

The latest census shows that there are 430,374 horses in Denmark, 183 for every 100 acres under cultivation and 196 per 1,000 inhabitants; the sheep number 1,058,656, which is 281 per 100 acres and 456 per 1,000 inhabitants. Denmark is an agricultural country. About three-fourths of the population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. Copenhagen is the only city of any size.

Princess Clementine d'Orleans, who is now the only survivor of the large family of Louis Philippe, has celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday at Schloss Ebenthal, her seat near Vienna, whither she has just returned after a long stay at Mentone. Princess Clementine married Prince Augustus of Sax-Coburg-Gotha, a brother of the late king d'Orleans of Portugal, and a first cousin of Queen Victoria and of the prince consort.

The Missouri egg factory of Springfield handles about 50,000 dozen eggs a day, all of which are candled before entering the factory. About three wagon loads of eggs are rejected each day and hauled outside of the city limits where they are dumped. A man living near the dumping ground has collected enough chickens hatched by the weather from eggs thus thrown away to stock a chicken farm. Every day for a month or more he has been carrying a number of chickens home from the dumping ground, where they had been hatched by the unprecedented heat.

Persons interested in wild flowers are endeavoring to create and to organize a sentiment for the protection of our native plants, especially near large cities. The pond-lily, trailing arbutus, native orchids, fringed gentian and many of the evergreens have been gathered in Massachusetts for sale in such quantities, and so steadily sought by frequenters of suburban woods, that their extinction is threatened. The remedy suggested is that care be used to cut rather than pull the flowers, so that the roots need not be disturbed; and that those who gather rare plants for the market should be discouraged by lack of patronage.

Bishop Philpotts of Exeter early earned his reputation for saying sharp things. One of the guests at an undergraduate's party, in Oxford, sang a song much out of tune. Then Philpotts was called upon. "I haven't a note in my voice," said he. "Well, if you can't sing, you must make a speech or tell a story!" declared the host. "If I am to tell a story," said the future bishop, "I think I should say that I should like to hear—sing that song again!" Much later in life he went to pay a visit in Devonshire. "It's a beautiful place, isn't it?" asked a guest. "Yes," said the bishop, "but if it were mine I would pull down the house and fill up the pond with it. That would remove two objections."

The value of a recipe lies partly in its being accurately set down and followed. Harper's Magazine has the following directions for making a breakfast delicacy called pop-overs, as they were imparted by the Chinese servant to a lady visiting in the family: "You take him one egg," said the master of the kitchen, "one lit' cup milk. You size him one cup flour on sieve, take pinch salt—you put him in lump. You move him egg lit' bit slow; you put him milk in, all time move. You make him flour go in, not move fast, so have no spots. Make butted pan all same way, not too hot. Puttee him in oven. Now you mind you business. No like woman run look at him all time. Him done all same time biscuit."

During month of July thousands of young people gathered in Cincinnati and San Francisco, in Christian Endeavor and Epworth League conventions. Enthusiasm in large measure was theirs. But the public, always utilitarian, asks: "What have these young people actually done?" A few among the "best things" reported by the Junior Endeavors alone, children under 14 years of age, are a sufficient reply: Clothed and paid board of a crippled boy in school. Gave a Thanksgiving dinner to thirty-five poor children. Earned money to give poor children an outing in July and August. Kept a crippled old lady in clothing and food all winter. Furnished covers all winter to our church. Made scrap books for hospital. Educated two colored boys. Placed a sick in depot and kept it filled with good reading. Gathered two hundred good books for the prison. Accumulated to use in its work. Bought an invalid bed, which is loaned in the community. Secured an enthusiastic driver by such use of helpful services that not hesitate to call their true religion.

Johnson's humorous advice to the student to convert their superfluous money into a bank account has been noted upon. Over in the Virginia mountains, around one of the beautiful spots, a young man, who had been a student in the American Expeditionary Force, was sitting at a table, when a woman, whose beauty was of a kind that attracted the attention of the student, was sitting at the table, and she was looking at him with a look which was not far from that which is seen in the eyes of a woman who has just been told that she is not beautiful.

TRUSTS RUN THINGS.

IN ABSOLUTE CONTROL OF THE FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.

An Auto Election Bargain that Has Not Fanned Out to the Advantage of the Wage Earners—The Steel Workers Strike a Fair Illustration of Trust Methods.

Sometime before the election of 1900 Mark Hanna as chairman of the Republican committee, was reported to have made an arrangement with some of the labor leaders to support the Republican ticket. The leaders of organized labor at that time were uneasy at the trusts that they boded so strong a combination that labor would be at their mercy. At a conference then held, at which Mr. Shaffer, the leader of the Amalgamated Association, was present, Mr. Hanna assured those present that the trusts were well satisfied to see a strong labor trust and that the industrial trusts and the labor trust must work together and support the Republican party which through protection kept up wages as well as aiding the trusts.

Mr. Shaffer being a Republican, was perhaps the more easily convinced that this program was to the advantage of the laboring men he represented. But now a change has come over the spirit of his dreams and he finds that the labor trust cannot lie easily beside the trust lion. In a statement made by him, says the Washington Times, he declared it to be the duty of President McKinley and the administration to sit down hard on Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates, and compel them to submit to the demands of the strikers. He argued that the administration is "all-powerful" and that were it to threaten the steel corporation with anti-trust legislation next winter the Wall Street magnates would be obliged to come to terms at once. The language employed by Mr. Shaffer evidently was intended as a threat to the Republican managers that unless they busy themselves to support the men their party will lose the labor vote. There is no doubt that shrewd, practical politicians like Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna are greatly worried over the condition of affairs and would be only too glad to exert their influence for a settlement and peace if there were any way by which they could secure such a solution. They understand as well as Mr. Shaffer can that the strike is liable to affect the Ohio elections adversely to their political interests. They know, also, that there is little they can hope to do in the premises. Unfortunately for them and their party, what the strike leader says about the "all-powerful" administration is arrant nonsense. It does in appearance dominate the legislative branch of the government, but is only able to do so when acting as the political agent of the real masters of congress and the country, who are Morgan, Rockefeller, Havemeyer, Stillman, and a few others of that ilk. Should the executive branch attempt to procure legislation unfavorable to their monopolies it would soon be seen that the complete ownership and control of congress is in the hands of the trusts and not of the administration.

Aside from that consideration, Mr. Shaffer should remember that he addresses an incredulous public when he threatens the Republicans with vengeance at the polls. The history of the anthracite strike of 1900 is significant in this connection. After seeing clearly that the administration was hand in glove with the coal barons, with whose interests and purposes Marcus A. Hanna was closely identified in a general way, being a bituminous coal trust magnate himself, and although knowing that temporary concessions were granted only because a continuance of the strike menaced the prospects of Mr. McKinley for re-election, the miners struck their flag, and voted like sheep for the state and national candidates of the trust. There is no assurance that the steel workers would not do the same thing. It is not an unknown thing to see labor leaders extremely pliable about election time, and several former ones of much prominence are now comfortably settled in federal offices of more or less importance. Mr. Shaffer is on the wrong track if he thinks to gain anything at the expense of the Morgan combination by trying to secure Mr. McKinley into coercing that coterie of multi-millionaires. The administration does not control the trusts. The trusts own and operate the administration.

The trusts are so powerful that they can make or break the fortunes of any man, but not only that, they can found cities and likewise destroy them or divide them of prosperity. A writer in the Scranton Truth, under the caption of a "Ramble through the Focman Workings of what was the Industrial Fridge of Scranton," says: "It was once the scene of the very greatest activity. Its massive machinery, in its majestic revolutions, shook the earth, and its fiery furnaces illuminated the city and halloed the midnight visitors when the trains that were spending toward us were just miles away. It is now idle, to tell you the truth. Where once the steam of industry was heard, now a painful silence and stanzas prevail. Where formerly the noise of the mill, the sound of the hammer, the clatter of the mill, with a cheer on his lips which was heard of nearly to show the distant mountains beyond the town.

KEEP THE TARIFF OUT OF POLITICS.

The non-chalant, if not impudent, way in which the tariff trusts sell their products, in this "protected" country, for nearly twice what they get for them in "unprotected" countries, may again force the tariff question into politics. This would be unfortunate, for business is always disturbed, so the protectionists tell us, when the tariff is being discussed. It would also be unfortunate to have the farmers and laborers understand what a heavy burden the tariff places upon their backs and how it is slowly but surely dividing our people into classes—the rich and the poor. When these citizens realize the wrong and injustice in "protection" they are likely to become disaffected and to begin that political division into parties mentioned by ex-United States Attorney-General Wayne MacVeigh in his recent address at Harvard. He said: "The alignment of two great political divisions of American voters, who will sooner or later struggle against each other for the possession of the government, will inevitably be upon this basis: The party of the contented will be ranged under one banner and the party of the discontented will be ranged under the other, and the alignment will steadily develop, increasing sharpness and division, until the party of the discontented being the majority, has obtained the control of our government, to which, under our system, they are entitled, and then they will be sure to remodel the present system for the distribution of wealth, unless we have previously done so, upon bases wiser and more equitable than these now existing. The one man party will be, under whatever name, the party of capital and the other party will be, under whatever name, the party of labor."—Byron W. Holt.

The steel trust barons have a one-sided idea of the rights of the workmen. In substance they say to the strikers: You may combine, but we must be free to employ men not in your trust. You may combine, but not to the extent of destroying competition among workmen. As employers of labor we must have the benefit of competition, but we reserve the right to combine so as to practically eliminate competition when we come to sell our products in the American markets. Combination destructive of competition is the prerogative of capital." Nobody need be surprised when the president of the labor trust responds that the working men propose to see about that. The men can hardly be blamed for thinking that they have as good a right to monopolize labor and make their own price for it as their employers have to monopolize the products of labor and make their own price for them. The iron and steel men would be in a better position to command public sympathy if they were not in a conspiracy to throttle competition and get the entire pound of flesh allowed them by a 40 per cent monopoly tariff.

THE POWER OF THE TRUSTS.

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way." The one-time mammoth mill will soon be but a memory. Its equipment is being fast taken apart and shipped to Lake Erie's distant shore."

This scene is being repeated in many places. Citizens by the tens of thousands are being ruined by the loss of value which the dismantling of their industries cause to their property and business. The giant steel and other trusts tear down the values in many places and build them up in places where they and their friends have previously bought the real estate. It is confiscation by indirection, but none the less confiscation. Gloom prevades what was once a thousand happy homes. The workmen will have to leave and the cottages they have built with their savings will be unsalable and worthless. And yet Hanna and the Republican leaders are hand and glove with the trusts and will not aid in legislation to deprive them of their monopolies.

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The high-handed measures of the city of Ansonia, Conn., to beat a strike that is on there should lead to another judge being selected when election time comes. The other day, while a squad of non-union men were marching under police escort to a foundry, a hotel employe on the sidewalk shouted "Scabs." He was immediately picked up by the police, taken into court and fined \$50 for disorderly conduct. The police magistrate announced that the next case would be punished with imprisonment as well as a fine. This is certainly an abridgement of the right of free speech, and it is hardly possible that the sturdy New Englanders will endorse its suppression to aid corporations and combine to defeat their workmen whatever the merits of the strike may be.

According to the Republican philosophy of the tariff, the highly paid American workmen is out-competing and starving the pauper labor of Europe. The American trusts threaten the European markets with destruction by flooding them with all the good things of life at a lower price than their own workmen can produce them and yet the trusts and manufacturers must be protected from foreign importations. To reduce the tariff and compel the trusts to sell their products here as cheaply as they sell them in Europe would ruin the poor trusts and they would not be willing to put up millions to keep the Republican party in power so that cannot be thought of.

The labor unions will find they will never accomplish much in the long run until they see their backs and not the backs of the trusts.

HUBBARD DIDN'T SEE.

MAKES POINT AT THE EXPENSE OF THE TEXAN.

Funny Incident of the Adullamite Gathering of 1887 and One That Has an Educational Value—Henry George's Logic.

The death of ex-Gov. Hubbard of Texas recalls an amusing incident of the Adullamite convention at Cincinnati in February, 1887.

Preceding the conference out of which grew the Union Labor party a great meeting under the auspices of the Knights of Labor was held in Music Hall. Over 10,000 tickets at 15 cents each were sold for this meeting, which was in honor of Henry George. When the latter rose to speak he faced one of the greatest crowds that was ever gathered in that vast auditorium. Thousands of people had not been able to get inside the doors.

Mr. George was at his very best that night. There was antagonism enough in the crowd to arouse him to his keenest efforts and he spoke with tremendous effect. At the very first word he had caught the vast crowd. Dr. DeBeck presided over the meeting and in introducing Mr. George he made an allusion to the forthcoming conference of men who were gathering to find out what they wanted. The doctor said that the man who was about to speak knew what he wanted and how to get it.

"Dr. DeBeck is right," cried Henry George, as he stepped to the front of the stake amid a tumult of applause. "We do know what we want. We want the earth!" The effect was electrical and it was five minutes before the speaker could proceed.

Mr. George spoke for an hour and a half and then called for questions. Instantly a score of people were on their feet, clamoring for recognition. Mr. George recognized each in his turn, as fairly as possible, beginning at his right. But there was one individual at the left of the center aisle who was not content to wait his turn. He was tall and lank. A white neck-tie gave him a clerical aspect. He stood upon a chair and howled at the top of a rather squeaky voice:

"Mr. George! Mr. George! Mr. George!"

Mr. George tried to wave him down while he was answering questions from the right of the center aisle. But the man on the chair kept yelling:

"Mr. George! Mr. George! Mr. George!" Friends pulled at his long coat-tails in vain.

Finally Mr. George turned to him with, "Well, what is it?"

"Mr. George," shouted the man on the chair, while the audience strained eyes and necks and ears. "Mr. George, I want to ask you a question."

"All right," said Mr. George. "What is it?"

"Mr. George," he said, speaking with tremendous impressiveness, "suppose that I owned all the money in the world and that you owned all the land. I would like to ask you, sir, what you would do?"

"I'd give you notice to quit!"

That was all. The questioner, who was ex-Gov. Hubbard, was the only man in the big audience who failed to catch the point. The house roared and yelled and shouted and let pandemonium loose. The scene was extraordinary. Hubbard still stood on his chair and waved his hands until friends pulled him down by main strength. It was not until next day that the Texan caught on.

Mr. George did not attend the Adullamite conference which tried to find out what it wanted.

JOHNSON'S GOOD MOVE.

Youngstown (O.) Vindicator: The effort made by Tom L. Johnson as mayor of Cleveland to compel the railroads to go upon the tax duplicate of Cuyahoga county as other property, and assist in bearing the burdens of city and county government, is gaining force daily among the people. Farms and homesteads are rated at two-thirds their value, or two-thirds the selling or market price of such properties, while the great railroads with special privileges, are entered upon the tax duplicate at less than one-tenth their market value. Why is this tolerated? Are farmers and homestead owners so rich and generous, so fond of labor, so anxious to bear burdens that they willingly bend their backs to toll that millionaire monopolies may go untaxed?

Corporations are without souls or conscience. They are aggressive, continually encroaching upon and stealing from the people both their liberties and profits from productive industry. The encroachments of monopolies are insidious, insolent and tyrannical, and under methods today prevailing, especially in regard to taxation, escape with a minimum, leaving the burden to be carried by the bread winners of toil.

for endeavoring to perpetuate unjust conditions. We blame him for his inhuman attitude toward the men by whose sweat and upon the marrow of whose bones he has waxed fat. We hold him responsible for the wanton murder of the men at Homestead, whose despairing cry and piteous appeals for wages enough to sustain life he would not hear—or, hearing, answered with Pinkerton guns—claiming that the profits of the business would not warrant it, although at that moment he was drawing fabulous dividends from it and resolutions were being adopted by a dozen communities lauding his 'benevolence' for donations of money that had been earned by the very labor he was exploiting then, and he has exploited ever since.

"We may be flying in the face of public opinion, and taking a most unpopular stand—that we have done before—but nevertheless we protest against the acceptance of this Carnegie gift by San Francisco. No matter what other communities have done, or may do, let us decline it.—Frisco Star.

BARBARIC WARFARE.

Chicago Public: Another witness comes forward to testify to the barbaric character of the American war in the Philippines. He is Dr. Samuel L. Steer, a surgeon in the United States army, lately stationed with the Twenty-third Infantry in the Philippines. As reported by the Chicago American of the 30th, Dr. Steer told of an incident in illustration of army methods in dealing with the natives. A party of natives had treacherously murdered four American soldiers. This is stated at least in explanation of the retaliatory acts of an American captain of the name of Cloman, which Dr. Steer thus describes:

"When Capt. Cloman heard of this treacherous assault he did not wait for orders. With a little party he started at once to the scene of the late encounter. He took the date, or chief, prisoner, and told him he would have to surrender the men who had been guilty of the assault upon his soldiers. There were nine of them in all. Cloman then did something that brought him some criticism, but which also won him the love of every private in the army. He selected a good husky sergeant and a squad of his best men. He told the sergeant to take these prisoners out into the woods and gather fuel for a camp fire, and also instructed him that in case the prisoners attempted to escape they should not allow them to carry out their object. In a little while the sound of firing was heard, and the sergeant came in, gravely saluted, and reported that the nine prisoners having tried to escape they found it necessary to fire upon them. In this way Cloman avenged the treacherous assault. There you have a good idea of the Philippine war."

This summary vengeance might readily be excused if the American soldiers and the Philippine tribesmen belonged upon the same plane of savagery. But inasmuch as the soldiers are from a civilized country it does not redound to the credit of civilization. It may be a human impulse to revenge the acts of savages with savage acts, but it is not civilized to do it. The Philippine war appears from this account to be doing more to make savages of civilized Americans than to make civilized subjects of the Philippine savages.

The attention of Major McKinley is called to the surprising effect of his proclamation opening certain Indian lands to settlement. Over 150,000 applicants have filed for 13,000 claims and the press dispatches tell us that of this vast number many are almost penniless and that few are artisans. They are simply homeless people seeking homes. Yet the major assures us that labor is everywhere busy at good wages. Then whence come these 150,000 poverty-stricken creatures who are already suffering deplorable privation? And what becomes of the theory that disemployed labor will not use land even when land is available? The Philadelphia Inquirer might gnaw on this file for a moment, but it will not. It will talk about the weather. But we hope that the significance of the scenes now enacting in the west will not be lost upon thoughtful people who have hitherto accepted the monstrous notion that men would rather tramp than work. There is ample proof of the utter falsity of this stupid proposition in the pitiful attempt of these 150,000 homeless souls to find opportunity to toil where opportunity exists for but 13,000.

Five years ago the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was turned over to Uncle Sam a financial wreck and he was requested to run it, as the stockholders were not satisfied with the way the directors were handling the matter—in fact, it was not paying dividends. Uncle Sam kindly consented to do the thing for the discouraged firm, and a few days ago, when it was turned over to the new owners, it was found that Uncle Sam, through his hired men—the receivers—had increased the mileage from 2,900 to 3,600; net earnings had been doubled, while the business had been increased nearly twofold. And still we are told that Uncle Sam can't do things.—Appeal to Reason.

A Salvation Army artist wrote on a billboard in letters a foot high: "What shall I do to be saved?" A patent medicine painter answered it by putting underneath it: "Take Carter's Little Liver Pills." The Salvationist saw the joke and again used his brush effectively under the cruel joke of the medicine faker by painting, "And prepare to meet thy God."

CARNEGIE'S BLOOD-MONEY.

In speaking of the \$750,000, which Carnegie has offered San Francisco for library purposes, The Star says, in part:

"Mr. Carnegie's income runs up into millions of dollars a year. This is not the result of his enterprise or industry, but of the special privileges which he enjoys. The United States government 'protects' him in his business ventures, for instance, by paying him twice as much for armor plate as he charges the Russian government. We do not blame him for taking advantage of a condition of things upon him, but we do blame him, in his greed,

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