

SUNG THEIR LESSONS

Geography Set to Music an Old Time Teaching Scheme.

A PLAN OF YANKEE ORIGIN.

One of the Most Popular Airs in the List Used to Interest the Pupils in Their Studies Was "Auld Lang Syne"—"Bonny Doon" Also Liked.

Singing geography was a popular fad in the educational line in New York in olden days, particularly in up state school districts. It was of Yankee origin. It was never made part of the common school system of the state but was taught outside the regular hours.

A set of wall maps known as Pelton's outline maps was used. There were no names of geographical divisions or places on them. The instructor would go over the map on which the lesson was found, pointing out with a pointing rod the different countries, cities, rivers, lakes or whatever might be the subject in hand, and at the same time the name of each division, place or body of water would be mentioned in song. The teacher, usually a man, would lead the class chorus as he pointed, and if the subject happened to be political divisions the song would run like this, to the tune of "Bonny Doon":

Let North America be first
In our descriptive rhyme rehearsed,
Its northern bound the arctic waves,
Its east the Atlantic ocean laves.
The gulf of Mexico we see
Upon its southern boundary,
Its western and southwestern sides
Are washed by the Pacific tides.

The geographical verses were contained in the pupils' text book called "The Key to Pelton's New and Improved Series of Outline Maps." Among other things the following is found in the preface of one of these old time volumes:

"With respect to the versification, it is merely necessary to say that the design has been to put all the important geographical localities on the globe, in connection with much valuable matter, in a form which can be most easily committed to memory, and it is confidently believed that the exhilarating effect of harmonious sounds will greatly facilitate the acquisition of this knowledge, and care has been taken that none but popular and approved airs be inserted in the work."

"Auld Lang Syne" appears to have been regarded as an especially "popular and approved" air and was often used. In the very first lesson the pupils were taught to describe the earth by singing the following to this tune:

The earth is a large ball or globe
Whose surface has been found
Three-fourths with ocean waves submerged
And but one-fourth dry ground.
Two hundred millions of square miles
Earth's surface does embrace,
Eight hundred million people here
All find a dwelling place.

Tongue twisting names did not embarrass the geographical versifier, although the enunciation of all the pupils probably was not perfect when, for example, in the lesson on Asia they sang to the air of "Bruce's Address" such lines as these:

Now in modulations sweet
Asia's rivers we repeat,
Obi first in Russia greet,
Irish river next.

Lost in sand behold Helmund,
Then northward seek Yarkund;
Be not turbid Oxus shunned;
Sihon river see.

Ural river next in place,
Attruck and Koor river trace;
Killik Irnak then embrace
In our melody.

There were thirty-one states in the Union when singing geography was in vogue, and the pupils were taught to bound each of them in verse. California was then the newest state, having been admitted in 1850; was the last on the list, and its boundaries were thus defined:

On California's northern side vast Oregon
Is placed.
Both Utah and New Mexico upon the east
Are traced.
Upon its southern borders next may Mexico
Be found.
And broad Pacific's sparkling waves compose
Its western bound.

In thirty-four stanzas set to the tune of "Bonny Doon" the geography class would make a tour of Europe and glean bits of information about various countries and cities visited. The tour would start in this fashion:

Now be our geographic rhymes
Transferred to European climes.
The grand divisions first we teach
With the metropolis of each.
Norway, a region bleak and cold,
By Christiania is controlled.
Sweden, that Charles the hero bred,
Takes Stockholm for its chief and head.

Russia in proud expansion sits
And to St. Petersburg submits.
Austria, with its imperial crown,
Vienna takes for its chief town.

Turkey, in southern Europe placed,
Is by Constantinople graced.
Greece, once for arts and arms renowned,
With glorious Athens still is crowned.

Thus the geography pupils sang on through the list of European nations and capitals.—New York Sun.

Enlivened the Play.
"Monte Cristo" was playing to a crowded house in a New York theater. In a box sat a man who had looked on the wine when it was red. When Monte mounted the rock in the sea and exclaimed, "The world is mine!" the man in the box shouted, "What'll you take for Hoboken?"—Brooklyn Life.

Silence is a figure of speech, unanswerable, short, cold, but terribly severe.—Parker.

THE NEBRASKA SENATORSHIP

In announcing my candidacy for United States senator subject to the democratic and people's independent primaries to be held August 16th I am responding to a call that has been made upon me by a large number of personal and political friends. It is true I would like to represent Nebraska in the United States senate but I would not have entered the race unsolicited and I am acting now after the most thoughtful consideration on my own part and after consulting with democrats and populists in various sections of the state.

I assume that in nominating their senatorial candidate the democrats and populists in Nebraska will select the man whom they regard as most available in the contest to be waged against one of the most skilful politicians ever elected by a western state to a seat in the senate. Should the men with whom I have affiliated for nearly a quarter of a century of Nebraska politics conclude that I am the available candidate, I will make an active campaign against my republican opponent and will do my best to win.

As reporter and political writer on the Omaha World-Herald from 1888 to 1896, as editor of the World-Herald from 1896 to 1905 and as associate editor of the Commoner since 1905, my views on public questions have been made known to the people of Nebraska.

In general, I take my democracy from Jefferson, Jackson, and Bryan. If it were republicanism, I would take it from La Follette, Cummins, and Bristow. Practically, I do not see material difference between the two brands, so far as present day problems are concerned; and if I were elected to the senate I would take counsel of the republicans I have named sooner than from men who, elected as democrats, follow, in one way or another, the Aldrich leadership.

I would not be bound by any party caucus against what I conceived to be the welfare of my constituents. I would follow democratic principles, as I have learned them, where ever I found them and would co-operate with men, regardless of party affiliations, whom I found faithfully enunciating those principles and undertaking to enact them into law. This is my conception of the duty of a democrat who realizes the necessity for prompt action on the part of the patriotic men of all parties who would perpetuate popular government and make our union of states fairly representative of the sacrifices that have been made in their behalf—fairly representative of the hopes and the aspirations of the rank and file of American citizens, regardless of political prejudices.

My opponents, Mr. G. M. Hitchcock, and Mr. Willis E. Reed, are both rich men, while I am a wage-earner. It will not, therefore, be possible for me to make as active a contest for the nomination as those gentlemen will make. But I am not without confidence that from now until August 16th, some of the men whom I have met upon the firing line and with whom I have stood shoulder to shoulder in defense of the very principles that seem popular today will lend me a hand so that I may not, after all, be greatly handicapped in the race.

I enter this contest with "malice toward none, with charity for all." I would not knowingly sacrifice one personal friendship upon the altar of ambition. While I shall stand resolutely for the things in which I believe I grant to every other man the right to his opinion and respect it accordingly. I hope nothing shall occur to tarnish the fair friendship that has existed for many years between myself and the two good men who are opposing me. I shall try to so act that both Messrs. Hitchcock and Reed will be able—after the primaries have closed and the real battle is on—to give me that cordial support which I have it in my heart to give to either of them in the event of my defeat.

RICHARD L. METCALFE.

PASS RESOLUTIONS.

Central Labor Union Sends Communication to Governor.

Some time ago a protest was made to Governor Shallenberger against Labor Commissioner Maupin, it being charged that Maupin had employed a St. Louis factory inspector to go about in Lincoln and under the guise of inspection foment among the women employees dissatisfaction with their condition and wages. The following resolutions adopted by the Central Labor union of Lincoln has been received by Governor Shallenberger.

Whereas, it has come to our notice that the business men of our city have filed complaint with the governor against William M. Maupin, deputy labor commissioner, for certain acts performed by him in official capacity, asking for his dismissal and

Whereas, we understand the principles of law to be the protection of innocent and weak from the oppression of the vicious and strong and since Mr. Maupin has used his office for such purposes only, therefore be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of this body that the actions of Mr. Maupin are only those of approval and the actions of said business men's association are oppressive and vicious against certain of the labor class who are otherwise unable to protect themselves, and be it further

Resolved, that this body heartily endorse the action of said Mr. Maupin.

The resolutions were signed by Frank Kates, secretary of the organization. —Lincoln Daily Star, August 2.

The protest filed against Deputy Labor Commissioner Maupin was based on an absolute falsehood. It was charged that Maupin "sneaked" an organizer into the garment factories of Lincoln under guise of an inspector for the

purpose of fomenting trouble between the employers and the employees. The facts are these:

Mr. Maupin asked permission of Governor Shallenberger to appoint a deputy factory inspector to serve without pay, and the governor granted it. Mr. Maupin then issued a commission to Miss Kate Hurley, an experienced garment worker from St. Louis who was in Lincoln for the purpose of soliciting aid for the locked-out garment workers of that city. She was instructed to say absolutely nothing about organizing while making her inspection, but to confine herself strictly to investigating working conditions, sanitation, etc. Mr. Maupin accompanied Miss Hurley through two or three factories and knows absolutely that she followed her instructions to the letter. She made her report to Mr. Maupin in due form and her commission was then revoked. The man or men who charged Mr. Maupin with using his official position to stir up strife, or in this instance to further the work of organization, are guilty of uttering a falsehood. Mr. Maupin got his inspection reports from one thoroughly qualified to make an inspection, and the reports will appear at the proper time and in the proper place.

And Mr. Maupin has not worried a bit over the protest filed against him.

GOOD FRIENDS NOW.

National Manufacturers' Association Loses Its Big Factor.

The National Manufacturers' association, through the Buck Stove & Range Company of St. Louis are no longer in the fight against the American Federation of Labor for the "open shop."

The efforts of five years is at an end as shown by the following dispatch:

"St. Louis, July 23.—Formal announcement was made tonight by J. T. Templeton, secretary of the Buck Stove & Range Company, of the end of the fight with organized labor. The employees of the plant are to be organized. The announcement says in part: "The present management is, and always has been, friendly to organized labor. We believe labor has a right to organize for its protection and advancement."

This is the case in which jail sentences were passed upon Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell of the labor forces.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Brief Bits of News About the Printers of These Parts.

Lincoln Typographical Union will meet next Sunday, at which time instructions, if any, will be given to the delegate to the Minneapolis convention. Delegate Zurbrigan will probably leave for the convention city Sunday night.

Lincoln's representation at Minneapolis will be smaller than at any convention during the past four or five years. Richard L. Metcalfe, democratic candidate for the senatorial nomination, is an honorary member of No. 209.

Throughout the state the fake liability bill is being published in full by local papers. All of them bear the earmarks of being paid for. All of them have Archbishop Christie's name on them as one of the fake commissioners. This gentleman withdrew from the fake before the initiative petition was filed and will not serve if the bill passes. His name is being used by the fakers against his written orders.—Portland Labor Press.

GENERAL MENTION.

Brief Bits of Labor News Deftly Picked and Pilfered.

San Jose is to have a municipal free employment bureau.

The anti-Jap forces in San Francisco continue to put up a good fight.

A union dollar for union goods means more work for the union man.

Manitoba is to have government stock yards and abattoirs in operation this fall.

After a bitter strike for two months the building trades of Milan, Italy, have won out.

The non-union shop means porter house and buzz-wagons for the boss and soup bones for the men.

The National Brotherhood of Potters have unanimously forbidden its members to join the militia.

Convicts working on the road near Bellingham, Washington, have won their strike for an eight hour day.

Carpenters in Washington, D. C., through organization and arbitration have secured better pay and conditions.

Organized carpenters in Great Britain will exchange membership cards with the Brotherhood in America.

A strong effort is to be made to organize telephone girls as part of the general telegraphers' organization.

One of the humors of the day is the forthcoming lecture of T. Roosevelt against Socialism in Milwaukee, Wis.

After weeks of strike the structural iron workers have resumed operations in Chicago, with increased pay.

A Pennsylvania judge has issued an injunction forbidding any miners union marching along the public highways.

Carpenters working in St. Louis breweries have won out for their contentions of recognition and reasonable conditions.

Under an injunction in an Illinois court nine engineers who quit their jobs without permission must go to jail for contempt.

The Democratic platform and the Democratic governor of Arkansas indorse the initiative and referendum now before the people.

Many unions in California are contributing a dollar a month to the Los Angeles fight against the Employers' association lockout.

Men engaged in constructing a bridge at Spokane struck because asked to take unusual risks in cutting away the false work of the span.

The Australian state of Victoria will hereafter mine most of its own coal in its own mines, with an eight hour day for the workers.

About the only men who are heard of in connection with the so-called nominating assembly are the ones who can be benefited by it.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has recently unanimously indorsed the Daily Socialist for its support of organized labor in that city.

A Massachusetts judge has issued an injunction against a union receiving donations. No injunctions issued against the G. O. P. receiving any.

Diaz was not re-elected president of Mexico. No! He was re-appointed. Don't misuse the English language by saying he was re-elected.

Owing to the increased cost of living a large number of the members of the European Sovereigns and Princes Union have demanded more pay.

Fighting increased freights is intensely amusing to the railroad magnates. Some of them have gone to Europe to laugh about it.

In Manitoba improvements on farm lands are not taxed, nor are machinery or live stock, grain, stored agricultural products or household furniture.

Organized laundry owners met organized laundry workers in San Francisco in friendly conference. The result is that 1,600 employes retain the eight-hour day.

In Alaska the U. S. government owns the telegraphs, and it is going to lower its charges, which are already lower than the trust charges in the rest of the country.

Land speculators have stolen a cemetery in Mobile, Alabama. They seem to have assimilated it without a qualm of conscience or a kick from the living or the dead.

The agricultural appropriation bill slips in a few words which will probably prevent prosecutions of adulterators in food products. Trust a good lobby for tricks of that kind.

In some greater or less degree all the states of the Union except Mississippi and South Carolina have passed laws within the last two years regulating child and women labor.

Organized boot and shoe workers of Sydney, Australia, have asked for the removal of the duties on footwear and declare the workers receive no benefit from the duties levied.

The comfortable people who live fat on privilege are content to say: "To the toilers—the spoil." How long the toilers will stand the burden remains to be seen.

Freighthandlers in Dubuque, Iowa, struck for a raise from the munificent salary of \$1.65 a day. The discontent of some workingmen with "Republican prosperity" is beyond explanation.

The employing cloak makers in New York systematically discharged every leading union employe in the course of three weeks, and then complained

that they had no notice of the strike.

Santa Cruz, California, has a popular resort in which the non-union musician prevails. Organized labor is likely to take the matter up vigorously and if it does the entire town will be affected.

Convicts of the state of Washington will hereafter be engaged in making materials for roads and in building them. The jute mill did not pay. Also it killed off the men with the lint entering the lungs.

It has cost Standard Oil Sibley over \$40,000 to secure the nomination for congress. The job is worth the money, although the salary is only \$15,000 for the term. The trusts need him on the law dump.

It would seem as if the Tacoma suburbanites have won over the street car corporation trying to collect 10 cents fare for 2 cents worth of service. The corporation will have to content itself with 5 cents.

The steel trust has stopped the distribution of the official report of the conditions in its plants. Taft and his administration could not stand up against the orders of Schwab, especially when delivered in person.

The humane Illinois coal company that last year installed shower baths for its mules has found them valuable investments this summer. The men would have shower baths, too, if they cost anything and were property.

Since taxes have been taken from improvements in Vancouver, B. C., there have been more building permits issued in three months than in four years previously. And Vancouver had been going some, too, during those four years.

Employing lithographers maintaining the "open" shop in the east have been compelled to grant the eight-hour day to prevent organization of unions. If there were no unions there would be no eight-hour days, mind that!

The late chief justice Fuller left an estate of a million or more saved from a salary of \$13,000 a year for twenty-two years. Such thrift as this is what workmen should follow.

Roosevelt says governments do not derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, but that they exist for the benefit of the governed, whether the governed like the government or not. This is what the czar of Russia thinks, too.

Not being able to get rid of Judge Lindsay, the "Beast" in Colorado is about to have the supreme court declare the corporations own the supreme court. In Oregon they expect to secure a bill of sale for it.

Stuart Reid, the labor organizer among the steel hells of the trust in Pennsylvania, was once a society preacher. He got real religion, and like the master of old, went to dwell among the workers. Naturally the plutocratic press maligns him.

Some years ago the Ontario legislature granted lands to veterans of the South African war, and the unusual conditions were that no taxes of any kind were to be paid by the holders of such lands. The result is that they are not cultivated or improved.

Having worn out its welcome the Citizens' Alliance of Denver, Colorado, has collapsed. It started in several years ago to lust up all the labor unions in Colorado. It is a twin sister to the Employer's Association. We have a sample in Portland.

The Union Iron Works of Spokane is turning out some very inferior water-pipe for that city with a small crew of strike-breakers. It will probably cost the city a few cents and break many times its value. With union men on the city council such scabby stuff would be turned back.

An Italian workman who suffered the misfortune of having both legs cut off while employed on the Panama canal is to be exported to his native land and left to his charity because within three years of his coming to this country he has become a public charge. He should have known better.

If some one can invent a flying machine that will kill off spectators offener than occupants, it will be welcomed by the idle mob. At present the determined tendency of all makes of flying rigs to kill the operators has a depressing effect on the sports, as compared with running an auto over a child.

Agricultural students receiving an education at the expense of the state are deliberately scabbing on the striking iron workers in Spokane. If the people had the initiative and referendum in Washington some retaliation might be attempted. With appropriations at risk the faculties of colleges would stop such things.

No strike in New York has ever been as nearly unanimous as the strike of 75,000 cloakmakers. The conditions in the sweatshops of that city are fearful. It is said that in some of them the bed-bugs are literally swept off the finished clothing before it is returned to the contractor. Unfair clothing is a disease spreader.

The Teachers' Federation of Chicago makes a specialty of going after tax-dodgers. It brings in the millionaires howling with rage every once in a while. One company that had escaped for years has had to pay a total of five and a half millions in taxes. Naturally wealthy Chicago men do not believe the teachers should organize.