.00.

Jap. Tinned Dust Pans, 10c, 15c and 20c.

Best Patent Egg Beaters, 10c to 35c.

Harness Menders, all complete—one need of journeying to the repair shop —$1.25 value—73c.

Galvanized Water Pails, 10 qts. 20c; 12 qts., 25c; 14 qts., 30c.

Crumb Tray with scraper, 50c, 75c, 90c to $1.75; with bristle brush, 75c, 90c to $2.00.

Wire and wood potato mashers, 5c, 10c and 15c.

Dish Pans, 10 qt. ix, 25c; 14 qt ixx, 40c; 17 qt., 60c.

Wire Soap Dishes, 5c and 10c.

Quart Measuring Cups, 10c and 20c.

Cobbler sets—repair your own shoes—43c.

Galvanized Tubs, 60c, 70c, 80c, $1.35 to $2.00.

Bushel Baskets in wood, 15c, 25c and 30c. Galvanized iron, 75c, 90c and $1.00.

Hemesh Silver Fruit Press, 25c and 40c.

Mrs. Pot's Sad Irons, set $1.00, $1.25 and $1.75.

Cuspidors in tin, pewter, nickel plated, brass, copper, granite, iron and porcelain lined, 10c to $3.00.

Nickel plated Coffee Pots, 80c, 90c, $1.00 and $1.10.

Washing Machines, $3.00, $3.50, $6.50, $7.50, $8.00.

Food choppers, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 to $4.00.

Clothes lines, 10c to 75c. Pins, 3 doz. for 5c.

Wire Waste Paper Baskets, large size, $1.35 40c.

Flour Cans, 75c to $1.85.

Steel Skillets, 35c to $1.00.

Coal Hods, all sizes and styles, 25c, 30c, 35c, 30c to 40c. 35c to 65c.

Wash Boards, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 30c to 40c.

Towel Arms, 10c to $1.25.

Clothes Bars, 20c, 80c and $1.00.

Tea Strainers, 5c, 10c and 15c.

Remodeling the Men's Furnishing Department

preparatory to change of location. To reduce stock in several heavy lines we quote very special prices for Friday and Saturday.

Men's extra heavy Black Satine Shirts, in all sizes—the 75 cent grade for 49c

Men's Soft Shirts in light and dark colors — desirable patterns, sold all season at 75 cents —for 49c

Men's four-in-hand Neckties, nice assortment of patterns, worth up to 35c for 19c

Men's Suspenders, good, strong, elastic — leather ends, sell regularly at 25c. Sale price....19c

Boys' Suspenders — good for school wear; the 15c kind for pair 10c

Women's Underwear

Special Friday Prices

Women's Lisle low neck sleeveless Union Suits, regular 75c; each 50c

Misses Fleeced Vests and Pants, sizes, 5 to 8, worth up to 50c; choice 35c

Women's Vests and Pants, fleeced, extra heavy; worth 35 cts.; each 25c

Women's Fleeced Vests and Pants, all sizes, worth 50 cents; for 39c

Women's heavy fleece lined Union Suits at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and up.

Rudge & Guenzel COMPANY

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