

The jewels which the duchess of Cornwall takes with her to Australia are insured against all risks for £75,000. Those of the duke are insured for £2,000.

Nazareth has now its telegraph office, where an Armenian operator, in ordinary European dress, keeps the village community in touch with the great world.

A Roman chariot has been found near Philippopolis, Bulgaria, in a tumulus. All the metal parts of the chariot and the harness were found, as well as arms and human remains.

The largest tree in the state of New Jersey is a white oak, situated three miles north of Mickleton, Gloucester county. Its dimensions are: Height, 95 feet; diameter of trunk, three feet above the ground, 7 feet 10 inches, and spread of branches, 118 feet. This tree antedates the settlement of the colony.

Since the supply of brains is not equal to the demand, the price of brains has gone up. The president of the new steel corporation is reported to receive a million-dollar salary. Twenty years ago he began work for Mr. Carnegie at thirty dollars a month. Today, at the age of 39, he has outstripped every other wage-worker in the world.

Material from the excavations at Copan, in Honduras, is steadily accumulating at the Peabody museum, Cambridge, Mass. The museum has been able to complete in this prehistoric city its investigations of the great hieroglyphic stairway on the face of the pyramid. Molds have been made of all of the steps, with their carvings and inscriptions.

The German papers state that during the last year the exports from the United States to the Argentine Republic have increased 29 per cent, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. This gives America second place among the countries which do export business into Argentine, while the German Empire has passed down to the fourth place. England stands first.

Cremation is becoming increasingly popular in Paris, and the crematorium erected at the cemetery of Pere La Chaise has already been found to be too small. Additions are being made, and a third furnace, a large hall, and a columbarium will soon be ready for use. The last-named will contain 10,000 receptacles for ashes. These niches are closed with slabs of marble, on which inscriptions may be cut.

It is said that a telephone system, using common barbed wire as a conductor of the voice of its patrons, has been placed in use in Pullman, Wash., conversation being held over this as easily as any long-distance telephone line. The line runs from a hotel in Pullman to a farm nine miles south of the town and it was placed in operation by several farmers for their private use. The entire line, nine miles in length, with four telephones, cost less than \$100.

The forestry division of the agricultural department is engaged in drafting a working plan looking to the conservation of the timber on a tract of 300,000 acres in the neighborhood of Millinocket, Me., belonging to a private paper corporation. It is a part of a general policy to be inaugurated by the department for the conservation of timber land throughout the United States to secure a perpetual crop of timber in the various areas under consideration. The private concern will pay all expenses of the work save the salaries of the government experts, who are directed by Prof. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the division.

An incident which reflects great credit on the labor organization of the country occurred at the late convention of the American Federation of Labor in Louisville, Ky. The National Liquor Dealers' association came before the convention with a formal proposal that the two bodies form an offensive and defensive alliance. The liquor dealers were ready to agree, in the event of this coalition, to employ only union bartenders and waiters, and to sell union-made beer. For a time it looked as if they might persuade the labor men, but a delegate from Illinois arose, and in a stirring speech recalled the influence of Miss Frances E. Willard on behalf of organized labor, and urged the convention in her name to reject the proposition. When the vote was taken it was almost unanimously against the alliance. The Knights of Labor have also taken the same ground—a course which will add more strength to the organization than would be a million dollars in its treasury.

To abate the advertising nuisance—advertisements which are in themselves obnoxious or which are displayed in unsuitable places—legislation is not always necessary. Such action as that recently taken by the Bill-posters' association of England is quite as effective. A theatrical manager perpetrated a sensational and vulgar poster. The bill-posters refused to let it up. Here is foundation for a law that one day all public-spirited citizens will decline to use paint-brushes to disgrace the beautiful

POOR WHITE SLAVES

WHO LABOR IN THE SWEATSHOPS OF CHICAGO.

Unbiased Article from the Literary Digest of New York—It Clearly Shows That the Poor Are Becoming Poorer—No Prosperity.

Some startling figures to the sweating system in Chicago are furnished by Miss Nellie Mason Auten, who recently made a study of the condition of the workers in the garment trades of that city. In her investigations among the Italians there she found only 12 workers who were able to earn more than \$300 a year. One hundred and nineteen were earning less than \$100 a year. Forty-three were receiving actually less than one dollar a week! The writer cites two extreme cases to show the depth of poverty and degradation to which some of these workers are reduced. In one case, a housewife button-sewer working sixty hours each week at forty cents per week (a rate of two-thirds of a cent an hour!) in fifty-two cents per week of the year earned \$21. A housewife pants-finisher working sixty-six hours each week at thirty cents per week (a rate of five-elevenths of a cent an hour) in forty-eight weeks earned \$14.

Of the five nationalities that make up the bulk of the Chicago garment-workers, the Italians are in the most deplorable condition. Next in ascending gradation come the Poles, Jews, Bohemians and Swedish. Some of the Swedes earn fairly good wages, being better educated and organized than the other nationalities. Most of the sweatshops are situated in the back part of tenements, shops, or stables, and in time of epidemic the danger to the public health from the manufacture of garments in such places is a very real one. Says the writer:

"There are so many shops that it is impossible to inspect them all at any such time to find whether garments are made where disease exists. Through ignorance or indifference on the part of the workers, clothing permeated with disease germs may be sent out. Except in such a time of special danger, however, it is the workers who deserve our solicitude rather than the wearers. According to the statement of one of the trustees of the United Hebrew Charities, one person out of every twenty-five has consumption. This is the great bane, she says, of the garment workers. It causes almost more trouble than the low wages. The injury to one's eyes from the close and constant application to work has already been mentioned in connection with the tailors. It is they and the home finishers who are most likely to work far into the night and cause their eyesight to fail.

"Long hours at a foot-power machine bring serious pelvic disorders upon the women and girls, and ruin their health. One of the inspectors said one day, when leaving a shop where a girl of fifteen was running a machine at a terrific rate of speed: 'If I had my way about it, no woman should ever work like that.' Even if none of these more serious troubles come, the constant nervous strain gradually takes the life and spirit out of one. The danger of physical health is the chief reason why the employment of women and children becomes a serious problem."

WHY RENTS ARE HIGH.

"The housing of the poor" is an issue in Great Britain. The disease and the cure are clearly indicated in a way that will appear in a more forcible if not a new way to American readers. A writer in the Glasgow Weekly Record shows up Joseph Chamberlain in a new light as a practical liberal. He says: At the root of this question is the evil of over-crowding. So long as space for building purposes is held out of the market by the reputed owner, the landlord, till he obtains his own fabulous price for it, this deplorable evil of over-crowding, which is a distinct growth of modern times, and consequently of modern civilization, will become more and more pronounced as years go on. I have in previous articles described the brutalizing and immoral effects which result from families being huddled together in one-roomed houses, without proper air-space, without sunshine, and without the means of performing the natural functions of the body in ordinary decency. If these evils are to be abolished some method will have to be found for supplying better and larger houses to the poor without increasing rents.

Unskilled workers, the majority of whom in Glasgow do not earn more than £1 per week, and a large number earn considerably less, can hardly be expected to pay higher rents out of such a small wage and at the same time feed and clothe their families.

The National Liberal Federation and the Central Liberal Association, whose headquarters are in London, indicate the radical remedy in a publication issued by them conjointly. They rightly contend that "if we are to have more and cheaper houses we must do two things; we must bring the pressure on the owner of the ground to sell or let the site at a more reasonable price, and we must make it easier for the builder to provide houses at prices which people will be able to pay for them. The way to do this is to reform our antiquated and unjust system of local taxation."

The force of this argument becomes even more convincing when backed up by such an eminent politician as the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M. P., who says: "The expense

of making towns habitable for the toilers to dwell in them must be thrown on the land which their toil makes valuable, and that without any effort on the part of the owner.

As the ground landlord is benefited immensely by the general improvement to the place to which the improvement contributes, I do not see why he should escape scot free."

Her Majesty's Royal Commissioners report, in regard to land available for building in the neighborhood of populous centers, stated that "if this land were rated at, say, 4 per cent on its selling value, the owners would have a more direct incentive to part with it to those who are desirous of building, and a two-fold advantage would result to the community. . . . Your Majesty's Commissioners would recommend that these matters should be included in legislation when the law of rating comes to be dealt with by Parliament."

PROGRESS OF HENRY GEORGE'S IDEA.

If Henry George could only have lived to see the time when the great state of Colorado was seriously contemplating the adoption of a tax on land values he would probably have been willing, as was the just and devout Simeon, to depart in peace.

A remarkable change in public sentiment has taken place since the unknown California printer put forth his book, "Progress and Poverty," more than twenty years ago. At that time he was regarded as a dangerous man by all conservative people who did not look on him simply as an idle dreamer. His opinions were misrepresented and his book was violently attacked by many persons who had not taken the trouble to read it. It was popularly supposed that he advocated dividing up the land among all the people. On this supposition a man of straw was set up again and again to be bowled over contemptuously by scores of magazine writers.

Gradually it became known that Mr. George's plan was not so theoretical and revolutionary after all. It was found to be simply a question of taxation. He did not favor a division of the land. He only urged that the value of unimproved land arising from the presence of society should be taken to pay the necessary expenses of the community. He was so far from being a socialist that he believed it was unjust to deprive a man of any of the product of his labor. The present system of taxation, he pointed out, really penalized the enterprising man whose work produced wealth for the community. His plan was to exempt all the product of labor from taxation and to make the "unearned increment" of land values bear the whole burden.

At the time of his death, four years ago, Mr. George's doctrine had made little visible progress in the United States. He had won many converts, but they had been unable to accomplish anything practical. Of late the propaganda has received a powerful impetus from the admitted failure of the personal property tax. It has become more and more apparent that some change in the taxation system is inevitable. The franchise tax has come as the first break from the old plan. Its theory is directly in line with the views of Henry George. Now Colorado has investigated the workings of the land tax in Australasia, and is contemplating introducing the system. If it does so and the experiment proves satisfactory, other states will be tempted to follow its example.—Kansas City Star, March 3.

TOLSTOI, CRONJE, AGUINALDO.

Count Tolstoi has been banished from Russia on account of his utterances and published works. Some of his utterances are certainly not in line with Russian ideas of government, but it is difficult for people who have been raised in American atmosphere to comprehend what the ruling powers hope to gain by the banishment of one whose life work has been for the betterment of the Russian people, and who never advocated harm to any one. Embittered by banishment and freed from all restraint in a foreign land, as powerful a personality as his is likely to shake the foundations of the Russian throne.—Omaha Bee.

The Bee should remember the injunction, "Let him who is without sin amongst you cast the first stone." It does not look well for men to denounce the same thing in Russia which they justify in the Philippines and South Africa.

Why is it any worse for Russia to banish Tolstoi than for MacArthur to banish an American editor for telling the truth or a Filipino patriot for fighting for his country? Why is it worse for Russia to banish Tolstoi than it is for England to banish thousands of the bravest and the best men of South Africa to St. Helena? The empire of Russia is only following in the footsteps of the two other imperial governments, and it is in very bad taste for the pots to call the kettle black.

The Bee should abandon the Imperialist attitude it denounces the ancient customs of imperialism.—Nonconformist.

New Protection Projects. Lafayette Journal: On Thursday of this week 4,178 immigrants landed in New York. All the men were laborers, and will at once enter into competition with the American laborer in this country. They were admitted duty free. That is the way protection protects the American laborer.

Montreal's death rate in 1900 was 25.47. There were 7,281 deaths.

THE SAME OLD STORY

NEW SLAVERY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Had Its Origin in Feudality of Negroes and Tyranny of Landlords—The Extent of Infamy to Which Patrocity Will Go.

J. S. Fowler, originator of the Anderson "slavery" system, says the plan itself was not at fault, but it has been abused. He had no idea, he says, that it was illegal. It grew out of the application to him by negroes in jail to pay their fines or take them out on bond. To secure himself he made them sign an ironbound contract, and put them to work with convicts he hired from the state. He began this system five years ago. The officers of the law—sheriff, clerk and magistrates—were necessarily aware of his methods and never suggested irregularity. For a debt of \$50 he would work a negro for a year, feeding and clothing him.

But, according to Mr. Fowler, others who adopted this manner of getting labor abused it. Negroes got from jail were charged for clothing, board, etc., and fined for infractions of rules till they were placed perpetually in the debt of the landlord. Then others who had committed no crime, but had charges trumped up against them, were frightened into a "compromise" by signing a contract, and they were similarly held captive. Whenever a negro owed a debt he was taken to a stockade to work it out on the landlord's terms. The license of lawlessness continued until when it was considered safe to do so negroes were seized by force and taken to the private prisons.

Last year a prosperous tenant on one small farm bought guano from Fowler on credit. His crop failed and he could not pay. Regardless of the fact that the law does not permit imprisonment for debt, this negro, his wife and nine children, most of them of working age, were carried to the stockade and set to work. At the same time the man's two horses, wagon and buggy were seized for the debt. These persons were made to sign contracts, and as these contracts permit them to be transferred from one landlord to another, there are instances where the contract for the husband and father has been made over to one farmer, while the wife and children were held and worked by another. The system of arrest for debt had so spread and was so abused that house servants—buitlers and cooks—in the town of Anderson were carried off from their work to the stockades before the mistress of the house was informed.

As originally begun, the plan of working the negroes had mutual advantages. It was irregular and illegal to take a prisoner out of jail and give bond for his appearance at court, and work him until court met. Still, if paid for his services, there was a certain advantage to him. But it followed that to hold the prisoner he must be guarded by men with guns by day and locked up at night. That was still greater infraction of the law, and the exercise of that power had its sequel in cruel whippings. Once beyond the law, there was no limit to the license, and the farmers extended the system to men not taken from jail, but who could be persuaded or frightened into signing contracts; then to those who had fallen into debt, and finally to any who could be safely captured by force. The continuation of the license which permitted guards and stockades resulted in the use of heavy balls and chains.

The local officials do not seem to have given any attention to the matter. The negroes were worked on large plantations far in the country, and out of the public eye. But for the exposures, the system would have within a few years spread all over Anderson and into many other counties. Correspondence, New York Tribune.

THE NEW ZEALAND SYSTEM.

Frank G. Carpenter, a special correspondent, was sent to New Zealand to investigate the land system of that country. The idea was to write down the single tax or the theories of Henry George as there applied. He went prejudiced against the whole system, and with a determination to write it down, but when he came to investigate it he found that in its workings it is gradually making New Zealand a land of small farms. By the present laws no man who has more than 640 acres of land can obtain any of the public lands. The land officials will not grant more than this amount, and they will not give an applicant more than they think he can develop and care for. The government land agents examine all the applicants, and those who pass their examinations are allowed to ballot for the amount distributed. The government in fact divides the land more as a father among his children than as a land speculator. Everything is done to encourage small farmers. The man whose income is less than \$1,500 a year goes scot free, paying no taxes. He whose farm is worth \$2,500 likewise escapes, and if his estate is worth \$7,500 he pays taxes on only \$5,000 of its valuation. The rich man pays increased taxes on his land, on his income on everything. For instance a man with \$5,000 income would pay 2 1/2 per cent on \$5,000 less \$1,500, or \$87 income tax. If he has an income of \$10,000 he would have to pay five per cent on the extra \$5,000, or \$257. But a big trust magnate or a railroad king with \$1,000,000 would have to pay \$50,000 a year, while John D. Rockefeller or Andrew Carnegie would be obliged under the law to pay half of their income into the state, or anywhere from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

000. In short the laws of New Zealand as now administered are framed for the poor man as against the rich. The theory is that the land must be preserved for the small farmer. The man with a few acres is not crushed by the burden of taxation. He is exempt. The temptation for the capitalist is not to buy out the small farmer nor to create vast holdings. His accumulations are treated as belonging in part to the state and the state steps in and insists that he shall pay in proportion to his possessions. The attention of the world is called to this theory of legislation. Every civilization that has heretofore gone down in the night of history has done so on account of the greed of organized wealth. The rich men begin by crushing out the middle class, by ruining the small dealers, by converting the small farms into great plantations and then reducing the working man to virtual slavery. One of the beneficial results of the French revolution was giving the soil back into the hands of peasant proprietors. Henry George proposed to do this peacefully by the virtual confiscation of rents. New Zealand is the first country where his ideas have been put into operation. Even here they have not been carried out to the full limit, but Mr. Carpenter's letter indicates that the experiment thus far is eminently satisfactory.—The Peoria (Ill.) Star, of March 13th.

TAXATION AND DEMOCRACY.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, of the New York Outlook, and formerly pastor of the Plymouth (Henry Ward Beecher's) church, has been lecturing before the Brooklyn Institute on Democracy. In one of the courses he said that the single tax plan could be put into operation with less injury to individuals than has come from the readjustment of industry; that every man has a natural right to the products of his own labor, because he has a right to himself, "but there are other and larger possessions which are not the product of human industry," but "made by the Creator and stored in the world, not for the few, but for all;" therefore any right any individual may have to these resources is "due to a social arrangement;" that no man claims a right to ownership in air or ocean, and what is true of these is especially equally true of the land, as men did not make any of these. When the history of land ownership is traced back to its origin, it is proved that society recognizes it only as an artificial right, as illustrated in the division of land between Abraham and Lot, and when a civilized people landed on this continent, whereon half a million Indians occupied land able to give subsistence to half a billion. "A dog may not keep an ox out of the manger when he cannot keep the hay himself." The expression "single tax" is "infelicitous" for that which is in fact "a plan for the abolition of all taxation," based on the proposition that "the air, water, land and the products of the land, coal, oil and the juices of the earth, God created and gave to humanity; they belong to the human race."

Coming from such an eminent and somewhat conservative authority, such remarks indicate a powerful drift of thought towards the single tax among prominent thinkers.

LABOR, LANDLORDS AND IDIOTS.

A Los Angeles paper says: "It will tax the wisdom of the American people to devise policies that will satisfactorily solve the problem of giving employment to the whole population, and at wages which will insure the dignity of labor."

It need not "tax the wisdom of the American people" very severely to solve the labor problem, if they will only go at it in the right way. It is not the province of civil government to "give employment to the whole population." It is, however, the function and duty of government to allow the whole population to employ themselves. This they cannot do while natural resources are monopolized. This they can do when natural resources have been made free to all.

That same paper speaks of "the surplus of labor which we seem to have." There is no actual surplus of labor in this country; there never was and probably never will be. It is simply a case of a surplus of landlords, and also of idiots, who, by their votes, year after year, uphold a system of landlordism that shuts off labor from those natural resources to which it must apply itself in order to produce such things as everybody needs. This is as clear as daylight to everybody who carefully investigates the question without prejudice.—Ralph Hoyt.

Aguinaldo May Be Useful.

Boston Herald: There is a clear field for usefulness open to Aguinaldo in his attitude as a peacemaker. He can do something toward bringing an unfortunate war to an end. It is probable that, if Aguinaldo is half the man that his admirers have claimed him to be, he can be successfully utilized for this work.

How "trade follows the flag" is again markedly exemplified in prospective labor troubles in the British cotton manufacture, consequent on a poor demand from India and an almost complete stoppage of buying from China, which will compel closing down of the mills and reduction of wages. The only object of the presence of British troops in China is "trade," but when a country is devastated by war, the famine-stricken population cannot buy foreign goods, and when over \$100,000,000 a year is bled from the Hindoos to go to England the poverty-stricken cultivators must buy that much less.

Copenhagen's Jubilee. Copenhagen has just celebrated a sort of jubilee, the 700th anniversary of the death of her founder, Bishop Absalon. Where 700 years ago there only existed some poor fishermen's huts, the Danish capital at that time being Roskilde, there is now situated a modern capital city, with about 500 inhabitants. During many centuries Copenhagen increased slowly, and 100 years ago it had only 100,000 inhabitants; but the growth of the last thirty years has been enormous. A great monument in copper of Absalon, raised by public subscription, and placed in front of the new town hall, has been unveiled.

Julian Ralph's Theory.

Julian Ralph explains the philosophy of the latest gorgeous pageant in London by remarking that the English people are so suffocated and chilled by fogs and depressing climatic conditions that they hunger for relief in color and merriment. That is why they have the most gorgeous army in Europe; that is why they drink more than any two nations on earth; that is why they wear more red on the streets and keep up their medieval pageants longer than their neighbors, and are the greatest patrons of the theater, the most ardent lovers of pantomime and ballet on earth.

FROM DEATH'S DOOR.

Hillsdale, Ill., April 29th.—Much interest has been aroused here over the case of William Marks, who has been in a dying condition for several months with an apparently incurable Kidney Disease.

The leading physicians of this place had pronounced his case a hopeless one, and others from Port Byron, Geneseo, and Davenport, Ia., had attended him, and in a consultation decided that he could not live.

In desperation, his nephew inquired of Mr. L. F. Giles, a local druggist, as to a last resort. Mr. Giles suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills, a remedy which had just been introduced here.

The results were marvelous. Mr. Marks immediately began to improve, and within a few weeks was able to be up and about, completely cured.

His cure is the talk of the neighborhood, and is considered nothing short of a miracle.

There appears to be no doubt that this new remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills, will cure any case of Kidney Disease, for the more malignant forms, such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and Dropsy, yield readily to its remarkable influence. These forms of Chronic Kidney Disease have hitherto been considered incurable, and have baffled all medical skill, and yet, this new remedy has cured every single case in which it has been used, in this neighborhood. The doctors themselves are amazed at the wonderful work Dodd's Kidney Pills are accomplishing in Rock Island County.

The hiring has his hire, but the Shepherd has the sheep.

The telescope of love has the longest range for celestial vision.

What Do the Children Drink? Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

Praising your rival may be good Christianity, but it's poor politics.

People expect much from Garfield Tea and they are never disappointed; it purifies the blood and cures stomach, liver, kidney and bowel disorders.

Any act is meritorious that is not a misfit.

We refund 10c for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

The red herring ought to be served along with the white and bluefish.

The Grand Trunk Railway System.

The picturesque route to the Pan-American Exposition, will mail on receipt of 2 cents in stamps, sent to its City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 249 Clark Street, Chicago, the handiest descriptive folder of the Pan-American Exposition yet issued.

Cheerfulness makes the feast, but appetizing food makes the cheerfulness.

Ask your grocer for DEFIANCE STARCH, the only 16 oz. package for 10 cents. All other 10-cent starch contains only 12 oz. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

His work is nearly all up-stairs—the astronomer.

TO CALIFORNIA AND BACK.

If you realized—as do those who have been there—what a delightful experience a month in California is, you would not fail to take advantage of the low rates to San Francisco which the Burlington offers on account of the Epworth League meeting in that city in July.

The cost of reaching California will be reduced one-half. Add to this that the summer climate of San Francisco is very nearly perfect, and it is easy to understand why tens of thousands are eagerly looking forward to what, in their opinion, will be the holiday of a lifetime.

Beautifully illustrated folder, giving full information about rates, scenery, route, stop-over privileges, through cars, etc., mailed on request.

J. FRANCIS, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb.

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