

# EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

## AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS.

It will not do to exaggerate the weight and importance of the so-called Ethiopian movement, the keynote of which is expressed by the cry of "Africa for the Africans," and yet underlying it is one of the gravest problems awaiting the solution of the civilized world. That problem has to do with the future relations of the white and black races in Africa. Shall the latter be permanently relegated to a position of servitude and subjection, as the inevitable fate of an inferior race associated with one more highly developed, or shall the attempt be made to treat both on terms of equality before the law? Shall the majority of the inhabitants of the country, bearing a proportion of not less than twice as one of the whites in Natal, for instance, be deprived of political rights by the white men who have come into the land to till its fields and develop its natural resources? In a word, shall this great continent, with its tens of millions of black natives, be turned into a "white man's country," regardless of the interests and wishes of the blacks?

That the question is vastly more than an academic one is shown by the unrest among the Zulu and Kaffir populations of South Africa, and by the reported uprisings of the Mohammedan negroes of the Niger region. So long as the country is governed from above, as in Nigeria and in the undeveloped portions of South Africa, the problem has not risen to vex the white rulers; but where the attempt is introduced democratic self-government is made—as in the Cape Colonies—it is acute. The men of color seize the real burden of the problem, the candidates, force small ones for the humanitarian and the liberalists. They frankly declare that the cherished doctrine of equal rights for all men is not for them, and that the occupation of the country was for motives which which of them have nothing to do.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## A "BLACK LIST" OF FOODS.

ONE of the most interesting things to the student of political history and progress is the way in which federal statutes often anticipate State legislation and encourage the enforcement of State laws. The Lacey act for the protection of game by the national government has done more than any other one thing to secure the passage and enforcement of State game laws; and already the pure food and the meat inspection acts passed at the recent session of Congress have become laws in several States.

In Massachusetts and in New Hampshire particularly the State Boards of Health have made public the results of chemical analysis of many articles of food in daily use. These articles were bought in the open market, of local grocers, just as any householder buys them for his own use. When they are found to be adulterated or other than as represented on the labels, the State Boards of Health have published the fact, naming the packer, giving a description of the label, and telling just what and how much adulteration was found.

The State Boards have long been carrying on this work, but what is new is the fact that the newspapers have taken more interest in it, and now print the reports in full. The Boards of Health in many other States

make similar examinations and prepare similar reports. Even if the reports may not be printed in the newspapers, they can usually be had on application, and the Department of Agriculture works in the same field.

The restraining and reformatory effect of these reports will be of great importance. Even a manufacturer who would like to cheat, if he could do so in safety, will hesitate to do so when he knows that the reports of the State Board tell the truth about his products, and that the reports are accessible to all. Henceforth the householder can buy in greater confidence than ever before.—Youth's Companion.

## TO CURE THE HARRY THAW'S.

HARRY THAW'S mother ruined her son when she changed the will of the boy's father. The latter left the spendthrift \$2,500 a year. Mrs. Thaw changed it to \$80,000 a year. It was a case of too much mothering. She put a handicap on the son's life, cheated him out of his chance.

Young Thaw never had the satisfaction nor the experience of earning an honest dollar. He never knew the keen joy of work. The exultation of the youth who turns from a wood box filled or a lawn mowed—a job well completed—never came to him. He was denied the opportunity of labor with his hands or the working out of an ideal with his head. The curse of idleness was upon him. For idleness is a curse. The dictum that man must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow is a blessing. Work is the universal law of nature. It is the normal, sane business of man.

What could be expected of a young man who had more money than he knew how to spend and who made diversion his only purpose? There's a limit to having a good time. When you get so far natural pleasures pall and if the human has no occupation the craving for new emotions begins to pull on the appetite. Self-restraint is overborne. Life is warped. Tastes are vitiated. Existence is artificial and false.

There is one cure for a thousand ills—useful labor. No man can live a sane existence without some healthy occupation. We are built that way.—St. Louis Star-Chronicle.

## CHICAGO'S FREIGHT TUNNEL.

NO other American city is in the happy position of Chicago in having a large system of freight tunnels, by which business houses can load goods from their cellars right into cars. The tunnel company connects its trunk tunnels with the larger houses in the downtown district, so that drays, teams and strikes of draymen are at an end. There are forty-five miles of tunnel equipped with rails and overhead trolley in the district bounded by Chicago avenue, the lake, Halsted and Sixteenth streets, constructed in the last five years at a cost of \$30,000,000. The railroads are to receive freight from the tunnel company at a minimum of expense. The system of underground freight tunnels is not a municipal enterprise, but was begun, it is alleged, by a subterfuge and carried on against the wish of the city fathers.—Baltimore American.

steps, rising even higher. No man stood so firmly for despotism as did Dimitri Treppoff, and his life was constantly in danger. He was shot at over and over again. Three attempts to take his life were made in one week. While none of the assassins was ever successful in reaching him, they were really the cause of his death, for the constant worry and terror of his position broke down his health and led to his end.

Treppoff was a typical Russian—very tall, very strong, with cold blue eyes and a hard expression. He had no mercy in his soul and thought nothing of ordering the Cossacks to mow down the people on the slightest provocation. He was vulgar and illbred and possessed none of the gentlemanly qualities which attach to the Russian of good breeding. Wild, he was fearless and stood between the Czar and those who would have reduced the power of the imperial ruler. He was the protector and savior of autocracy. He even prevented the Czar carrying out his reform ideas. He was the one barrier between the tempestuous sea of mobs and popular passions that raged around the throne on one hand and the equally cruel autocracy on the other hand. He plotted for M. Witte's removal and upset every plan for change in the form of government. As commandant of the imperial palace he constantly had the ear of the Czar and his influence was boundless. His removal by death is a great blow to the autocracy and clears from their path the strongest man in the way of the liberals.

Hundreds of those whom he had caused to be publicly flogged or sent into exile will rejoice that the tyrant is dead.

## Wise Man.

"Why do you refuse to have any business relations with Riggles?"  
"I always steer clear of a man sharper than myself."  
"In what way is he sharper?"  
"He once had a chance to marry my wife and didn't."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A thin woman can fill out certain hollow places and look pretty well, but when a man is very thin he looks like a buggy whip, and nothing can help him.

## A LITTLE LESSON IN ADVERSITY.

The man who is most willing to extend a helping hand to his fellow-man who has known what want and poverty and the need of help is.



The great philanthropists have been, almost without exception, men who have risen from the ranks. George Peabody, one of the greatest philanthropists of any time or country, was one of these. Another was George W. Childs.

Childs was a Baltimore boy, who entered the United States navy at the age of 13. He remained in the navy for fifteen months. He was only 14 when he went to Philadelphia to make a try for his fortune. Like Benjamin Franklin, he entered that city almost penniless. He found employment in a book store on a pittance of wage; but from this he managed to take care of himself and to even save a little. He was frugal and careful. He knew what hunger was, and he had experienced want. Furthermore, he had made up his mind to win success, and he was directing all his energies toward the winning.

At the end of a few years he had saved a few hundred dollars, and opened a store for himself in the building of the Philadelphia Ledger. His definite ambition was to make himself owner of the paper and the building.

At 21 he was a member of a publishing firm; and he was still a young man when he came into the realization of his ambition. Despite apparently insuperable hurdles he had reached his goal.

## CHANCE FOR TEXTILES.

Industry Now Said to Be Making Opportunities in the Orient.

The market of Asiatic Turkey for calicoes, prints and other cotton textiles has never received the attention it deserves from American manufacturers and exporters, says Consul Thomas H. Norton at Smyrna. The value of the total annual imports of such goods into the Asiatic provinces of Turkey now exceeds \$20,000,000 and Smyrna and the adjacent territory absorb nearly one-quarter of the trade. The weight of the annual importations of cotton goods into the port of Smyrna is more than 6,000 tons. The united kingdom of Great Britain enjoys the bulk of this profitable trade, her exportations to Smyrna last year amounting in value to \$2,140,000. Italy comes next, with a record of \$792,000, and the United States third, with a record of \$451,000. The balance is shared by Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland and Holland, only the first two of which can show more than \$100,000 in the value of their exports.

Great Britain has practically a monopoly in the market for muslins, mulls, printed and colored handkerchiefs and furnishes most of the calicoes and white goods, bleached and unbleached. Italy contributes many unbleached cotton. Drills come chiefly from Italy, Great Britain and France. Heavy cotton cloth is supplied chiefly by Germany and Austria, a certain amount coming lately from Greece. Cotton shawls are sent from Germany and Austria. America contributed but little to the trade except the standard gray sheetings, the "cambot," so thoroughly appreciated throughout the orient. In certain distributing points in the interior the "cambot" occupies a predominant place in the market.

The city of Koudah requires annually 20,000 pieces of American "cambot." A good indication of a fairly prosperous community is afforded by the trade of the island of Mytilene. The annual importation of foreign cotton goods there is valued at \$80,000. It includes 2,000 pieces of drills, black and white; 2,050 pieces of gray shirtings, 1,800 pieces of madras shirtings, bleached and unbleached, and 1,000 pieces of "cambot."

While the American trade in "cambot" illustrates the desirable success to be attained by continued adherence to a high standard of production in a single article, American manufacturers ought to consider whether it is not worth while to enter to the widespread demand in the Turkish market for very cheap cotton textiles. Of gingham and other light cottons local production is steadily increasing, but this fails to gain on the growing demand. The trade in these articles at Smyrna amounts to about \$500,000 each year. It consists of goods costing from 10 to 20 cents a meter, for widths varying from 50 to 110 centimeters. Italy at present is the country which chiefly supplies this market. Then follow in order Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria and Great Britain. The Uni-

ted States is hardly known in this market.

A field in which there is no local competition is that of calicoes and prints. Here also Italy leads in the sales, absorbing 55 per cent of the business. Great Britain holds 25 per cent and other European countries 10 per cent additional. Germany is now devoting special attention to the preparation of designs which meet the popular taste, and promises soon to obtain a strong foothold in the market.

This matter of design is, indeed, all important in an effort to capture the market. Oriental races are accustomed to certain conventional styles of figure and coloring, and it is with great difficulty that they are led to abandon them in favor of current designs of occidental printers.

If American manufacturers desire to enter this field they must of necessity conform to local conditions. There is no doubt that a serious effort to obtain a large share of the Levantine trade in prints would be attended with success if made earnestly and persistently. A competent representative of American cotton textile interests, once established in such a distributing center as Smyrna, could master in a few months the details of the trade and organize an effective campaign.

To make sure of success stocks should be sufficiently large so that orders can be filled promptly. One of the chief drawbacks to American trade in cotton textiles is the delay and uncertainty in the execution of orders sent from Turkey. In the case of textiles the establishment of a distributing center in the Levant itself is a most important factor in deciding the question of ultimate success. It is practically impossible to win a market in Asiatic Turkey for articles involving close competition unless the three factors of personal representation, quick delivery and facilities in payment are combined.

The success achieved in the introduction into Turkey of American sewing machines, agricultural implements and a few other wares has been due chiefly to the union of these factors in the campaign.

## WILLIAM T. STEAD.

William Thomas Stead, who recently for the first time visited a London music hall, and later denounced the entertainment as "drivel for the dregs," is one of the most noted of British editors. He is the founder and present editor of the Review of Reviews, and founded similar publications in America and Australia. Formerly he was editor of the Northern Echo and of the Pall Mall



WILLIAM T. STEAD.

Gazette. Mr. Stead, who is the son of a Congregational minister, was born in 1849, and after receiving an academic education was apprenticed to a merchant at Newcastle-on-Tyne, but speedily abandoned the counting room for literature. Among his notable books are "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon," which caused his imprisonment for three months in 1885; "If Christ Came to Chicago," "Satan's Invisible World," and "A Study of Despairing Democracy."

## Nobility Ran to Seed.

The death in an almshouse at Kingston-on-Thames of a man who claimed descent from King Edward I. and collateral from Archbishop Cranmer is only another of the many instances of the slow extinction of noble families, instances well known to those who study genealogy from the eugenic standpoint. The garrulous Burke mentions how one co-heir of our Plantagenet kings became a shoemaker, carrying on his trade in a suburb of London, how another was a butcher at Halesowen, and a third a tollbar keeper near Dudley. And up and down the country may be found many men who are the sole representatives of great and powerful families that once held undisputed sway over lordly acres. Hardy, as every bookman knows, made splendid use of this fact in "Loss of the D'Urbervilles."—Pall Mall Gazette.

## "Wasn't in New York."

"Why, papa," said the fair girl, "wasn't that singular?"  
"Wasn't what singular?" the old gentleman asked as he examined the railway tickets which he had just purchased.  
"The man at the window was actually polite, and he didn't seem to think it impertinent of us to want to ride on this road."—Chicago Record-Herald.



GEN. DIMITRI TREPOFF.

By the Russian people, recently died a martyr's death at the palace of the Czar at Pskov, near St. Petersburg. He

and never knew who his parents were, but he rose to be a power in the empire and the son followed in his foot-