

# AS THE WORLD REVOLVES

## Rostand's Sister.

Mme. de Margerie, the brilliant and beautiful sister of Edmond Rostand, the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "L'Aiglon," is now on her way to America to take up her residence in Washington. Her husband, M. de Margerie, one of the most promising young diplomats in the service of France, arrived in Washington about a month ago to assume the duties of First Secretary of the French Embassy. During M. Cambon's absence in Europe, M. de Margerie will act as Charge d'Affaires.

Mme. de Margerie, whose mother was a Spaniard, has inherited from her her dark beauty of color and feature, with an expression of indefinable charm. She possesses also the reputation of being one of the brightest and wittiest young women of the diplomat-



corps. During the summer M. and Mme. de Margerie will occupy a cottage at Manchester-by-the-Sea. In the autumn they will reside in Washington at 1753 N street, the former home of Colonel Tyler, and where later in the season they will entertain M. Rostand, who it is needless to say, will be the social lion of the day.

## Farmers of the Future.

Professor L. H. Bailey of Cornell university estimates that more than half the people of the United States live on farms. As the proper balance of production and consumption will make it necessary that at least half our population always shall be farmers, Professor Bailey holds that the education of these farmers is one of the great problems now before the world. In an article in the July number of the World's Work, Professor Bailey declares that fully half the energies of the agricultural colleges in the several states are devoted to the mechanic arts and that the amount of money and energy devoted directly to agricultural education is small when compared with that expended on other professional and technical education.

## Senator Kyle of South Dakota

James H. Kyle, whose illness was reported last week, is serving his second term as United States senator from South Dakota, having been first elected in 1891 as an independent. During his present term he has generally acted with the republicans. Before go-



UNITED STATES SENATOR J. H. KYLE.

## The Gold Output.

From advance sheets furnished by The Engineering and Mining Journal it appears that the United States was the greatest of gold and silver producers during the year 1900. In gold production Australasia dropped from first to second place and the Transvaal, which beat this country's output in 1899, fell far to the rear, owing to the stoppage of mining operations by the war. The following table indicates the relative position of the countries named except the Transvaal, whose record last year puts it below some of the minor producers which are not mentioned:

Year	Fine ounces.	Value.
United States	3,781,310	\$78,159,674
Australasia	3,554,286	73,467,110
Canada	1,350,593	27,916,752
Russia	1,117,054	23,090,862
Transvaal	348,769	7,208,969
1899		
United States	3,391,196	\$70,096,021
Australasia	3,810,130	78,755,372
Canada	1,018,371	21,049,730
Russia	1,159,214	23,963,016
Transvaal	3,529,826	72,951,501

It is likely that Russia produces far more gold than is reported and would hold first place were the bullion production instead of the coinage production given. While gold is being produced at this rate and made into money there can be no hard times.

# People and Events

## Canada and the Doukhobers.

The Dominion of Canada is eager to make immigrants feel at home within its borders, especially if they come from the land of the czar.

The Doukhobers are people who were "persecuted" in Russia because of their practices. It was the proper thing throughout the British empire at the time to take for granted everything charged against Russia, and to extend sympathy and succor to any people in the czar's dominions who said that they were not permitted to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. Canada as an important part of the British empire has extended a heart welcome to the various sects in Russia that during the last two decades have been ordered to conform to the laws and customs of the land or move out of it.

So the Doukhobers came. They founded a colony in the far Northwest and they seemed to flourish. Then it began to leak out that the Doukhobers entertained some very peculiar views and followed some very peculiar practices. They believe in a community of wives and it is against their religious convictions to pay taxes. The Canadian government endeavored to set them right in regard to these matters, but the Doukhobers protested that they would move away from the Dominion rather than abandon their religious principles. The Canadian government wanted settlers and colonists above all things, so a special law was enacted giving the Doukhobers the privileges they desired and enabling them to practice their free-love and anti-tax doctrines without interference.

Now the whole of Northwestern Canada is in a turmoil over the agitation for a repeal of the law. In the meantime Russia has been relieved of a large number of people not wanted in that country of "one law, one religion and one ruler."

## Rev. McCook Stirred Up.

Rev. Henry C. McCook of the Tabernacle Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, is one of "the fighting McCooks," having made a record in the civil war. The wholesale rascality in connection with street railroad franchises there stirred the old soldier up, and from the pulpit last Sunday he denounced the corruptionists in unmeasured terms. The theft of the franchises, he said, was municipal treason, and the curse of God would rest on the men who for personal ends betrayed their city. Mr. McCook has been a lifelong Republican.



## Lessons of the Boer War.

Jean de Bloch, promoter of peace conferences, declares that the main lesson of the Boer war is that a successful outcome of a war of aggression against any great power could not be hoped for. He holds that military service as practiced today is absurd; that maneuvers are in no way related to real war; that no results could be obtained in a European war, and that, as it has become impossible to wage war decisively, preparations or sacrifices for war are unnecessary.

The real lesson of the Boer war is that a devoted and patriotic people fighting for country and home cannot be conquered simply by superior numbers. Had the Transvaal been one of the great powers, the war would have ended with the capture of Pretoria and the dispersion of the Boer armies. This would have been in accordance with usage and precedent. But the Boers, a law unto themselves, fought on.

## West Virginia's Governor.

Governor Albert B. White of West Virginia, who is personally looking after the interests of the afflicted districts, came to West Virginia from Ohio, the state of his birth. He was graduated from Marietta (Ohio) College, and soon afterward became a newspaper reporter. He saved his wealth, and in 1881 he bought the State Journal of Parkersburg, W. Va., at that time an obscure paper. Under Mr. White's management the paper grew in value and importance, and soon became the leading republican journal in the state. In 1887 its editor



was elected president of the National Editorial Association of the United States. His nomination for governor two years ago by the republicans was unanimous. He had already served as collector of internal revenue by appointment of President Harrison, and was rightly considered the strongest candidate in the ranks of his party.

# FACTS AND OPINIONS

## A Harmless Octopus.

New York dispatches announce the impending formation of a trust "to control the salt of the earth." It is to be an amalgamation of the National Salt company of this country, the Canadian Salt company, and the British Salt union, with a capital of \$50,000,000. "Outside of the savage countries and Russia," says one of its promoters, "it will supply the entire world with salt."

Such tales may serve to attract unthinking investors. They will doubtless be swallowed without salt by those who believe that "the trusts" are coming to own the earth. Yet in reality the salt trust must be a very harmless octopus, and even those most timid with regard to octopuses need feel no alarm. A brief consideration of some of the salt deposits of the United States alone will clearly show how utterly impossible it is for any corporation to control that article to the detriment of consumers. The known salt deposits of New York state alone cover 5,000 square miles and average forty feet in thickness. They are conservatively estimated to contain enough salt to supply the United States for from 700 to 1,600 years. There are also vast deposits in Ohio, Michigan, and both the Virginias. These are some distance underground, that near Cleveland, for example, being 2,500 to 3,400 feet down.

But in Lincoln county, Nebraska, there is a bed of rock salt so easily mined that one man can dig and wheel out five tons a day. The deposits of Reno county, Kansas, are from 300 to 400 feet thick, giving about 2,000,000 barrels to each acre of surface. In Louisiana there are beds of salt over 300 feet thick, of unknown extent, and 99 per cent pure without refining. These are only a few and the best known of the salt deposits of this country. In addition there is always the sea.

If the proposed International Salt company succeeds in its aims that success will not be due to any actual or possible monopoly of the supply of salt. It can succeed only by keeping prices so low, so near the cost of production, that none will care to compete with it. There is no possibility of any trust octopus, no matter how large, grasping the world's salt. That is a necessity of life which cannot be monopolized.

## The Federal Trust Inquiry.

If a secret investigation of trusts by the federal government is actually in progress, as reported, it may at least serve the useful purpose of revealing the inadequacies of the Sherman antitrust law.

Notwithstanding the popular clamor for federal restraint of the combines the Sherman act represents the only legislation of that character enacted by Congress. To go further than this has been declared impossible without violating the spirit or letter of the Constitution, which guarantees unrestricted commerce between the states.

Any inquiry started by the Attorney General must therefore be made with reference to alleged violations of the Sherman act. That this law is inadequate when it comes to authorizing interference with present industrial combines is plainly manifest to anyone who is at all familiar with the nature of these consolidations. This act prohibits agreements between individuals or corporations where the natural or direct effect of it is to regulate or restrain interstate commerce. In three cases involving the question of agreements to maintain rates and prices the Supreme court sustained the law. Two of these were suits against joint traffic associations, while one was a suit against the Addyston Pipe and Steel Company, which had sought through an agreement to control the market for its commodity in thirty-six states.

## Boers as Fighters.

Captain Reichmann, the military attaché sent by the United States government to observe the operations on the Boer army, has made official report which carries more weight than the views of newspaper correspondents. Captain Reichmann praises the Boers as men, but criticizes them for lack of discipline as soldiers. He says that the Americans in the Boer army are the aggressive element in it. He intimates, however, that defeat was inevitable in any case because of the overwhelming numbers of the British.

During a stay of seven months Captain Reichmann saw no drunkenness and heard no profanity in the Boer camps—a record hardly to be duplicated in any American camp during war or peace. The burghers read their Bibles and hymn books after the day's fighting or marching, and their religious sentiment controlled them at all times. They were horrified at the slaughter of the enemy almost as much as they were grieved by their own losses. They never failed to treat British wounded or prisoners humanely. The military attaché remarks that if it was any violation of the rules of war it was not confined to one side.

## The Hon. Bill Sterritt's Claim.

The Hon. Bill Sterritt, formerly of Hawesville, Ky., but now a newspaper correspondent going at large, is being suggested as the proper person to fill a Congressional vacancy in one of the Texas districts. The people of Texas might go further and do worse. The Hon. Bill is a fine, large man. He has the reputation of never having turned a deserving julep from his door.—Louisville Post.

# BABISTS OF PERSIA.

A committee of Americans with a remarkable religious purpose has waited on Herbert W. Bowen, lately United States minister to Persia, now in Paris. That purpose was nothing less than to ask Mr. Bowen earnestly to petition the Shah for protection, freedom from persecution, for the Babists, the religious followers of the Bab, who have long been oppressed by the Shah. For the teachings of their creed differ in many important points from the doctrines of Shiism, the state religion of Persia, says a Paris cablegram.

The faith is spreading among Americans here. Among those who have adopted it are Mrs. Hoar of New Jersey, Mrs. Virginia Trip and her daughter of Boston, Miss Fairfax, Clifford Barney of Bar Harbor and her daughter, Miss Natalie, who writes fine French poetry, and Mrs. John Jackson of New York. Even the intellectual Miss Arline Peck is studying Bab-



MISS ARLINE PECK.

ism, which in its early history has much in common with Christianity, as also in its doctrines, emphasizing, as it does, the brotherhood of man and aspiring to a universal reign of peace,

love, freedom and unity of belief. And so earnest a disciple of the Bab is Miss Natalie Barney that, following its behests against vanity, she has given all her jewelry to the poor. Babism

welcomes women to its fold; indeed, it was one of the Bab's chiefest aims to ameliorate the condition of women in Persia. The religion opposes the plural marriages of Mahometism.



MISS NATALIE BARNEY

# New Labor Movement.

(Chicago Letter.)

From the number of letters received by the Christian Builders' union during the last week from different parts of the country it is conceded that the new religious labor organization has succeeded in obtaining a firm hold on a great many of the laboring class in smaller places. Each mail brings a number of applications for admittance to the new order, and the rapid manner in which the newest innovation in labor unions has taken hold has caused the president, Henry P. Berck, to direct all his energy to aiding the growth of the union.

"From the numerous letters I have received and the manner in which the religious orders have taken hold of the Christian Builders' union I am certain that we shall eventually have as much influence with the contractors as the labor unions now enjoy. All our meetings are to be open to the public, and there is to be nothing on the secret order about us. All that will be required from an applicant to the order is that he have a clean reputation and that he prove that he does not use intoxicating liquors. I have found that the more money the laboring man makes the more time he must have to spend it, and while I am in favor of the laborers gaining all they can I am against the saloons as a place for them to spend it.

## General Turchin.

The career of General John B. Turchin, who died a few days since, was as romantic and notable as that of any distinguished soldier who served in the Union army during the civil war. He was a graduate of the military academy at St. Petersburg, and in 1855 was classed among the most promising young officers in the Russian army. He and other members of his class at the academy were, through efficient service and family influence, in the line of who stood just below Turchin in his class are now ranking officers in the Russian army. Had Turchin remained in Russia he would have been some years ago, probably, the active chief of the czar's military establishment. In 1856 Turchin went to London, on leave of absence, met there some enthusiastic officers of the American coast survey service, was induced by them to come to the United States, failed to secure the promised employment in the war department, drifted into the railway business, and at the opening of the civil war was appointed colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois regiment of infantry. In the meantime, he

had been outlawed by the Russian government, and his vigorous way of making war soon caused him to be outlawed by the confederate government. In the first year of the civil war he was an experienced officer surrounded by officers of inexperience. He was a fighter and strategist as well as disciplinarian, and his regiment—and his brigade when he came to the command of one—always gave a good account of itself in battle. He was, however, out of sympathy with General Buell, and in fact with the government in the tendency to treat rebels in arms considerably and kindly. War to Turchin was war, and he treated the people of the South as enemies. In any question which involved the safety, health, and comfort of his men and the people of a hostile district, he decided always in the interest of his own men. His policy was at first not approved, but in the later years of the war it became the policy of the army. An attempt was made to prejudice the case of General Turchin through a court martial. The court decided against him, but President Lincoln decided in his favor and commissioned him brigadier general, and he was a striking figure in the war to the very last.

Turchin was of the old school of soldiers and gentlemen. Like many other officers trained in foreign schools he at first looked askance at our volunteers, but in time he came to have the highest regard for them. He was always impatient of restraint and irritable under the pretensions of unadorned men. He was given to petulant and indiscreet speech, but in battle he always came up to his own high standard of military duty.

General Turchin believed thoroughly in the future of the United States and induced many of his people to come here. He was thoroughly American, too, in the belief that it was the duty of the citizen to do well whatever came to his hand to do.

## Will the Mistake be Rectified?

"If a mistake has been made," says the New York Sun of Mr. Gage's Russian sugar decision, "then the mistake cannot be rectified too speedily or too frankly, and no pride of individual opinion should be suffered to stand in the way of such rectification."

That a mistake was made there would seem no doubt. Our own internal revenue and legal experts told Mr. Gage plainly that Russia did no more in remitting her internal taxes upon exported sugar than we do in re-

mitting our internal taxes upon exported spirits and tobaccos. Yet Mr. Gage persisted in his course.

That is action has greatly injured our trade with Russia is not the only or the worst result. "Behind the dollar marks that figure in the trade statistics," as the Sun well says, "is the inestimable value to us of unexposed relations with the nation that has never been our enemy, never our rival or obstructor, but always and cordially and continuously our helpful friend and well-wisher."

## Changed Times.

Times have changed indeed from the time when Sydney Smith complacently observed that the United States had so much wilderness clearing to do that



HENRY P. BERCK. (Who Is Organizing a Labor Union of Christians.)

it might well take its literature, learning and luxury in the bulk from English factories.

"Why," he asked, "should the Americans write books, when a six weeks' passage brings them, in their own tongue, our sense, science, and genius in bales and hogheads? Prairies, steamboats, grist-mills, are their natural objects for centuries to come."

We might almost reverse this and ask: "Why should the English feel ill at ease when a six days' passage brings them our sense, science and genius?"

For a time, at least, the Rev. Sydney Smith's chief notoriety seems to be that he was the author of certain observations whose truthfulness has proved as brief as it was bitter.—Harper's Weekly.

A monument to Mrs. Bradley T. Johnson, wife of General Johnson, has been unveiled in Baltimore. During the civil war Mrs. Johnson was instrumental in procuring comforts for the confederate soldiers. She followed her husband in all the camps and devoted herself to the care of the sick and the wounded. After the war she aided greatly in establishing soldiers' homes.

A public subscription has been opened in Paris to buy Ranavalona, the dethroned Queen of Madagascar, a black satin gown because her allowance from the French government is said to be too small to permit her to buy it herself.

General MacArthur will soon complete thirty-nine years of military service. When he is relieved of his command in the Philippines he expects to visit South Africa and Europe before returning to the United States.



WORKING CARD OF THE CHRISTIAN UNION.