

**Why Not Buy Farm Lands?** The New York bankers purchased \$50,000,000 of the British war loan, and it is reported that a Russian loan for a large sum is being negotiated by the same financiers. A republican newspaper points to this as an evidence of our wonderful prosperity.

Have any of our republican friends stopped to think that it would look much better for the material prosperity of this country, if these New York bankers were seeking investments in our own country? Why do these financiers who, during campaigns, talk so much about the prosperity of the farmer, neglect the opportunity to invest their money in farm lands?

Have they ever stopped to think that much of our own country is yet undeveloped, and that while any considerable portion of it remains undeveloped, the fact that American money seeks investment in foreign lands is a bad rather than a good indication?

**Heath on Hanna.** Perry Heath, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, more than hints that Mr. Hanna may be the next republican nominee for president. He recognizes that some difficulty will be experienced in getting the boom started, but is disposed to think that reflection on the part of the republican leaders will reveal Mr. Hanna's availability. After announcing that there is no one who could get the republican nomination "so surely" as Mr. Hanna and no one who could be elected "so easily," Mr. Heath said:

"I know it sounds a bit startling at first, but, when you come to think over it, you will agree with what I say. Some days before congress adjourned I was talking in Washington on the same subject with a number of prominent politicians. One of them was a strong candidate for the nomination himself. They, too, looked surprised at the suggestion, but, when they came to think it all over, they agreed exactly with me."

If Mr. Heath's interview is put forth as a feeler to ascertain the public sentiment, it will be interesting to read Mr. Roosevelt's response to the suggestion.

**Bribing With Patronage.** The St. Louis Globe-Democrat prints a special dispatch from Charleston, S. C. to the effect that the president has appointed a former democratic sheriff to be chief deputy U. S. marshal, and it is added that the appointment "is accepted as an indication of wider development in the formation of the white republican party in South Carolina." The dispatch says, "Senator McLaurin, who is engineering the new movement, is said to have urged the appointment of McCravy for obvious reasons." The republican papers talk about the use of patronage to make converts and the making of appointments "for obvious reasons" as if they had no more scruples about the purchase of influence with office than they have about the purchase of votes with money.

The Baltimore Sun is authority for the statement that Senator McLaurin offered General Wade Hampton the Columbia postmaster-

ship, but that the General refused and added with emphasis: "I would not accept anything in the world from that source. The people of South Carolina should know by this time that I cannot be bought."

**Uncivilized Warfare.** Captain Otto von Lossberg, who was a captain of artillery in the Boer army, recently arrived in the United States. The captain was incapacitated by wounds and received an honorable discharge from General Botha. In a newspaper interview he said:

The Holland societies sent us three ambulances and nurses several months ago via Lorenzo Marquez. The British there had them held up, and they are there yet, while our men are dying for the need of them.

Hospital supplies and ambulance corps are supposed to have right of way, irrespective of the side for which they are intended, in civilized warfare. If Great Britain were at war with a powerful nation and should do what she is here charged with she would be arraigned as an outlaw by all civilized nations. Is it not significant that the nation claiming to be the greatest of all civilized nations, so religious that it must have a church of its own, so righteous that it denies the right of anyone to question its motives, should stoop to an act repugnant to every religious sentiment, in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, and hateful in the sight of men?

**Gompers on Conciliation.** Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, at a meeting in New York, called in the interest of conciliation between labor and capital said:

"We want industrial peace, but not at the sacrifice of any of the elements of manhood. The increased growth in the organization of labor has brought greater responsibility. The work is going ahead actively, however, and we are meeting our problems in a practical way. We are dealing with living men and living women and living children, in the hope of better things for all. The laboring people insist that they be regarded as something more than wage-earners. They are men with rights and hopes and aspirations and love."

Mr Gompers has shown himself to be a broad minded and far seeing representative of the industrial classes. He is right in insisting that the laboring man shall be considered as something more than a money-making machine. The wage earner is a citizen as well as a workman; he is an important factor in our social system as well as a producer of wealth. He needs more than food, clothing and shelter; he has a right to demand industrial conditions which will enable him by the exercise of reasonable diligence and ability to support his family and lay up something for old age.

**Panic Still Possible.** The monometalist told us that the adoption of the single gold standard would provide insurance against panics. It will be remembered that during the crusade for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, we were

told that silver was responsible for the financial dangers at that time confronting the country. The purchasing clause was repealed and the policy of the Cleveland administration was to interpret all financial laws in favor of the gold standard. Yet these facts did not prevent the disastrous panic of that year.

One of the greatest arguments used by the defenders of the trust system is that that system provides an insurance against panics and they have insisted that this is an insurance which insures.

Now that we have the single gold standard, and a trust system such as was never dreamed of a few years ago, it would seem that we should be exempt from panics. And yet today business circles are full of dire predictions. Russell Sage, who says we will soon have disastrous financial troubles, is not alone in this view. Bankers all over the country are shrugging their shoulders. Last week the bankers of Wall Street held a conference and decided to gradually raise the rates on money and to insist on better collateral. It was agreed that something must be done to discourage the "speculative frenzy." It seems to be generally agreed that this "speculative frenzy," more acute at this time than ever in the history of the country, forbodes a crisis in financial affairs.

**What Became of Susan.** The New York Journal has discovered a little book called "Good Manners and Success," published by Mr. Orison Sweet Marden. In this volume the Journal has found a delightful story which it epitomizes in this way:

There was a very handsome young doctor with a fine, curly beard well cared for—and there is no use concealing the fact that his name was Seward Webb.

There was a little sweet-faced child named Susan Baker, who broke her leg and was taken to St. Luke's hospital, in New York.

There was a very interesting young woman, whose name was Miss Vanderbilt, who used to come to the hospital to cheer the sick with flowers and good advice.

In the morning the handsome doctor took care of Susan Baker's broken leg. In the afternoon the kind-hearted young woman came and talked to Susan and tried to cheer her up.

Susan Baker talked to Miss Vanderbilt about Dr. Seward Webb, and she talked to Dr. Seward Webb about Miss Vanderbilt.

The little girl told how very kind the good doctor always was to her.

One fine day she introduced the kind young doctor to the kind young lady. Not long afterward they were married.

The kind doctor and his wife now have a summer home in New England, with three thousand acres of land around it, a park of two hundred thousand acres in the Adirondacks, a private car and a great many other useful and necessary things.

This proves clearly that it pays to be kind to a little girl with a broken leg.

After this interesting recital, the Journal observes:

"We are not told, by the way, what became of Susan Baker. We hope that she also has a private car and two hundred thousand acres in the Adirondacks, for she was at least as polite as the young doctor and the young lady.