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Survey of the World.

The Elections

Elections were held in twelve States on the 7th inst. While only local officers were chosen, the dominant issue in a majority of these States was the policy of the National Government concerning the Philippines. The result was very encouraging to the supporters of that policy. It points plainly to the re-nomination of President McKinley. At the same time the exceptional success of Mr. Bryan in his own State probably insures his renomination by the Democratic party. The election in Ohio was intensely interesting, owing to the independent candidacy of Mayor Jones, the attitude of the Bushnell faction on the Republican side, the disapproval of the nomination of McLean by many Democrats, the prominence of Senator Hanna in the campaign, and the admitted significance of the result in the President's State. Judge Nash was elected by a plurality of more than 50,000, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor having a plurality of only 13,000 because of his connection with saloon interests. Mayor Jones received about 103,000 votes, and as a majority of these were not cast for partisan candidates in the counties it is impossible to ascertain how many were drawn from either party. A common estimate is that 60 per cent. or more of these voters were Democrats. Half of them were found in three large cities. In Cuyahoga County, which includes Cleveland and the home of Mr. Hanna, Jones had 36,000 votes, Nash 21,000, and McLean 7,000. Judge Nash was notably successful in his own county, Franklin, changing a Democratic plurality of 1,400 to one of 2,000 for himself. In Iowa, Governor Shaw was re-elected by the large plurality of 61,000. There the Democrats made their campaign almost exclusive-

ly against the Government's policy in the Philippines. The Republicans vigorously opposed them on this issue, and at the same time made an aggressive fight with respect to the currency, the Republican platform being noticeably frank and emphatic in support of the gold standard and currency reform. In Nebraska the fusionists elected their candidate for judge by a plurality of about 15,000. This is regarded as a personal victory for Mr. Bryan, who had stumped the State with great industry. The election of members of the Legislature in New Jersey showed a Republican majority of about 20,000, and Republican gains in men elected, the new Legislature having a Republican majority of more than two to one, which probably insures the re-election of Senator Sewell. The Republicans of Pennsylvania elected Mr. Quay's candidate for Treasurer by a majority of 106,000. The Democrats defeated the Populists in Mississippi by 30,000. There was a Republican gain in South Dakota, where last year's fusion plurality of 370 gives way to a Republican plurality of at least 2,000.

In Other States

Much disorder had been expected in Kentucky, and preparations for the suppression of riots had been made, but the election was a peaceful and quiet one. At first it was estimated that the Democratic revolt against Goebel had elected Taylor, the Republican candidate, by a plurality of at least 10,000, but the latest figures give him not more than 2,000, including more than 1,000 votes rejected by Democratic officers in one precinct, because the initials of his name were incorrectly printed on the ballots. A victory is claimed by Goebel, who has the canvassing officers on his

States. Mexicans are solicitous to preserve amid the bustle and hurry of modern progress some of the graces and beauties of a glorious past.

Standing amid peace, progress and prosper-

ity and looking into the future, Mexicans can see nothing to threaten or make them afraid, and they tread the path before them with confidence and happiness.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO.

Professional Tendencies in College Athletics.

By Ethelbert D. Warfield, LL.D.,

PRESIDENT OF LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

THE reference of President Hadley in his inaugural address to professionalism in athletics has called forth much approving comment and deservedly so. He emphasized, what all thoughtful men have insisted on from the first, that professionalism is not to be looked for in more or less important details, but in the general attitude of those taking part in the various games. It is a parallel case with that of the Boston woman who declared that she could not exist out of Boston. But removal to the far West becoming necessary, she rebuked a friend who reproached her with her evident contentment by declaring that Boston was not a place, but a state of mind. So it is possible to eliminate those things which are declared to be the earmarks of professionalism and yet have the "state of mind" remain.

It is a matter for very sincere congratulation that college athletics have undergone so many and such radical changes for the better in the last few years. But President Hadley's criticism was one that needed to be made. The thought that something more is at stake in any game than the simple pre-eminence of the students in a given sport is utterly destructive to true sportsmanship. And yet this idea in many forms is constantly pressed, especially in the daily press. For example it is frequently urged that this or that college will suffer on account of the loss of a certain game; or that the New England universities will try to maintain their position as leaders in the educational world by refusing to compete with universities west of the Hudson River. It does not seem to occur to many people that it is more than a questionable thing for a university to use

its students as an advertisement of the university.

This is a day of extreme publicity. The reckless use of the names and faces of private persons—not excepting delicately reared young girls—in the public prints is a thing that the more serious minded look on with regret. In no connection is this more conspicuous than in the whole field of athletics. And this public prominence is one of the factors which goes to produce the professional frame of mind. Even under the best conditions the, at least weekly, criticism of athletes in many daily and weekly papers, takes the person thus discussed out of the category of a boy playing a game and places him in the position of an actor in a public performance. This is very unpleasant to those of delicate sensibilities. But for the present the point in view is not that, but the effect of such a change of attitude on the player's "state of mind." Under normal conditions a college game is the hearty sport of boys, its field is the college and its immediate friends, its echoes are to be heard only in college halls, and college memories. But when the game becomes the center of much public comment the players are subjected to a running fire of often unpleasant and untrue criticism; if they play well they are lauded with unmeasured praise; if they play badly they are "roasted" with as unmeasured condemnation. Unconsciously play is transformed into business; effort is directed no longer by the mere joy of manly enjoyment, but by the desire of making and maintaining a public reputation; the love of sport evaporates under the master passion, the wish to win.

But perhaps this is too abstract and too

subtle for contemporary ideas. A practical evil that grows out of this may be more easily recognized as a real peril.

In the small college intellectual training, as embodied in a regular routine of daily exercises—recitations and lectures and laboratory work—and stated periods of study is still held the chief business of the students. The most exciting athletic contest puts little strain on the well articulated and long tested system of work. Those who take part in the games are given some exemptions, but rarely covering two days' absence from college and almost invariably accounted for in regularly performed work. But in this day, when the small colleges not only compete with the large universities, but beat them, too, what the university students do seems very attractive in the collegians' eyes. When, therefore, we read in the daily papers that the team of a certain Western university started East on Monday to play a game on Saturday and then leisurely returned the following week, we wonder what the influence will be. Almost immediately we note that the team of an Eastern university started West on Wednesday, and, playing a game in Chicago on Saturday, reached home on Tuesday, only to leave again for a rest at a "resort," so as

to be in good condition for another game the following Saturday. To the faculty of a so-called small college such a ten or twelve day absence from college duties is not only inconceivable, but in a time when example counts for so much it looks as tho it were a public menace.

Are not these good examples of a tendency to professionalism? Under such conditions most of the men—and in one of these cases as many as twenty-five were affected—cannot but be taken quite out of the ordinary student life. It needs no argument to show that football is with them no longer play, but for the time being the business of their lives.

It seems probable that the pre-eminence once belonging to Harvard, Yale and Princeton will never again be conceded to any small group. It is certainly to be hoped that the present condition of things will continue. Where there is no pre-eminence to maintain or to gain such blind efforts will not be expended upon athletics. Games will be played under normal conditions, with nearby colleges and for the love of sport. But for the present there is still need of vigilance to retain all the recent gain and to secure yet further guarantees against professionalism.

EASTON, PENNA.

Notes of an Itinerant Policeman *

IV.—HOW SOME TOWNS ARE "PROTECTED."

By Josiah Flynt.

SPEAKING generally, there are two methods in vogue in American police circles for dealing with crime, and they may be called the compromising and the uncompromising. The latter is the more honest. In a town when it is followed, the chief of police is known to be a man who will not allow a professional thief within the city limits, if he can help it, and he is continually on watch for transient offenders. He will make no "deal" with criminals in any particular, and he takes pride in securing the conviction and punishment of all whom his men apprehend.

He is naturally not liked by offenders, altho they respect his consistency, and there is a local element of rowdies who consider him "an old fogey," but he is the kind of officer that makes Germany, for instance, and England, too, in a measure, so free of the class of criminals that in this country are so bold. There are some chiefs of police in the United States of this character, and they become known throughout the criminal world, but there ought to be more of them.

The compromising policeman is a man of another stripe. He knows about the uncompromising "copper," has read about him and thought about him, but he excuses his