

MAY GET NEW RANK

REAR ADMIRAL R. D. EVANS POSSIBLE VICE ADMIRAL.

HIS FLEET TO BE GREAT ONE

Only Officer Whose Pennant Floats Over More Numerous Line Is Lord Charles Beresford of England.

A Washington, Oct. 27 dispatch says: The great battle fleet that is to make its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific will probably be commanded by a vice-admiral. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, is now in command. Of course this is conditional upon congress giving its sanction to the proposal to establish the new rank. Rear Admiral Evans is going to sail in command of the most powerful fleet that ever gathered under the American flag. Not only that, he commands more battleships of modern type than any other naval officer in the world and the only officer whose blue pennant floats over a more numerous fleet of all kinds of warships is Lord Charles Beresford, and he is of greater rank than a vice admiral, being an admiral like Dewey. On this cruise the American fleet is to touch in many foreign ports and is to exchange courtesies with foreign fleets in several places. The navies of all these countries contain officers of the grade of vice admiral, which would make the American commander's position humiliating. It would be pointed out in Rear Admiral Evans case that not only is he by his remarkable service record entitled to this advancement but any objections to the creation of this new grade that might be broached in congress might be overcome by pointing to the fact that as Admiral Evans retires next August the office will be of short duration.

UNVEIL THAYER MONUMENT.

Veterans Honor Memory of Their Distinguished Comrade.

"By a grateful state," the words inscribed on a modest monument at Wyuka cemetery, Lincoln, were revealed Sunday afternoon to a large assemblage that had gathered to pay honor to the memory of the late Gen. John M. Thayer, the occasion being the unveiling of the monument erected by the state of Nebraska. The inscription was emphasized by the presence of former comrades from the First Nebraska, veterans of the civil war who had served in other states, Nebraska national guardsmen and civilians from all walks of life.

Governor George L. Sheldon presided at the services and spoke feelingly of the services of General Thayer, their appreciation by the people, and expressed the hope that a greater monument would some day be erected on the capitol grounds. Col. Thomas J. Majors of Peru, who commanded the First Nebraska in the civil war after Gen. Thayer had been promoted for gallant conduct at the head of his regiment at the bloody battle of Fort Donaldson delivered the dedication address.

ANOTHER BAD AUTO ACCIDENT.

James Reddick, Chicago Politician, Is Killed in Upset.

James Reddick, chairman of the Cook county republican central committee and public administrator, was instantly killed by the overturning of an automobile in which he was riding near Libertyville, a suburb of Chicago. Mrs. Reddick, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. William Wells, the other occupants of the car escaped with only slight injuries. The accident was due to the skidding of an automobile on a muddy road which caused it to upset in a ditch.

DIFFER ON 2-CENT FARES.

Two Missouri Roads Declare It Is Profitable.

Herbert S. Hadley, attorney general of Missouri, said: "The auditors of two of the Missouri railroads say the 2-cent rate has proved profitable. Others take a different view of it. The fact that the railroads cannot agree on the proposition caused them to decide to give it another month's trial before going into court again."

Must Fumigate Vessels.

Dr. J. W. White of the United States marine service has received a wire from Surgeon General Wyman from Washington authorizing Dr. White to carry out his recommendation that all vessels on the sound be fumigated at once. This applies to ferry boats and every vessel large enough to hold a rat.

OFFICIAL MEASUREMENT.

The Geological Survey Shows the German Balloon to Have Won by Six Miles.

Washington.—The official air line measurement of the flight of the two leading balloons in the international race from St. Louis, as computed at the geological survey Thursday follows:

St. Louis (Forest Park), to Asbury Park, 873.4 miles; St. Louis to Herbertsville, N. J., 867.4 miles. The Pommern landed at Asbury Park, the longest distance traveled by the competitors and the L'Isle De France at Herbertsville.

All of the data relating to the anchorage of the balloons has been telegraphed to Washington and the preparation of a map of the flight has been begun by William Welch, chief draughtsman of the signal corps, United States army. It is expected that the Aero Club of America will adopt these figures and award prizes accordingly.

The West Not Affected.

Kansas City.—Financial conditions in Kansas City are healthy, according to the leading bank officials here. Wm. A. Rule, cashier of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, which has deposits of \$35,000,000, said Tuesday to an Associated Press representative: "We might say we have no unusual demand. We are all running on conservative lines. Any unusual condition in New York is felt west, but we have every faith in New York banks being able to handle their situation. West of us and tributary to Kansas City conditions have been unusually prosperous and the country banks have had plenty of money."

Think Worst is Over.

New York.—There was a sharp turn of sentiment in financial quarters late Wednesday, renewed confidence in local banking institutions taking the place of the panicky feeling that has threatened solvent houses and demoralized the stock exchange for the past few days. Wednesday night those financiers whose deliberate opinions are most highly esteemed by the public, expressed the conviction that the worst was over and that out of the present chaos a condition more stable than has existed for some time was rapidly shaping itself.

Sunday Closing Restrained.

Topeka, Kan.—Judge Pollock, of the United States circuit court, Wednesday night issued a temporary injunction restraining the Kansas City officials and Jackson county authorities from interfering with Sunday theatrical performances in Kansas City or arresting any theatrical manager or employe. A hearing for a permanent order will be held at Kansas City Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The claim of the theatrical people is that interference with the Sunday performance would result in irreparable loss.

Will Support Judge Dickerson.

Topeka, Kan.—At a conference Monday night the Kansas members of congress decided to unite in requesting the reappointment of J. Dickerson as federal judge of the eastern district of Oklahoma and W. D. Burwell for the western district. Senator Curtis has agreed to recommend Dickerson for the place. Dickerson is a brother-in-law of Gov. Hoch. He is now serving his first term as territorial judge.

Will Make Another Flight.

New York.—Oscar Eerbsloeh, the apparent victor in the balloon race from St. Louis for the International Aeronautic cup, announced Thursday night his determination to challenge for the Lahm cup to make another flight before his return to Germany and if possible to take back with him not only the International trophy and the Lahm cup but also a new world's record for distance.

Wall Street Flurry Over.

New York.—As a result of Thursday's developments in the financial world there is every indication that the crisis in the banking and trust company situation has been safely passed. The Trust Company of America all through the day's banking hours paid out money to depositors as rapidly as possible and closed Thursday with all demands having been met.

Wichita Man Goes Wrong.

Wichita, Kan.—Sylvester Harrison, a noted character of Southern Kansas, is missing from the city and charges have been filed against him in the Sedgewick county city court by Mrs. Katie Cathers, in which she alleges that he has with him \$10,000 of her money secured from her in what she claims was a clever real estate swindle.

Spain Would Keep Art Works.

Madrid.—King Alfonso has signed a bill forbidding the sale of art works for removal from the country, which it is understood is even more stringent than that in force in Italy. The bill in a short time will be placed before parliament.

GRAFT AND GRAFTER

ONE LITTLE HOMELY WORD THAT CONVEYS MUCH.

MANY HUMBUGS IN DISGUISE

Human Nature Much the Same in All Ages—People Easily Deluded Into Making Poor Investments.

Cant phrases have been invented, and words more noted for their force than elegance, have become popular as expressive of common things. In all that is slang, it is doubtful if there is any better word than "graft." Long before Chaucer indited what would now be called "pigeon English," witty Greeks and Romans indulged in their aesthetic forms of vulgar expression, and there can be little doubt that good old Socrates impressed Plato and some of his other pupils with pungent idioms, and in turn was called by Aristophanes an impious old grafter.

It is quite evident that "graft" has a place among euphonious words, and conveys an idea plainly and tersely. The famous Barnum, who said something about the people anxious to be humbugged had a pretty good idea of human nature, and made the most out of his knowledge. The business man of to-day does not ignore the gullibility of the masses, and yearly millions of dollars are spent in printers' ink to convey to the people various kinds of information that will stimulate the letting go of dollars for the benefit of the grafter.

Pick up a copy of any current Sunday newspaper, farm journal, religious publication, magazine or other periodical and look over its pages! Graft is evident in each and every one. It is covered under the guise of artistic advertising. Thousands of cure-alls, wonderful discoveries, great bargains from bankrupt sales, exceptional chances for investment and Lord knows what-not, beams from the pages to catch the eyes of the person who has not received sufficient lessons in the "school of graft." The people like to be fooled. There seems to be more or less avarice in the makeup of most men, and women, too. The getting of something of value for little or nothing is a common offer to gather in the dollars for the benefit of the grafter.

For a few years a young man with ambition and a liking for work struggled along in the mercantile line in a large central western city. He decided to enlarge. He needed money. A splendid scheme presented itself. Why not get dollars needed to carry on a big business from the people? They needed a chance for investment. He was just the fellow to help 'em out. He organized a big cooperative concern. He advertised broadcast. Told of the wonderful possibilities of his business, and lo! the dollars rolled his way by the hundreds of thousands. Soon the government ended his game. He was charged with using the mails to defraud. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost by those who invested in his "cooperative society." Many similar schemes are up for consideration day after day. The people never tire of them. Just like buying a lottery ticket. There is a chance to win, and as long as the proposition looks good, the grafter flourishes.

The wise man, be he farmer or doctor, stockman or storekeeper, will avoid jumping at such chances for investment. Look out for the cooperative organizer. Beware of the grafters who want to interest you in their business affairs, and at the same time hold the combination to the safe.

D. M. CARR.

Millions for Dwellings.

Bronx borough in New York city has expended \$9,000,000 in dwellings of all kinds in the last year.

AGAINST PREMIUM GRAFT.

Laws Passed by Some States Prohibiting Prizes in Packages of Foodstuffs.

Some classes of people when they wish to purchase goods, look more after so-called bargains than quality, and quite often the bargains prove expensive. It seems that the getting of something for nothing is attractive to the average person. Of late years there has grown up a practice among manufacturers of staple articles, particularly in the food line, of giving a prize with each package of their goods. It is apparent that there is an inclination towards gambling in the makeup of most people, and this spirit is appealed to largely by the giver of prizes. The purchaser seems to overlook the fact that he receives nothing other than he pays for. Whatever article is given as a premium represents so much money value and certainly the manufacturer does not lose by the operation. The value of what is given must be made up by either the retailer or the consumer, and it is generally the consumer who pays the cost.

WEALTH CONCENTRATION EVIL.

Operation of Injurious Trusts Can Be Curtailed by Efforts of the Masses.

An evil that at present is receiving more than ordinary attention in the press is the concentration of vast amounts of money in the hands of corporations. The accumulation of wealth by individuals when controlled by natural law, will inevitably become divided. The millionaire who has a family, at his death will apportion to each member a share of his wealth. Even though these divisions may be increased by work and by speculation and investment by the children, they in return will divide the accumulations among their offspring and eventually, it matters not how great the fortunes of any one of the family may become, it is only a matter of time until there is a scattering of the money, and a great portion of it will pass from the members of the family. On the other hand, corporation methods mean the building of a system that prevents the operation of the natural law. In other words corporations are machines that work continuously, and when one part is broken it is replaced by a new one. Thus the accumulation goes on. The death of Rockefeller will not result in a discontinuance of the Standard Oil company; the death of the present stockholders of any of the large trust companies, banks or insurance companies will make little difference in their existence. All will go ahead.

The safeguards of corporations in many cases are excellent. But the inclination to control trade by the crushing out of smaller concerns and the destruction of legitimate competition and the controlling of prices, seems against public policy. All classes are compelled to pay prices dictated by these trusts for the goods produced. Each year finds new combinations to control trade. It is the centralization of capital that makes such operations possible. The person who assists in concentrating money in large financial centers does his part toward helping along such combines. It is only by individual action on the part of every small producer and laborer in the country that conditions can be changed. Stand by every home industry and do your part toward keeping money in circulation at home, and thus bring about conditions that will make the operations of trusts and combinations impossible.

Support Home Newspapers.

The country newspaper is a power in the land. Its place can never be filled by the big daily papers or the bulky magazines or agricultural journals. It fills a field entirely its own. It is the barometer of the place in which it is published. Its news pages represent the life of the people, and its advertising pages should reflect the business activity of the town. It is the duty of every good citizen to give his support to the local press. Particularly the business men should patronize it with a view of bettering his trade. It is not money wasted to use advertising space in it. One good merchant in the town who understands how to advertise rightly, can bring trade to the town that will help every other business man in it. But all should do their part, and the storekeeper who does not give his home paper the support it merits is not the wisest kind of a business man.

Time to Awaken.

Any plan devised that tends toward greater business centralization makes easier the building up of harmful combinations. During the past ten years billions of dollars have been sent to the large cities by the resident of rural communities, and these billions have been used in building up trusts that work against the best interests of the masses who reside in agricultural sections. Is it not time to awaken to the dangers of sending money away from the home town?

THE CITIES OF REFUGE

Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 3, 1907
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Joshua 20:1-9. Memory verses 2, 3.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"My refuge is in God."—Psalms 62:7.

TIME.—The latter part of Joshua's life. It is uncertain how long he lived. Josephus says that his administration lasted 25 years.

PLACE.—The administration capital seems to have been transferred from the military headquarters at Gilgal to the religious center at Shiloh, a town ten miles north northeast of Bethel. (Josh. 18:1; 19:51; 21:2.)

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

In order to understand the ordinances concerning the Cities of Refuge which are referred to in four of the first six books of the Bible, it is necessary to realize two great facts.

First. That there are some crimes that must be removed if a nation would exist and prosper. Such are treason, which strikes at the life of the nation, and murder, which strikes at the existence of the family as well as the individual. Breaking the sixth commandment wrongs not merely the individual. It is a threefold crime: 1. Against the individual. It takes away his most precious possession; everything so far as this world is concerned.

2. Against the family and the nation, for it takes away a member, often the support of the family, and one of the essential members and defenders of the nation.

3. Against God, the giver of life.

Hence the severest punishment possible is meted out to whoever perpetrates this crime, and ought to be, in order to prevent as many as possible from committing the crime. No other punishment is adequate. We pity the murderer for his suffering. We ought to have still more pity for the innocent victims. Murder would be almost entirely expiated from the list of crimes if every wilful murderer was immediately punished.

Second. In the early days when nations were small and weak, when there were multitudes of small semi-independent tribes, there was no general government to enforce the law and exact justice when the men of one tribe committed a crime against another. Hence there grew up the custom of blood revenge, according to which the tribes, or the relatives of the murdered person, were compelled themselves to punish the murderer, who was naturally, in most cases, the member of another tribe. There was no one else to do it. It was very much like lynch law, where the people feel the need of punishment for safety's sake, and fear the delays of the usual processes of criminal law. "With the advance of civilization and the gradual evolution of the state, the duty of safeguarding the rights of the community passes to the state."

The Cities of Refuge and Their Courts. Vs. 1-9. There was a scheme for overcoming the dangers of blood revenge, and dealing out exact and merciful justice to all, and saving the innocent, or partially innocent, from indiscriminate injustice.

First. A Just Discrimination.—Vs. 1-3. V. 2. "Appoint out for you, R. V., 'Assign you the' "cities of refuge," the law for which had been given through Moses, but which could not be selected till the Israelites had settled down in their new home. See Num. 35: 9-34; Deut. 19:1-3, where may be found a more detailed account.

Second. The Right of Asylum.—Vs. 4, 7, 8. The necessity for some inviolable place of refuge has been recognized in the lawless ages of the past. These refuges have usually been religious places, as groves, altars, and temples. These have been the safest, because to attack them was to defy the gods to whom they were dedicated, and to array against the invaders the unseen forces supposed to be at their command.

Third. The Preliminary, or Grand Jury Trial. V. 4. "Shall stand at the entering of the gate of the city," i. e., not outside of the gate of the city, but in the forum, or public square, which was near the city gates, and used as a place for public meetings and trials (comp. Ruth 4:1, 2.).

Fourth. The Right to a Regular Trial before a Competent Court.—Vs. 5, 6, 9. 5. If the avenger of the blood pursue after him, as it was his duty to do if he believed the man to be a murderer, they shall not deliver the slayer up into his hand, because on the face of it he smote his neighbor unwittingly, and should have a fair trial before the avenger of blood could punish him.

Sixth. The Punishment of the less Guilty. All this did not save the guilty from just punishment (Num. 35: 16-21). There was no opportunity for the Cities of Refuge to become hotbeds of crime and breeders of criminals. Unpunished crime is, equally with injustice, the means of increasing crime and the danger that threatens our country.