

THEY FEEL HURT

BRITONS WANT TAFT TO MAKE BRIEF VISIT, AT LEAST.

WOULD MEET KING EDWARD

Washington Has Been Advised That Visit Would Suit the English People, Who Wish to See Him.

A London, November 10, dispatch says: If Secretary Taft does not visit England on his way home from the east it will be a keen disappointment to his many admirers in the British Isles.

When the itinerary of his around the world trip was published in London shortly after his departure for Japan and it was noticed that he planned to visit Berlin and St. Petersburg, but that he was not going to stop in either Paris or London, steps were taken to try to induce the secretary to come here for a day or two at least to meet some of the leading public men. In this case Mr. Taft would, of course, be received by King Edward.

Washington was advised through the usual official channels that Mr. Taft's visit here would be agreeable and there is still some hope, in spite of the fact that the secretary has written that he is hurrying home to prepare his report for the opening of congress, that he will take a steamer from some English port instead of going direct from Berlin to Cherbourg.

CREOLE CASE IS A FAILURE.

Effort to Classify Louisiana Citizens With No Success.

An attempt to have Louisiana Creoles placed in a class so distinct from American citizens that they would have different jury rights failed in the Louisiana supreme court.

T. M. Laborde, whose counsel claimed him to be a Creole, in appealing a forgery charge, claimed that his jury should have been composed either entirely or largely of Creoles. His counsel claimed that although Laborde lived in a parish where 95 per cent of the population was Creole, nearly all his jurors were Americans. Creoles were defined as descendants of French and Spanish ancestry, particularly French. They were said to hold more tenaciously to the racial characteristics and traditions of their ancestors than persons of other descent in this country. The court did not recognize this distinction.

Democrats Want Recount.

Governor Stokes of New Jersey will be petitioned by the democratic members of both branches of the legislature it is said to call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of ordering a recount of the entire state vote for governor, as recorded November 5. This decision was the result of a closed conference at the Continental hotel in Newark Sunday, at which republicans, democrats, independents and others from various parts of the state were in attendance.

Big Fire at Chillan Port.

The port of Iquique, Chili, has been visited by a fire, the biggest since 1882, which has entailed losses amounting to over \$1,000,000. It broke out November 9, and seven and a half blocks were burned over before it was under control. The property destroyed was mostly dwellings of the poor and no less than two thousand people are homeless.

Disappears With \$3,000.

E. A. Morrow, aged forty-six years, a retired shoe merchant of Philadelphia, and lately a cottager in Atlantic City, N. J., has disappeared and his wife fears that he has met with foul play. He had about \$3,000 in his possession when he left there on October 31 for New York to keep a business engagement.

Hard Storm at Peoria.

A Peoria, Ill., November 10 dispatch says: For half an hour Peoria was clouded in a severe downfall of snow this evening. The snow fell in large flakes with the fierceness of midwinter blizzards. At midnight the thermometer stood below freezing, with cold weather predicted for Monday.

Will Ask for \$5,500,000.

The annual report of Secretary Taft, to be submitted to congress at its convening in December, will contain estimates aggregating \$5,525,920 for construction and other work in the coast artillery service during the fiscal year 1909.

Snow at Omaha.

An Omaha, November 10, dispatch says: The first snow of the season fell over Omaha and much of the state this morning, a steady fall continuing for an hour.

TO RECOMMEND FREE PAPER

The President Will Ask Congress to Take off the Tariff.

A Committee of Newspaper Publishers' Association Asked That Such Action Be Taken.

Washington.—President Roosevelt Thursday indicated to members of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, that he will recommend to congress the abolition of the tariff on press paper, wood pulp and the wood that goes into the manufacture of paper; also that he will make a recommendation to the department of justice that it take immediate steps to ascertain whether the anti-trust laws are being disobeyed by the manufactures of paper.

The president's promise was obtained after he had listened to the committee and to a petition from the national organization of printers, stereotypers, pressmen and etchers setting forth the evidence of a combination of paper manufacturers for the purpose of controlling the output, increasing the price and otherwise making hindrances regulations governing supply and delivery of paper.

The call upon the president was made in pursuance of resolutions adopted by the American Newspaper Publishers' association instructing the committee: "First, that the authority of existing statutes for repression of trade combination may be invoked; second, that the defiance of recent judicial action prohibiting participation in such combination by certain western mills may be punished; third, that the president may be put into possession of information which shall equip him to advise congress of the abuse of tariff favors by papermakers."

The resolutions also declared that the duty on printing paper, wood pulp and all material entering the manufacture of printing paper should be immediately repealed.

Smashed Record Again.

New York.—With \$10,000,000 in gold in her strong box and a new transatlantic record written in her log, the Cunard Turbiner Lusitania passed Sandy Hook at 1:40 o'clock Thursday morning. In one grand performance, the great vessel broke her own world's record and brought to the relief of the money market here \$10,000,000 in gold in unprecedented time. The west-bound trip was made approximately in 4 days, 19 hours and 10 minutes.

Senator Heyburn Protests.

Washington.—Protest was made to President Roosevelt by Senator Heyburn of Idaho Thursday against the further deposit of government money with New York banks until those institutions consent to pay the reserves of Western banks in cash instead of cashiers checks. The senator said that crops could not be moved on checks. The president requested the senator to present his views in writing.

A Cure for Diphtheria.

Munich.—Prof. Rudolph Emmerich, professor of Hygiene in the University of Munich, declares that he has discovered a cure for diphtheria, which is effective even in the most dangerous cases in a very short time after its application. This remedy is called "pyocyanase" and is produced from the assimilation of the pyocyanous bacilli developed in liquid cultures. This matter is blown into the patient's throat and completely destroys all the diphtheria bacilli.

Must Repair the Tracks.

Topeka, Kan.—Governor Hoch will act on the petition of the Trackmen's union to have the tracks of the Missouri Pacific Railroad company put into first class condition. "I have not had time to examine the petition and the exhibits closely," said the governor Monday, "but I will say right now that the Missouri Pacific must fix up its tracks and with very little delay. I will go into this matter thoroughly before I act."

Santa Fe Fined, \$330,000.

Los Angeles, Nov. 8.—Judge Olin Wellborn, in the United States district court Thursday fined the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway \$330,000 for rebating. The company was convicted on 66 counts of granting rebates to the Grand Canon Lime and Cement company on shipments of freight from Nelson, Ariz., to Los Angeles. The fine is \$5,000 on each of the 66 counts.

Railroads Are Killing More.

Washington.—The Interstate commerce commission bulletin on accidents on railroads of the United States during the year ended last June shows total casualties 81,286, or 5,000 persons killed and 76,286 injured. This shows an increase of 10,352 casualties or 775 in the killed and 9,777 in the injured as compared with the previous year.

NEED CO-OPERATION

ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS IN ALL BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS.

ON SOME LATE IMPOSITIONS

Schemes Devised to Deceive the People and to Gain Support for Unsound Financial Propositions.

Harmonious co-operation is essential in any successful business. By co-operation is not meant such organization as the communistic and monastic societies found in parts of the European countries, and occasionally existing in America. As co-operation relates to manufacture and commercialism, it simply means a righteous regard on part of employer and the employed for the liberty and privilege of both. It means of the laborer, a just day's work for a just day's compensation; and for the employer, services rendered for the wages he must pay. Interests of both are parallel.

In England and in parts of Germany, there are numerous societies, the workers in each being common stockholders and participating in all profits according to their holdings. In fact these societies are nothing more than the great railroad companies and industrial concerns of America, only that in the latter the stockholders seldom take an active part in the work performed. One who takes the care to study into conditions in the countries where this form of co-operation exists, will find environments far different from what obtains in the United States. In various places and at different times attempts to copy after the English co-operative societies have been made in the United States. Failure has rewarded the efforts made.

Propped up by the success of the few successful organizations in the old country, shrewd schemers have started different commercial enterprises in cities of the United States, supposed to be operated upon the co-operative plan. When carefully studied, and the plans of the promoters dissected, it will be found that co-operation in these cases seems simply the getting into business on other people's money, and weaving around the enterprise such appearances as leads the unsophisticated to believe that from few dollars invested, great savings can be made. In fact the co-operative plan is more for the purpose of advertising a private business proposition and gaining trade from those who invest their dollars in the plan.

It is a foolish thing for the resident of any town or farming community to invest money in such enterprises, which means competition for his home town, the killing off of its business and the building up of concerns in large cities. The earnest man or woman can see in their own home place splendid chances for co-operation. Established business systems as found in the rural towns, are splendid examples of what co-operation should be. The home merchant supplies the residents of the place with the commodities that they require; the merchant is the medium of exchange of the products of the farmer. In the transactions employment is given to home labor, and the little profits are kept at home for the benefit of all in the community. Co-operation can be simmered down to a strictly home-trade principle, and there can be no higher form, no system inaugurated that will bring better results to the masses. Before you invest in co-operative mercantile schemes devised by shrewd business men in the large cities, study every phase of the question well, and you are likely to conclude that in your own town there is plenty of room for co-operative work.

SCIENCE OF TOWN KILLING.

Unwise Booming and Maintaining Exorbitant Prices an Effective Way.

There is a county seat town in one of the central western states that has a population of about 3,000. It is surrounded by one of the richest farming countries. For years this town has been at a standstill. If anything it is retrograding, and even farm values near it are lowering, while poorer land some 20 miles away is advancing.

Why should such a condition exist? The answer is plain. A dozen years ago there was a boom. With the boom real estate went to the top notch. Keeping pace with the boom the prices of products in that town went up. There was a collapse in real estate values, but the merchants remained, and kept up the high-price habit. That is they wanted more than an equitable share of profit. Another town was started 20 miles away. Some of the farmers went there. It was

LITTLE TOWN HELPS.

In these days of invention and public conveniences, it pays to be right up to date. Well graded and paved streets, shade trees kept in order, walks and ample lighting make a favorable impression on the stranger who visits the place.

There is a wholesomeness in the right kind of competition, and in co-operation; but neither foolish co-operation or foolish competition has ever been known to help along the business of any town, unless it is "that other town" near by.

Sales days in the town that is supported by the farming trade, and some particular attraction that will entertain and instruct the members of the farmers' families, have been inaugurated in towns of the west with good results.

The American farmer is a progressive mortal. He is always ready to learn new things. He realizes more than ever the necessity of education in his business. He no longer ignores the fact that science is a wonderful factor in his work, a money saver that must be considered if he succeed. The more intelligent is the farmer, the more interest will he take in the furthering of the interests of his home town.

FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION.

Prosecution of Oppressive Combines Afford a Lesson to Home Traders.

Never before has there been such a stirring up of the masses and an awakening as to rottenness in financial affairs among the large corporations as at present. Some one at one time said that "when thieves fall out the devil gets his reward." So it seems at present when faction is arrayed against faction in exposing crooked operations in great financial and business deals, in which the little fish are swallowed by the big ones, and the men in control, like wolves, lead the lambs to slaughter.

It is amazing how farspread are the frauds practiced, and how high up in public estimation are the manipulators of the rotten deals. The stealings of the millionaires and multi-millionaires, the intrigues and their perjurious lying and misrepresentations to accomplish their aims; the intricacy of the machinery used in their operations, the perfection of the means, the combinations employed to fleece the people of dollars, would do credit to a Gagliostro or a Machiavelli, or a Capt. Kidd.

There cannot be doubt that these various articles appearing in the magazines and general newspapers will have the result of opening the eyes of the public to things that few heretofore ever gave serious consideration. They will have the effect of making the people more cautious in making investments of their earnings, and will result in lessons that are beneficial to the country at large. Home trade principles preclude the possibility of people losing by the operations of such gigantic schemers. Money invested in your own community in the development of its latent resources will give excellent returns, is ever under your own observation, and while the percentage of profit from some home investments may not be up to the representations made by the manipulators of stocks and the shearers of lambs in general, you are not so likely to be a loser.

D. M. CARR.

Almost every small town has an ice house of sufficient capacity to supply the people locally with ice. It would not be very expensive to conduct in connection with it a cold storage plant of capacity great enough to care for the storage of fruit, eggs and other produce brought in from the surrounding country. Such an establishment would often save farmers considerable money, by enabling them to keep their products for a favorable market.

found that the merchants were selling goods at a lower price. The stock-buyer and the grain-buyer paid a few cents a hundred more for their purchases. The habit of trading at the new town grew. The business men of the old town couldn't learn a lesson. Before they knew it their customers were leaving them. So it has been since then. The merchants have been plodding along. The money that should be retained in the town went elsewhere. Much of it went to build up the competing town.

Mistakes like this one are made frequently. Towns become dead places instead of live ones. In fact, some towns are so dead that the farmers who withdrew their trade from them are suffering in decreased farm values. They take no interest in these places, other than to visit them now and then. Unhealthy booms, unhealthy prices made by the merchants, and which are foolishly maintained, are quite certain to kill a town even though it may be a county seat and have some advantages nearby towns may not have.

Gideon and His Three Hundred

Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 17, 1907
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Judges 7:9-23. Memory verses 17, 18.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Ye shall not fear them; for the Lord your God He shall fight for you."—Deut. 3:22.

TIME.—The period of the judges lasted, according to our Bible margins, 332 years, B. C. 1427-1095 (including Eli and Samuel). Gideon lived about the middle of this period. Many scholars make the period shorter, and place it later. The question is unsettled.

PLACE.—The broad valley of Jezreel, which extends from the plain of Esdraelon southeast to the Jordan. The southern part of Galilee. The test of the 200 was by the Well Harod, 13 miles from the Jordan, and ten miles south of Nazareth. In this region took place the great battle in which Saul and his sons were slain (I Sam. 29:1, 31:1).

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

The Period of the Judges.—The Book of Judges is a collection of records belonging to the period between the death of Joshua and the birth of Samuel, a period of 280 years according to our common chronology. But if we add together the numbers given in Judges they amount to 410 years. For this and other reasons it is entirely probable that "the oppressions and deliverances were not successive, but, in part, synchronous. There were, in fact, without exception, local struggles; and it is not only conceivable, but highly probable, that while one part of the land was enjoying security under its judge other tribes were groaning under the foreign yoke."—Prof. Moore. While several of the events were thus occurring at the same time in different parts of the land, in other cases the judges ruled practically over the whole. "The Judges formed temporary heads in particular centers, or over particular groups of tribes.—Barak, in the north of Israel, Gideon, in the center, Jephthah, on the east of Jordan, Samson, in the extreme southwest."—Driver.

The Moral Decline.—At the close of a long period of peace and prosperity the people had degenerated morally. Business transactions with the Canaanites,—transactions which often required the performance of religious rites,—made it easy not to realize the difference between them. They were attracted by the easy morals of the heathen.

The Cry from the Depths.—In their great distress the people began to repent and cry unto the Lord for help. A prophet was sent to show them that their trouble was on account of their sins (Judg. 6:7-10).

The Answer.—God Raises Up Gideon.—Gideon belonged to the tribe of Manasseh. His father's name was Joash and lived at Ophrah, not far from Shechem. He was a man of highly noble person, and a noble race, like the son of a king, and whose brothers "each one resembled the children of a king" (Judg. 8:18). He was a man of strong common sense, a patriot, a true lover of God, cautious, modest, brave, and enthusiastic. The signs of the fleece (Judg. 6: 36-40), says Ewald, illustrate Gideon's own character: warm and zealous, while all around were indifferent and cold; calm and cool, when all around were excited. Gideon was probably a middle-aged man at this time, for he had a son of his own almost grown up (Judg. 8:20).

The Sifting of the Army.—Gideon proclaimed: "Whoever is fearful and afraid, let him depart." In view of the fearful odds against them two-thirds of the army turned back, leaving only 10,000 soldiers. Still there were too many for the purpose. The second sieve was woven of alertness, quick wit, self-control, vigorous strength, boldness. The test was through their way of drinking in the near presence of the enemy.

In order to understand the test we must see clearly the circumstances. Gideon's army was on one side of the stream, and the enemy on the other, and how near some scouting parties might be was unknown, for the reeds and shrubs along the banks afforded ample cover for hostile ambushes. Those who bowed down, drinking headlong, did not appreciate their position or the foe.

The Victory by the Sword of the Lord and of Gideon.—Vs. 9-23. The Encouragement.—Vs. 9-15. Everything was now ready, except a new breathing of courage and faith. To accomplish this Gideon and his officer went early in the night into the camp of the Midianites sleeping in the security of their numbers. Listening near a tent, they heard a man telling to his comrade a dream from which he had just awakened. Compare with v.13 the translation and annotation of the Polychrome Bible. "I dreamed that a cake of barley griddle-bread,—a kind of flat, round, hard-baked, ash-cake, representing the Israelite peasantry—was rolling hither and thither through the camp of Midian, and it came to a tent and struck it and turned it upside down." The men interpreted the dream as meaning the overthrow of Midian by Israel.