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WHITE BARBARISM

White Troops in China Surpass the Cruelty of the Most Barbarous Savages on Record.

As the news from China begins to arrive by letter, the stories told by the correspondents on the spot of the inhuman cruelties practiced by the troops of so-called civilized nations, surpasses in horror anything ever recorded. While it is said that most of this inhumanity is done by soldiers in the absence of officers, that does not excuse the officers or relieve their governments of the guilt of these inhumanities. If there is not discipline enough among these troops for the officers to control them, then they have no business in China at all. If we are to introduce a worse form of barbarism than the world has ever seen since the days of when the Tartar hordes swept down into Europe, then the troops had better be recalled until the so-called civilized nations have progressed to a point that they will not send out inhuman savages to fight their battles for them. Among the many atrocities described by the correspondents, the most horrid of the Chinese, the following is not by any means the most harrowing. It seems to be written with a desire to simply tell the truth:

Taku, Aug. 30, via Shanghai, Sept. 2.—The Chinese in the Pei Ho valley were paying dearly for the failure of their government. The retribution they are suffering exceeds the ordinary penalties of war. Along the river and the roads travelled by the foreign troops between Tien Tsin and Pekin an orgy of looting and destruction continues with much useless slaughter of unoffending inhabitants. While the international forces were advancing, the commanders, notably the Japanese, American and British, enforced a foreign degree of protection for property not needed for military purposes.

At that time most of the population except the fighting men had fled. But now the people are returning to their homes, only to find no shelter or rice or occupation. In the overcrowded famine threatened districts away from the river their lives and small possessions are at the mercy of the hands of soldiers travelling about without officers.

Conditions prevailing leave little ground for the favorable comparison of civilized warfare with Chinese methods. Robbery, ravishing and murder are so common that every responsible person one meets contributes stories from personal observation. The walled city of Tung Chow was the only town in the pathway of the international forces whose people remained and attempted to continue business. During its occupation the Chinese patrolled the place efficiently, protected the people and prevented looting beyond the amount inevitable with any army. General Chaffee stationed a guard around the historic temple outside the wall, forbidding his troops to enter. The commanders encouraged the inhabitants to resume business, promising protection to all peaceful persons.

When the armies advanced, however, the guards were removed, only a small British and American garrison being left outside the wall. A correspondent of the Associated Press returning from Pekin found Tung Chow stripped like a corn field after a plague of grasshoppers. Everything portable, of the smallest value, had been taken, goods from shops, clothing, food and furniture. Parties of soldiers of every nationality were roaming about unrestricted and presumably were doing much wanton destruction in the spirit of devilry smashing furniture and pictures and trampling books and glassware underfoot. Most of the Chinese were subsisting on all this in abject fear. The few who dared to resist their property were kicked about. Several bodies lay in the streets, apparently those of non-combatants. The inhabitants, without food or clothing, were huddling in backyards in a pitiable condition.

The villages to the southward are even worse despoiled. One week after Pekin was taken the traveller to Tien Tsin was seldom out of sight of burning houses. Fires are started daily, although the shelter will be much needed if the troops are to hold the country during the winter.

The soldiers having "fine sport" in using natives who creep back to their houses or attempt to work in the fields as targets. The sight of a farmer lying where he was shot with a basket of grain or armful of other produce nearby is quite common. The Russians are the chief actors in this style of conquest, but the French are remarkably conspicuous, considering their small number. The Indian troops and the Japanese are participants only when beyond the ken of their officers.

From the beginning of the conduct of the Russians has been a blot on the campaign. The records of notorious facts speaks more forcibly than could any adjectives. When entering Pekin correspondents of the Associated Press saw Cossacks smash down Chinese women with the butts of their guns and pound their heads until they were dead. The Cossacks would pick up children barely old enough to walk, hold them by the ankles and beat out their brains on the pavement. Russian officers looked on without protest.

While General Chaffee was watering his horse at a stream under the wall of Tung Chow, the Russians found a feeble old man hidden in the mud, except his nose, and dragged him out by the queue, shouting gleefully. They impaled him on their bayonets. General Chaffee remarked: "That is not war, it is brutal murder."

American officers at Taku, days after the fighting was finished, saw Rus-

sians bayonet children and throw old men into the river, clubbing them to death when they tried to swim. The Russians killed women who knelt before them and begged for mercy. Everybody was disposed to be friendly towards the Russians in the early days of the fighting at Tien Tsin because of their bravery, but such incidents as the foregoing have been so prominent a feature of the campaign that no one who is supposed to report important facts can ignore them. They are so numerous as to compel the conclusion that they are not isolated episodes, but the ordinary practices of Russian methods of warfare.

The Russians on the walls of Pekin would apparently shoot every Chinaman within range outside. A correspondent of the Associated Press found many new killed in the fields outside of the Russian section of the wall. Some of the bodies were those of women and none seemed to be the bodies of combatants. Coolies were killed while trotting along the roads with their loads and farmers when trying to gather in their grain.

HOCK DER KAISER

William the First of America Sends Greeting to William the Second of Germany

"If you meet the enemy and defeat him, give no quarter, make no prisoners. Whoever falls in your hands be doomed. Just as a thousand years ago the Huns, under their King Etzel, made for themselves a name which to this day is a mighty one in tradition, so may your appearance make the name German to be feared for a thousand years in China, so that never again a Chinaman may dare look askance at any German."—Emperor William to his soldiers, Berlin, July 28.

Washington, Aug. 12, 1900.—To His Imperial Majesty, Wilhelm II., Hamburg Schloss, Germany:

"I am gratified to receive your Majesty's message of good will in relation to the selection of Count Waldersee, and, like you, I see in our common efforts to discharge a common duty of humanity an additional recognition of the kindly ties and mutual interests that exist between this country and Germany."—William McKinley.

Sherman on Imperialism

A reporter of the Chicago American interviewed John Sherman the other day and among other things that he said was the following:

"I see not the slightest sense in our long excursion of 12,000 miles to the Philippine islands. There we have no acquaintances or affinities, or anything which gives promise of a happy solution of a most foolish undertaking. Old as I am, I would be willing to take a stand against our expeditions and sacrifice in those far away islands, which do not promise anything in the kind of a return as we want there, and we appeared to the natives in the light of a faithful ally. Now we are fighting the natives as if we were the Spanish. The Chinese trade we can have by arrangement with the Russians and the English. We are, in fact, right upon the Pacific ocean, and our natural base of trade with China is from California and Washington state. How can that trade be helped by forming another base away from China?"

"I fear that perseverance in this imperial policy will ruin the republican party. I was willing, when in the cabinet, to drive the Spanish out of Cuba. I had followed the president in attacking the Spanish. He changed his policy and did not consult me, and I resigned from the cabinet."

Exports to Manila

Notwithstanding the presence of nearly 70,000 American soldiers and civilians in the islands, and notwithstanding that there is no disturbance outside the single island of Luzon, the total amount of merchandise exported from the United States to the Philippines during the year ending June 30, 1900, as shown by the official report of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, was \$2,640,449. The expenses during the same period were forty times as great as the total of the goods we sold in the Philippines.

It is necessary to use the Gatling gun as the advance agent of American trade? We see above how much trade has been secured by two years of "imperialism" and force. And we see how much it cost. Now let us see how American trade has grown with countries where our goods are sold on their merits through the agencies of peace instead of through the agency of war.

Federal Control

However wise, just, and carefully drawn may be the water laws of a state, they do not afford its residents complete protection, because rivers are bound to flow across state lines and in such cases only federal control will insure equity.

"THUNDER-MAKER" HARRISON

Some Interesting Figures Concerning the Maintenance of State Institutions.—About Deficiencies.

Early in the campaign of 1898 Candidate Hayward, being desirous of making an aggressive fight for the republican state ticket which he headed, secured the services of one F. A. Harrison, now commonly known as "Thunder-Maker" Harrison, to prepare some figures and tables from the official records, so that Mr. Hayward might go out on the stump and everlastingly lambast the fusion forces. Now, Harrison knew that the records show adversely for the republican party and favorably for the fusion forces, so he manufactured statements and tables galore, each one containing a tissue of truth and a vast amount of falsehood and garbled figures. Mr. Hayward studied these tables carefully for some time and then opened his campaign right here in Lincoln. In that speech he made so many bad breaks that he was obliged to revise his speech very much before delivering it elsewhere. That year the fusionists had prepared a folder which gave correct figures of many items of interest to the taxpayers, and Mr. Hayward after the election admitted in private conversation that the "Reform Record" (as the folder was called) had done a great deal toward defeating him for the office of governor.

"This year the 'thunder-maker' is at his old tricks. One of his recent productions is worthy of reproduction. It was sent out in 'boiler-plates' to every republican newspaper that would use it on the home-print side. The article is as follows:

Omaha, Aug. 27.—It is a low estimate to say that at the close of the fiscal year of 1899 the state will be facing a deficit in the funds for the maintenance of the various state institutions of not less than \$100,000. If anything, the amount will be larger.

Neither is this mere conjecture. Already the records in the auditor's office at Lincoln reveal a large shortage, and, assuming that there will be no increase in the rate of expenditures, the deduction leads up to these figures. At best the shortage cannot fall below the \$100,000 mark.

This is certainly a bad showing for the Poynter administration, considering the fact that the last legislature appropriated for general purposes more than \$2,000,000.

More than \$500,000 was appropriated for salaries and wages alone and yet, generally speaking, there will be a large shortage in these funds.

The records in the auditor's office at this very time, with six months' extension, show that there will be a shortage in the funds appropriated for the Normal school at Peru, the Institute for the Blind at Nebraska City, the Fish Hatchery at South Bend, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Millard, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Grand Island, the Institute for Feeble-Minded Youth at Beatrice, the Asylum for Insane at Norfolk, the Industrial School at Kearney, the Asylum for the Insane at Lincoln—in short, they show a shortage in the funds of every state institution.

These facts are taken from the official records and they cannot be successfully refuted. The records also show an utter disregard for law in the matter of diverting funds. While the law contemplates that specific appropriations shall be used only to meet obligations against such funds, the practice in general is to use many specific funds as general funds. The records also show that it is the custom to draw on some other fund specifically appropriated for other purposes, an act clearly in violation of law.

That the present fusion administration has been an expensive luxury to the people of Nebraska can no longer be denied. It is a fact, which the end of Governor Poynter's present term the state of Nebraska will have paid out more money and incurred more indebtedness in the way of deficits and unpaid bills for the maintenance of the public institutions than for any other two years since the state was admitted to the union. Neither is there any excuse for this large deficiency. The last legislature was liberal in its appropriations, and, while it did not appropriate the large amount demanded by the heads of the various state institutions, for the simple reason that it would have imposed a hardship on taxpayers, it appropriated an amount which, had the institutions been honestly and economically managed, would have been abundantly sufficient.

It may be stated right here that the deficiency claims incurred in the maintenance of the various state institutions will not reach one-fourth of \$100,000. So the first statement can safely be branded as a lie. It may not be amiss to say that different legislatures adopt different methods of making appropriations to cover deficiencies, and it was always the work of republican legislatures to put deficiency claims in with the miscellaneous claims bill to hide them. Deficiency claims which appear on the face of the records are as follows:

Allowed by legislature, 1891, \$ 9,000.00
Allowed by legislature, 1893, 1,900.00
Allowed by legislature, 1894, 11,177.37
Allowed by legislature, 1895, 15,798.17
Allowed by legislature, 1897, 13,723.03

The principal item of deficiency in 1897 was \$12,548.17 incurred by Commandant Culver at the Soldiers' Home at Millard.

Now it should be understood that legislatures have a trick of dividing up the appropriation for a given institution into as many as twenty or twenty-five little funds, each one for a specific purpose. If the fund for fuel and lights becomes exhausted, coal, etc., cannot be paid for out of

the fund for board and clothing, even though that fund may have ten thousand dollars more in it than will be needed, and the result is a deficiency against the fuel and lights fund to be met by the next legislature, while a portion of the board and clothing fund lapses into the state treasury. Under fusion government the unused balances have always more than covered the amount of deficiency claims.

Referring to the auditor's books, the following is a true statement regarding the institutions mentioned in the "boiler-plate" article:
Normal school at Peru—Here the fuel and lights appropriation is exhausted. It was only \$2,000, although the legislature of 1897 gave \$4,000 for that purpose. A small deficiency will be the result of republican parsimony toward this educational institution. The lectures fund (\$200) and that for advertising and supplies (\$250) are also exhausted, but there will probably be no further indebtedness incurred in those lines.

Institute for Blind at Nebraska City—Not one of the funds for current expenses or salaries is exhausted. The "thunder-maker" simply lied, that's all.
Fish Hatchery at South Bend—The necessary labor fund here is exhausted. It was only \$1,000 in 1899 as against \$2,000 in 1897. Another case of mis-gardliness by the republican legislature.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Millard—The employees' wages fund of \$1,500 is exhausted, but none of the other current expense funds are. There will be a small deficiency in the maintenance and clothing fund; it was only \$8,000 as against \$7,500 in 1897, yet the population there is 25 per cent greater.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Grand Island—Here again republican parsimony struck a blow at a state institution. What their great professions of love for the old soldier, when it comes to acting the republicans give him the worst end of it every time. On May 31, 1900, there were 298 inmates of this home, yet during the biennium of 1897-8 the average population was only 202. Notwithstanding it was well known that the population at this home would increase considerably, the legislature of 1895 appropriated only \$8,000 for fuel and lights, \$1,500 for drugs and instruments, \$500 for stock and implements—exactly the same as the legislature of 1897 had appropriated. These funds are exhausted and deficiencies will be incurred for the fusion administration has no notion of allowing the old soldiers to freeze this winter simply because a republican legislature was too stingy to give them sufficient money to buy fuel.

Institute for Feeble Minded Youth at Beatrice—Three funds for heating \$900, are exhausted. All the other funds have ample balances, part of which will probably lapse the first of next April.

Hospital for Insane at Norfolk—Here again the republicans got in their work on the fuel and lights fund. In 1892 \$12,000 was appropriated for that purpose, and it proved to be hardly enough. An additional wing was completed in 1898 and the population has increased nearly sixty, yet the republican legislature of 1899 gave only \$12,000 for fuel and lights. The fund is not yet exhausted, but it will be inadequate to provide fuel and lights until March 1, 1901.

Hospital for Insane at Lincoln—Only the paints and oil fund (\$500) exhausted. Probably not a cent of deficiency will be incurred, yet the "thunder-maker" includes it in his list.
Industrial School for Boys at Kearney—Fund exhausted. Score another lie for the boiler-plate.

Now, what do you think of that? Do you care to know the real reason why there will be any deficiencies whatever? It need not take long to convince you. During the campaign of 1898 the fusionists showed by incontrovertible proof that they had succeeded in maintaining the uniformity of the state at a greatly reduced cost to the taxpayers, yet they had rendered better service than ever before. And this is the reason: They had rendered better service than ever before. And this is the reason: They had rendered better service than ever before.

The following table shows the aggregate amount appropriated for all the institutions mentioned in the "boiler-plate", excluding the amount for new buildings and permanent improvements, made by different legislatures, together with the average number of inmates during each biennial period, and the amount per capita allowed for the maintenance of each inmate:

No. Inm.	Approp.	Per cap.
1891-2	\$538,861	\$538.08
1892-3	869,160	386.98
1893-4	254,444	341.28
1894-5	250,100	340.99
1895-6	282,434	307.36

Does that look as though "the last legislature was liberal in its appropriations"? Only \$15,000 greater than in 1897 to maintain 320 additional inmates. The fusionists have accomplished wonders in reducing the cost of managing state institutions, but there is a limit to all things. Bed-rock was reached in 1898, when the average per capita cost of maintaining an inmate of a state institution was only \$155. It cost \$155.62 in 1897, and \$148.17 for eleven months in 1896, in which

year the fiscal period was made to end November 30 instead of December 31, as had been the practice theretofore. But why not give it in tabular form:

1892	\$249.80
1893	221.81
1894	184.87
1895	200.02
1896 (11 months)	148.13
1897	155.62
1898	155.00
1899	160.27

Now, the appropriations of 1899 would allow only \$153.68 for the maintenance of each inmate, if all the funds were nicely graduated that every cent could be used. Under no administration has so small a per capita cost been reached, and it is extremely doubtful whether it ever can be reached. In 1899 appropriations were niggardly—and that's about all that can be said for them—so far as concerns the maintenance of state institutions; but the republican legislature had no qualms about appropriating money to pay some hoary-headed claims of doubtful merit. That there should be some deficiency claims to be paid by the legislature of 1901, is not to be wondered at, in view of the figures above; in fact, the republican legislature intended that there should be such. But it is a monstrous falsehood to say they will reach \$100,000.

ILLINOIS CAMPAIGN

Aischuler Replies to some of Mark Hanna's Boiler Plate Campaign Literature

Messrs. Aischuler and Todd were accompanied from Paris to Marshall this morning by Judge Hunter, Doctor Wilson, Tom Garner and brother and Secretary Tibbs of the Clark county committee. They were met at the depot at Marshall by a band and the entire population of Marshall and vicinity, even republicans paying homage to the stalwart democratic candidates. There was a reception, in which Henry C. Bell presented the candidates for several hours, until time for the speaking to begin. William M. Ullery, a farmer, sang a song of his own composition, and H. C. Bell introduced Mr. Todd, who entertained the crowd for an hour and a half with a splendid address on the issues of the day, his powerful voice penetrating to almost every house in town.

He read a paragraph from the republican state press bureau, which is sent weekly to country dailies all over Illinois, as follows:

"Congressman Reeves says there are a large number of Germans in his district, and they are in no manner disaffected. They are educated, thinking men, said he. They know Germany is for expansion, and if expansion is a good thing for Germany it's good for the United States. On the Boer question Germany refused to intervene, and if Germany did not intervene there's no reason why this government should intervene. Instead of being disaffected the Germans are more than ever disposed to support the administration."

"The idea," declared Mr. Aischuler, "that America must take its rule of guidance in statecraft from Germany; that we must pattern after Germany—land-grabbing, immense-standing-army, enormous-public-debt Germany. If the German policy is so good, I wonder why my father and the fathers of thousands of other young men left that country to come to America. Is our government under any obligations to Germany? And because Germany does a thing, should we do it? And because Germany opposes a policy, should we oppose it?"

"No. The Germans came to America because there is present in Germany a something which contracts the powers of man and abstracts from him a part of his existence—takes from his manhood. There is present there that imperial domination of the must, the sword and the soldier, and at every turn the American heart rebels. There is that feeling over there for an American as though some fellow with a glittering uniform was about to kick you out of his way. It's that condition of thing, and the enormous load of taxation, that frighten Germans to America. And then the conscription of the young men into the army; that's another thing the Germans don't like."

The Germans didn't like those things and they came here and assumed their places as free men, as leading industrious and substantial citizens of a free nation. But Congressman Reeves expresses the sentiment of his party. Of course, Germany offered no expressions of sympathy with the Boers. It is a monarchy itself and a land-grabbing one at that. It would have been very inconsistent in Germany. It couldn't afford to take sides against its grandmother, England. And because Germany couldn't do it, free America couldn't do it, according to Mr. Reeves and the republican party. Isn't that a pretty conclusion for an American statesman to reach?"

Fall River Hit Again

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 30.—An agreement is being circulated among manufacturers in this city calling for a reduction in wages of 11-1-9 per cent to take effect September 17, affecting all Fall River operatives.

The signatures of mill agents, representing about 1,000,000 spindles, or one-third of the corporations of the city, have already been obtained.

Anderson, Ind., Aug. 30.—The American Rod and Nail mills have shut down. Nine hundred and eighty men are thrown out of employment.

MORE WORK LESS PAY

Steel Works Increase the Hours From Eight to Twelve and Decrease the Pay From \$3.50 to \$3.50

Cleveland, O., Sept. 7.—Mark Hanna's note of warning to the republican party at large to rally and get out a vote was no idle call of "wolf." Mr. Hanna is on the inside, and he knows that the trust people feel secure against hostile legislation for at least four years, because of a republican senate, and hence they see no especial reason why they should be fried out this year. Indeed, it seems as if these money barons feel so secure that they are willing for the election this year to go any old way, believing in the power of money to carry matters their own way when their "industries" are menaced.

This fact is fully emphasized by the action of the American Iron and Wire company (trust) in opening its mills here. Three have been idle since May 1. Last January wages were advanced 15 per cent, and then the mills were shut down for fourteen weeks, and pay reduced to the old figure. Now these mills have started again, but there is an average reduction of about 23 per cent on the old wages.

Under the old system the men worked under an eight-hour shift. Now they work twelve hours, and men who formerly worked \$3.50 for eight hours' work now get \$2.50 for twelve hours. This is the McKinley prosperity, the republican newspapers talk about.

Again, in the Bessemer Steel works, at Newburg, for instance, one of the three mills referred to, where six men formerly worked in a gang for eight hours at the better wages, four men now work twelve hours at the present small wages, and they are expected to turn out the same amount of work.

The company has also discharged a lot of mill bosses because, it is alleged, they were popular with the men. Whether this reason holds or not the fact is they were discharged, and the men find the reason in this. Under the American Steel and Wire trust system if a workman desires to leave his job for any reason he cannot go to work in another mill belonging to the company unless he has the endorsement of his former mill boss, which is dictated by the company. If he does quit and finds work in another mill, the trust he is at once discharged. In other words the trust has instituted a system of slavery against which the men are beginning to rebel.

The mill bosses are expected to enforce this system of slavery or hunt other jobs.

In these three mills at Newburg there are between 500 and 600 men, most of whom voted for McKinley four years ago, either by preference or through coercion. This year the company evidently does not care how they vote, unless they are waiting till the last minute to put the screws on. In any event, however, Bryan will get those mill votes almost to a man. Some one of the mill workers to the Enquirer correspondent:

"This is a good way to get votes for McKinley, isn't it? Well, we are not talking very much, because we can't afford it, but there is hardly a man in the Newburg mills who will vote the republican ticket this fall."

CUBA TO BE HELD

McKinley Papers are Now Boldly Advocating the Breaking of Our Solemn Promises to the Cuban Patriots.

The Independent has always had serious doubts of the intention of McKinley ever losing his hold upon Cuba. Two many things indicating an intention to annex that island are all the time coming to the notice of the people. Just as certain as McKinley is elected, will we have another war on our hands, for the Cuban patriots who have fought for thirty years for independence will not submit to annexation, except at the end of another war. Many republican papers are now boldly advocating the repudiation of our promises to the Cuban patriots, among them the United States Investor, which says:

"We will admit that the statement first quoted does sound brutal. But the mistake which we made as a nation was in promising to do more for Cuba than it was reasonable to suppose we ever should do. This paper has contended for the past two years that this country would never relinquish its hold upon Cuba. When we went to war with Spain we were open in our avowals that we had no selfish motive, and that it was our purpose to give the Cubans self-government. No doubt we were quite honest in our professions, but the trouble is, we did not know what we were talking about. Americans are not a discreet people. They say what is in their mind at the moment, and they promise anything that may be asked of them, so long as they do not perceive the difficulty that is bound to beset them when it comes to fulfilling their promise. Up to 1898 we had not had sufficient experience in interfering in the affairs of other people to know what must be the inevitable consequences of such a line of action, and it did not occur to us that our feelings regarding Cuba would be very different after we had driven the Spanish garrison from the island from what they had been before. We are now beginning to see what Cuba really means to this country, and it is probably only an occasional person who now really believes that the United States will ever relinquish their hold upon the island.

"The wrong, if there be any wrong

in the matter, consists not in our purpose to hang on to the island, but in our thoughtless promise at the start to do more than we ever really intended to do. We shall be told, of course, that having given our promise it is our duty to abide by it regardless of consequences. Let us ask those who talk thus if they believe this would be a safe rule to apply to individual conduct. No moralist will contend that a bad promise should be lived up to. An honorable man will hesitate to make promises for fear he may afterwards discover that he is obliged to ignore them. That is what this country should have done when it went to war with Spain over Cuba. But it did not do so, and it is dishonouring in any one to pretend that it should live up to its assertions at that time for no other purpose than to make good its word. To retire from Cuba would be a crime on the part of this country, which could not be justified by any promise made in ignorance to the Cubans. Such a policy could not be defended except by those who for the sake of a foolish consistency, were prepared to sacrifice the peace and prosperity of 77,000,000 people.

"It ought not to be necessary to argue the question of the crime involved in our retiring from Cuba. The longer each generation has of the meaning of all that has gone before. Failing to understand the motives which have been back of the events of history, and being apparently incapable of connecting effect with cause in their study of the past, the generations have gone on repeating the mistakes of those who have preceded them. History, instead of being a well ordered science, is, we fear, to most persons, a maelstrom, a vortex into which all the occurrences of the past have been whirled in a hopeless jumble. The trouble, we suspect, lies partly in the fact that it is only an exceptional person who dares not have some 'tax to grind' in his interpretation of history. We study the past in order to know what to expect from the future. But most persons have plans for the future, based upon selfish considerations, or upon temperament. Thus, for instance, the world is ever and anon rushing into wild speculation (to gratify a longing for sudden wealth), even though at the time fundamental conditions may indicate the approach of a calamity, rather than of a period of prosperity. On the other hand, there are many who are not conscious of any purpose to improve their lot in accordance with a desire to deliver themselves and others regarding the future, to such an extent as to admit of their embarking upon material ventures of a kind not to be approved by sound judgment; but who, nevertheless, are temperamentally inclined to hold by the conditions of the past. Changes of magnitude in the existing order of things are distressing to such persons. They shrink from them, and any argument (however specious) that will colorably show the folly of a change is employed by them with the greatest recklessness."

The Wheat Crop

On the Kansas experiment station one year land plowed August 1 produced two and one-half bushels more per acre than land plowed September 1. Another year land plowed July 20 produced twenty-three and one-half bushels and that plowed September 3 produced nineteen and three-fourths bushels. The sowings were both on September 18. In eight years at the Indiana station tests were made by sowing from two to eight bushels per acre in which there was an increased yield with increased seeding up to six pecks. The increase from seeding more than six pecks was relatively small, and the experiments show that from six to eight pecks brought the best return. The Illinois station on a different soil got best results from sowing five to six pecks more per acre. The difference in yield from seeding from one to three inches deep was very slight. For six years best averages were obtained at the Indiana station when the seeding was done September 20. This latter date is a very important point, as many farmers who are entirely lost from damages by the Hessian fly when the seeding is done early.

WANTS A MONARCHY

One After Another of the Leading Republican Papers are Announcing Their Preference for a King

The Chicago Journal is an ardent supporter of McKinley. In its issue of August 31 the Chicago Journal comments on Senator Davis' speech, has this to say:

"What, after all, is the Declaration of Independence or the constitution? Who created them? The people of the United States. Who has the right to throw them to the winds? The people of the United States. Men invoke the past to dictate to the present. Absurd. Any tyro in political science will tell you that government is a fluid, not a solid.

For a hundred years or more we have been living under a certain form of government. It has pleased us to have that sort of government. But is it intrinsically any better than other existing form of government? Certainly not. And if tomorrow we should elect to change to a limited monarchy, it would mean no more than that a limited monarchy was better suited to our twentieth century needs.