
THE WORLD

FOREIGN disorders on three continents caused apprehension. The assassination of Dr. Mauchamp, a Frenchman, at Morocco City, excited resentment in France, and anti-German feeling was provoked by reports to the effect that the disturbance in which the Frenchman lost his life was deliberately brought on at the instance of Germany. Enough forces were sent to Morocco to preserve order.

More serious disorders occurred in Roumania, one of the Balkan states, where a general uprising of peasants against the land holders and the Jews created wild disorder. In all parts of the country pillaging and incendiarism prevailed. In some cases parties of soldiers were overcome by mobs. Premier Cantacuzen analyzed the troubles as follows: "The grave troubles which have broken out in Roumania do not result from any anti-Semitic feeling. They are of a well-defined agrarian character. The peasants are devastating not only the houses and farms of Jewish farmers, but also those of the Roumanian landed proprietors. It is undeniable that these sad occurrences are in part a result of the agitation now prevalent in Russia, especially in Bessarabia, which borders on Roumania. The Roumanian government is taking energetic measures to restore order and it hopes that by active military intervention the rioting quickly will be suppressed. Immediately thereafter the government will introduce measures for necessary agrarian reforms."

The war in Central America proceeded actively. Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, was captured by the Nicaraguan forces and the secretary of the American legation at that place reported: "Tegucigalpa was abandoned early yesterday morning precipitately. It was occupied last night by Nicaraguans and Honduran revolutionary forces. The Bonilla government no longer exists." A provisional government has been established at Tegucigalpa in sympathy with Nicaragua, but President Bonilla remains in the field. It is feared that the success of the Nicaraguans may lead them and their Honduran allies to carry the war into other Central American states.

The New York stock market showed unrest following the panic of the week before, but business throughout the country remained undisturbed. Railroad men still profess apprehension at the railroad legislation of the states. A committee of the Illinois manufacturers' association called upon the president to ask him to deliver an address stating his future policy with regard to the railroads, in order that doubt as to future developments might be removed. According to the statement issued by the committee, the committee submitted to the president that the present railroad financial situation was creating a feeling of timidity and apprehension to such an extent that it threatened an immediate curtailment of banking and business credit, which had heretofore been extended to the business interests of the country at a time when the greatest possible demand for the extension of credit prevailed for the development of the increasing demands of the manufacturing and mercantile industries of the country. It was urged upon the president that very great good would come to all interests alike if he would signify his willingness to express in a public address as soon as possible the keynote of his creative and constructive policy."

The railroads having lines in Missouri and Arkansas have decided to contest the two-cent fare laws passed by the legislatures of those states this year. Ex-President Cleveland said in an interview:

"There is much of the nature of delirium, in the popular outcry against corporations. We shall all be ashamed of it by and by. There is much that is not groundless but wrong in the off-hand attack made on the railroads by thoughtless people. We should reflect that the railroads are virtually related to our prosperity and that to attack them needlessly is to attack ourselves. It is not the stock of soulless millionaires, but the property of citizens, widows and children, whose earnings are invested in railroads that are being damaged. We should recall what railroads have been and are to be to the development of our country and this craze will pass. Of course there must be some form of governmental supervision but it should be planned in a quiet hour, not in one of angry excitement. Popular emotions follow peculiar laws."

President Roosevelt has requested the Philippine commission to report as to the state of order in the archipelago. In case the report is favorable he will

order elections to be held in July for the new Philippine assembly promised two years ago. It is proposed to form a legislature, the lower house of which will be elected by the Filipinos, and the upper composed of the Philippine commission appointed by the president. Congressmen returning from inspecting the Panama canal operations have unanimously expressed satisfaction with the progress made. The spokesman for one party of thirty-nine said: "We were delighted with all we saw. They are taking out from 30,000 to 31,000 cubic yards of dirt a day, with an average of about 800,000 cubic yards a month. There are now estimated 52,000,000 cubic yards to dig out, so you can work it out for yourself. There are 35,000 men on the pay roll, of which 5,000 are Americans. We did not see a single Chinaman at work on the canal. We found the feeling was against their employment. The only ground of complaint we found was that possibly the food was not all that might be desired. This is, of course, accounted for by the great heat. There were only about 200 men in the hospital while we were there and the general health seemed good."

Indictments continue to be made in large numbers against alleged San Francisco corruptionists. A. K. Detwiler, a prominent capitalist of Toledo, Ohio, and Louis Glass, formerly an official of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph company were among the indicted, on the charge of bribery. Over a hundred indictments have been returned.

A strike of trainmen on all western railroads has been threatened owing to the inability of the labor organizations and the railroads to agree on a scale of hours and wages. At the end of the week the matter was in deadlock, with the interstate commerce commission and the department of commerce and labor preparing to intervene in the hope of inducing a peaceful settlement. The commission will act under the terms of a new law which instructs them, in such emergencies as this "to put yourself in communication with the parties to said controversy in order that there may be an amicable settlement of the same, and that if such effort should be unsuccessful, it is further requested that you proceed to endeavor to bring about an arbitration in accordance with the provisions of said act."

Arizona, Texas and Montana have all passed laws this year prohibiting gambling. The world's laws are growing better whether the world is or not.

After twelve weeks of balloting the vote on senator in the Rhode Island legislature stands just as it did at the beginning. That spectacle tends to show Nebraskans how fortunate they are. The nomination of senators by direct vote is now an accomplished fact in Nebraska, and ordinarily that amounts to the same thing as election by direct vote.

Great Britain, particularly the liberal party, is stirred by the discovery that the London & Northwestern Railway company contributed to the campaign fund of the moderate party in the late London elections. If British corporations are to prove such apt pupils as this indicates it may be necessary for Great Britain to enforce a censorship on American political news.

The startling way in which American cities are exploited by transportation companies finds illustration in the declaration of a stock dividend of \$2,000,000 by the Atlanta street railroad which already had a capital of \$6,000,000. The objection to this sort of thing in street railways is the same as in case of steam railroads. The object is of course to sell the stock to "innocent investors" and thus justify a high rate for service until the day of judgment.

Judge Jones of the Alabama federal court has issued temporary injunctions suspending the two and a half cent passenger fare and the law reducing freight rates passed a short time ago by the Alabama legislature. This is done for the purpose of ascertaining in advance whether the lower rates are high enough to warrant compelling the roads to give them a trial. There is no ground here for complaints by the railroads of confiscation by the states.

Thirty-six thousand pupils of the New York schools, six per cent of the total number enrolled, are found upon examination, to suffer from one or another form of defective eye sight. Whether the city should see to it at its own expense if necessary, that the proper remedies be applied, or should depend rather upon the uncertain attention of the children's parents, is as yet an unsettled question. The one thing certain that the defectives must not be permitted to continue under their handicap.

If the Epperson bill results in driving every bucket shop out of Nebraska it will be hailed as one of the most wholesome of the minor laws passed during the session. The bucket shop

will be outlawed generally in a few years, just as gambling has been driven out from state after state until comparatively few places are left where the game may be prosecuted openly. In some respects the crooked bucket shop game is a meaner and more invidious form of gambling than cards or the roulette wheel. It has been exposed in recent years in all its iniquity, and it is surprising that more laws like Senator Epperson's have not been placed on the statute books of the different states.

Mr. Harriman has never figured as an expert in boomerang throwing, but his success in getting bowled over by the missiles he hurls at the president entitles him to a high rank in that accomplishment. This latest attempt to discredit Roosevelt leaves the railroad magnate in a pitiable condition before the country. His boast that he could "buy Hearst," and "buy congress," and even "buy the judiciary" reveals him in a lightning flash as a dangerous man to be in his present position of power and responsibility.

City ownership of expensive public utility plants is turned into an argument for wide awake citizenship by the Seward Independent. Seward people are advised to drop all foolishness and elect "their best and most competent men" at the city elections because they cannot afford to do otherwise "with an electric light and waterworks system worth at least \$50,000 to be managed by the city authorities, with a sewerage system just being installed, and with such other improvements as a city hall and the pavement of the streets to come up."

"I don't look for any disturbance of the two-cent fare by the railroads," says an attorney on the outside edges of the corporation camp. "It would make too much of a row. If the companies bought control of politics before by carrying a part of the people free, why can't they buy the good will of the entire public by giving them a passenger rate that at least covers the cost of the service. The roads could almost afford to carry all the people free in fact, if by doing that they could secure immunity for their freight schedules."

Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation naming April 5 and 19 as Arbor days this year. Two days are named for the reason that southern Pennsylvania differs in climate from northern Pennsylvania to such an extent as to make a general tree planting day inadvisable. Nebraska differs ten days or two weeks in the coming of spring south and north, but has had a special reason for holding to a single day, April 22, that being the birthday of the Nebraskan who receives credit for starting the Arbor day movement. Owing to

the lateness of the date Arbor day in Nebraska tends to become less a day of tree planting than a formal celebration of tree planting that has been done in the preceding weeks.

Missouri and Arkansas will not ride at two cents a mile without passing in the courts the laws which they recently passed in their legislatures. This is the official announcement of the railroads interested. Symptoms appear of similar decisions by railroads running through other states with two-cent fare laws soon to take effect. Even President Stickney of the Great Western, who is usually at cross purposes with the rest of the railroad managers, announces his intention to carry to the supreme court the question whether state regulations which unduly reduce railroad incomes are not to be regarded as an interference with interstate commerce. It remains to be proved, of course, that two-cent fares "unduly reduce" railroad incomes.

JINGLE NOOK.

Pa's Housecleanin'.

WHEN the April sun's a-shinin' hot an' things is nice an' fresh,
 When the willer's droppin' tossels an' the blackbird's in the bresh,
 An' pa comes in fer noonin' an' the floors is wet as souse,
 Then it's "Laws-a-massy on us! Your ma's a-cleanin' house!"

Then me an' Jim is sure to find rag carpets in the sun
 When we'd planned to go a-fishin' fer the suckers in the run;
 But while pa takes his noonin' an' the hosses eats their snacks,
 Us boys can beat them carpets while we're restin' up our backs.

An' then next day pa's certain sure to have to go to town;
 But he always leaves us orders, "Help to put them carpets down."
 An' at night, when he gets home again, you'd think to hear him groan
 About the hardship of it, that he'd done the job alone.

Poor ma! She has it awful hard, she'll work until she drops,
 An' pound her thumb nails half way off, an' wet her feet with slops;
 She'll get so hoarse that she can't speak, an' sore at every bone;
 But pa, he says if it was him he'd let the house alone.

An' when that night the kids is sick an' has to have a drink,
 An' ma she can't get up because her back's in such a kink,
 If pa should bang the furniture whilst groppin' fer the cup,
 You can feel him gettin' mad enough to fairly eat her up.

So me an' Jim was sayin' if the time should ever come
 When pa an' ma should change their work an' pa should stay to hum,
 I wouldn't like to be a boy, but jest a little mouse
 To hear what things pa would say if he was cleanin' house.

—Woman's Home Companion.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON
NO LIMIT TO ITS POWERS FOR EVIL

Contagious Blood Poison has brought more suffering, misery and humiliation into the world than all other diseases combined; there is hardly any limit to its powers for evil. It is the blackest and vilest of all disorders, wrecking the lives of those unfortunate enough to contract it and often being transmitted to innocent offspring, a blighting legacy of suffering and shame. So highly contagious is the trouble that innocent persons may contract it by using the same table ware, toilet articles or clothing of one in whose blood the treacherous virus has taken root. Not only is it a powerful poison but a very deceptive one. Only those who have learned by bitter experience know by the little sore or ulcer, which usually makes its appearance first, of the suffering which is to follow. It comes in the form of ulcerated mouth and throat, unsightly copper colored spots, swollen glands in the groin, falling hair, offensive sores and ulcers on the body, and in severe cases the finger nails drop off, the bones become diseased, the nervous system is shattered and the sufferer becomes an object of pity to his fellow man. Especially is the treacherous nature of Contagious Blood Poison, shown when the infected person endeavors to combat the poison with mercury and potash. These minerals will drive away all outward symptoms of the troubles for a while, and the victim is deceived into the belief that he is cured. When, however, the treatment is left off he finds that the poison has only been driven deeper into the blood and the disease reappears, and usually in worse form because these strong minerals have not only failed to remove the virus from the blood but have weakened the entire system because of their destructive action. S. S. S. is the only real and certain cure for Contagious Blood Poison. It is made of a combination of healing blood-purifying roots, herbs and barks, the best in Nature's great laboratory of forest and field. We offer a reward of \$1,000 for proof that S. S. S. contains a particle of mineral in any form. S. S. S. goes down to the very bottom of the trouble and by cleansing the blood of every particle of the virus and adding rich, healthful qualities to this vital fluid, forever cures this powerful disorder. So thoroughly does S. S. S. cleanse the circulation that no signs of the disease are ever seen again, and offspring is protected.



Write for our special book on Contagious Blood Poison, which fully explains the different stages of the trouble, and outlines a complete home treatment for all sufferers of this trouble. No charge is made for this book, and if you wish special medical advice about case or any of its symptoms, our physicians will be glad to furnish that, too, without charge.

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