

# EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

## SONGS OF THE NATION.

**B**OARDS of education in three Western cities have required that every pupil who enters the high school must be able to repeat the words of several patriotic songs, such as "My Country 'Tis of Thee," "Hail Columbia" and "The Star Spangled Banner." Excellent! It is a crying shame that not one in ten of the average American audience is able to repeat or sing all of the stanzas of "America." An exchange tells of a patriotic Sunday school superintendent who was surprised to find that the national hymn was not contained in the book used in his school. He requested the children to sing it from memory. They got through the first stanza and then faltered. And the adults present were unable to lend them much assistance. This incident is typical. Do you suppose any company of Germans would fail to sing every line of "Die Wacht am Rhein?" Or could you imagine any audience of the French that would fail to remember a single word of the "Marseillaise?" The fault is with the schools. Youth is the time to learn the songs that are to abide in memory and the school is the place to teach them. It is possible to be patriotic without knowing either words or tune of the national songs. It is also possible to be patriotic without the flag. But the flag symbolizes patriotism. And the dearest traditions of the nation are forever wedded to both song and flag. "Old Glory" ought to be raised over every school house and the national songs should be taught in every public school.—Kansas City World.

## A SPLENDID PEOPLE.

**T**HE quick and generous response of the country to the cry of distress from San Francisco is inspiring. It makes one proud that he is a citizen of such a country. The American people are a great people—as great in noble impulses and humane sympathy as in industrial and commercial energy. We often hear it, and more often read it, that this is a land of mammon worshippers. We are told that the fierce, remorseless battle for gain has absorbed our mental faculties and made us sordid and unfeeling. Yet when a city far out on the Pacific coast is suddenly stricken and blighted we see these calloused and cold-hearted Americans rushing from every quarter to lay their savings at the feet of the sufferer. The Atlantic seaboard and the Middle West vie with the Pacific slope in sending prompt and liberal contributions. The rich, the well-to-do and the poor are mingling their gifts, and hundreds of cars of provisions and other necessities will soon be speeding across the continent bearing relief to the unfortunates.

It is grand, splendid, glorious! It gives the lie to the calumnies of the critics. It shows that however fast their business pace and however much they overtax their strength in the pursuit of wealth, the American people have human hearts in their bodies and a plentiful supply of the milk of human kindness. The silver lining to the dark cloud of adversity when devastating tornadoes, de-

structive floods or consuming flames wreck a thriving city or hamlet is the fine exhibition of generous sympathy that they call forth from the people of the nation.—Kansas City Journal.

## THE EVOLUTION OF ILLUMINANTS.

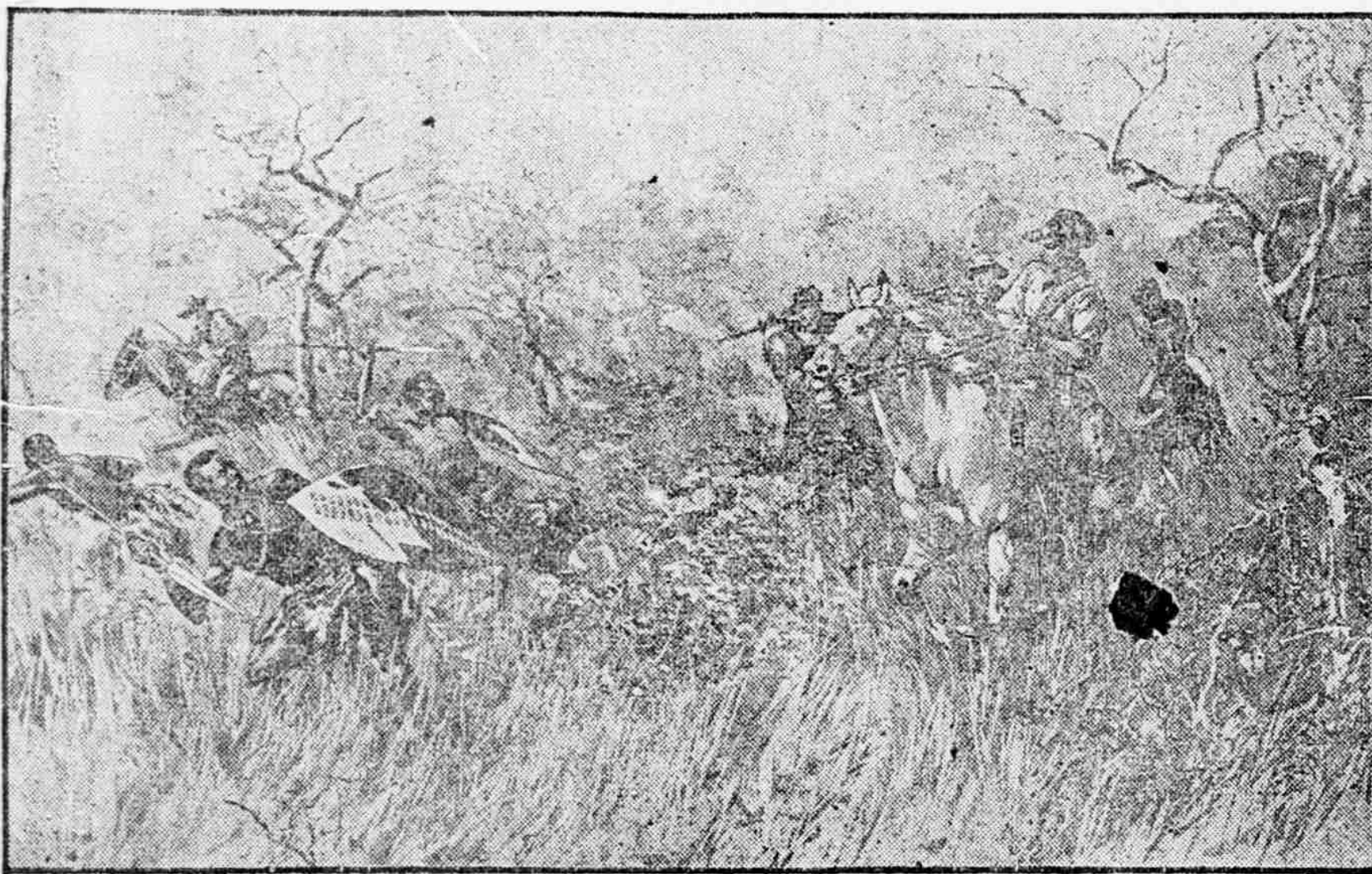
**W**E have been going from bad to worse in the matter of illuminants. The old-time lamps that the wise virgins kept trimmed and burning were no doubt primitive and harmless, little jugs filled with oil or grease into which was inserted a spluttering wick, gave but little light, but enough to enable people to move about from place to place. There was nothing to read in those days and the eyes were not taxed. Then came the sconces with their wax or tallow dips and later the candelabra with their multiplied lights. The flambeau became popular for out of door lighting and Nero lit his gardens on one occasion by burning the bodies of fat Christians whom he charged with the burning of Rome after having fired it himself. There were no electric lights in those days and no gas jets. There were no pavements or sidewalks and the traveler attached a small lamp to one of his ankles to light him on the way. From this custom came the spiritual phrase: "Thy word shall be a lamp unto my feet." The old poets who rhapsodized the brilliancy of the lights in halls on gala occasions had little to boast as compared with the system of lighting now in vogue. There was nothing that gave a better light than the American pine knot by the aid of which so many Americans in the early days educated themselves.

Gas we have had for long and gas is bad enough on the eyes; but electricity, the product of only yesterday, is the evil genius. We are becoming a spectacled race and we may be on the road to total blindness as scientists claim, but we are not likely to abandon electric lighting.—Memphis News Scimitar.

## TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT.

**C**ONSUMPTION, or the white plague, as it is often called, has received more consideration of late than any other human disease. The fresh air cure is proving more effective than anything else. Fresh, pure air, in unlimited quantities with sufficient daily exercise to insure full deep breathing is a sure preventive against this disease. In the early stages it may be entirely cured by sleeping in the open air. This brings the question of ventilation straight home to every one. More deaths are caused by consumption in some parts of the country than all other diseases combined. Probably ninety per cent of these deaths could be prevented by the liberal use of fresh air. The other ten per cent could be prevented by the proper care of those suffering with the disease. Consumption is purely contagious. It could be entirely stamped out if everyone would follow the simple rules of health as laid down by physicians who have made a thorough study of this terrible malady.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

## THE REVOLT IN SOUTH AFRICA.



### BRITISH MOUNTED TROOPS IN CONFLICT WITH THE FIERCE ZULUS.

Some time ago Bambata, a native Zulu chief and formerly regent under the British for the Greytown district, in Natal, South Africa, revolted, and began a bush warfare against the whites. Many members of the British mounted police have been murdered and other native chiefs joined Bambata's forces. A tax collecting party, headed by Magistrate Stainbank and supported by a mounted column, was attacked at Mahlabatini, in Zululand, and the magistrate and one of the mounted men were killed, the others of the party narrowly escaping with their lives. Ever since the revolt of Bambata the mounted police have been in almost daily conflict with bands of Zulus, who after delivering a sudden attack will disappear in the forests or hide in the tall kaffir corn. All of South Africa is now seething with unrest, not only in English but in German territory, and the doctrine

of Africa for the Africans is being preached among the blacks. The agitation is even extending to the far north and agents are busily engaged in stirring up revolt against the white man's rule.

The Zulus, a considerable number of whom are now in revolt, are the fiercest native fighters in South Africa and are close seconds to the Arabs of the Sudan in fanaticism. In the past they have waged many desperate wars against the English. It was in one of these struggles, in the 80's, that the Prince Imperial of France, the son of the late Napoleon, fell. In former wars the Zulus depended mainly upon their assegai, or spears, but now many of them are armed with rifles, which renders the situation even more grave. If the disaffection becomes general, affecting the native races, there will be much bloodshed in the dark continent in the near future.

## POWER FROM COKE GASES.

### German City Contracts for Electric Current at a Low Rate.

One of the problems confronting the city officials of Crefeld, Germany, in providing necessary improvements in the new harbor territory and the suburb Crefeld-Linn, adjoining, was the problem of furnishing these places with cheap electric light and power. The direct current generated at the city power house could not be utilized on account of the distance; hence the city would be compelled either to build and equip a new power house or to set up an alternating current machine and conduct the current to the place of consumption, about five miles away.

The cost to the city would be great to adopt either plan. The consumption of current for the first few years

would be small, and in order to secure as little loss as possible from this condition the city closed a contract with the railway directors to furnish the yards and depots of several stations along the lines of the road with light and power for ten years.

One of the coal mine companies operating in the district manufactures coke and has almost completed the erection of a large electric power plant to deliver electric current to cities and villages within reach. This company proposes to utilize the hot gases formed in the manufacture of coke to drive the dynamos of its plant. The coal and coke company can produce by this plan electric current for commercial purposes cheaply, and, as the plant will be an alternating current system, the firm is contracting to deliver it to important places at a distance.

The city of Crefeld has completed a contract with this company to have an electric current delivered supplying all its needs at a price much lower than the city could supply it and the city officials are rejoicing that the occasion presented itself to them at such an opportune time. The distance from the harbor territory is about ten miles, but the contract with the city is made to cover a large additional district, which is to get electric current cheaper than the plants in operation can make it under the old system.

## Law to Improve Living.

The British government committee on physical deterioration recommends a law requiring every dwelling or portion of a dwelling occupied by a single family to have a grate suitable for cooking

## DRUNKEN Mobs Sack and Burn Jewish Houses and Tear to Pieces Victims of Their Savage Ferocity—Riot Lasts Three Days.

### STORY OF THE BUTCHERY AT BIALYSTOK.

The anti-Jewish rioting at Bialystok, Russia, seems now ended. The troops are in full control, and in view of the outrages it is certain that the authorities will not permit a renewal of the horrors witnessed at Bialystok. The entire region is greatly excited owing to fear that the Bialystok massacre was only the signal for a general attack on the Jews throughout the pale and in Poland, but if any such conspiracy existed it is too late to carry out the plans, as the most imperative orders to prevent further outbreaks have been issued to the governors and governors-general from St. Petersburg.

When the Associated Press correspondent arrived at Bialystok the worst was already over, but on all sides there was revolting evidence of savage bestiality on the part of the blood-drunk mobs, which sacked and burned the Jewish houses, shops and stores. For seventy-two hours, with a slight abatement during the daytime, the mad orgy of blood and pillage went on unchecked. The inhumanity displayed would have done credit to the Mongol hordes of Genghis Khan in his conquests of China and central Asia in the thirteenth century.

At first police and troops urged on the mob, but finally, when dismayed by the bloody deeds accomplished, they reluctantly sought to obey the orders of their superiors to put an end to the work of the rapacious bands of ruffians, who were so far beyond control of the local forces that regiment after regiment had to be thrown into the city before order could be restored.

During the rioting the Jews were hunted down by ferocious pursuers, who, in the majority of cases, were not content with killing mere victims, but tore them to pieces, like wild animals. And while this was in progress the troops either stood idly by, or, as was more frequently the case, fired into the houses and shops where Jews were con-

## FINED \$20,000 AS A "TRUST."

### Harvester Company Settles for Breaking the Arkansas Law.

The International Harvester Company surrendered to the State of Arkansas rather than stand trial on an indictment of violating the anti-trust laws of that State. The company, through a representative in Chicago, agreed to plead guilty and pay a fine of \$20,000 on each of two counts, making \$40,000. The costs, it is said, will amount to \$15,000 more. A year ago the State of Arkansas collected \$20,000 in fines from an eastern insurance company.

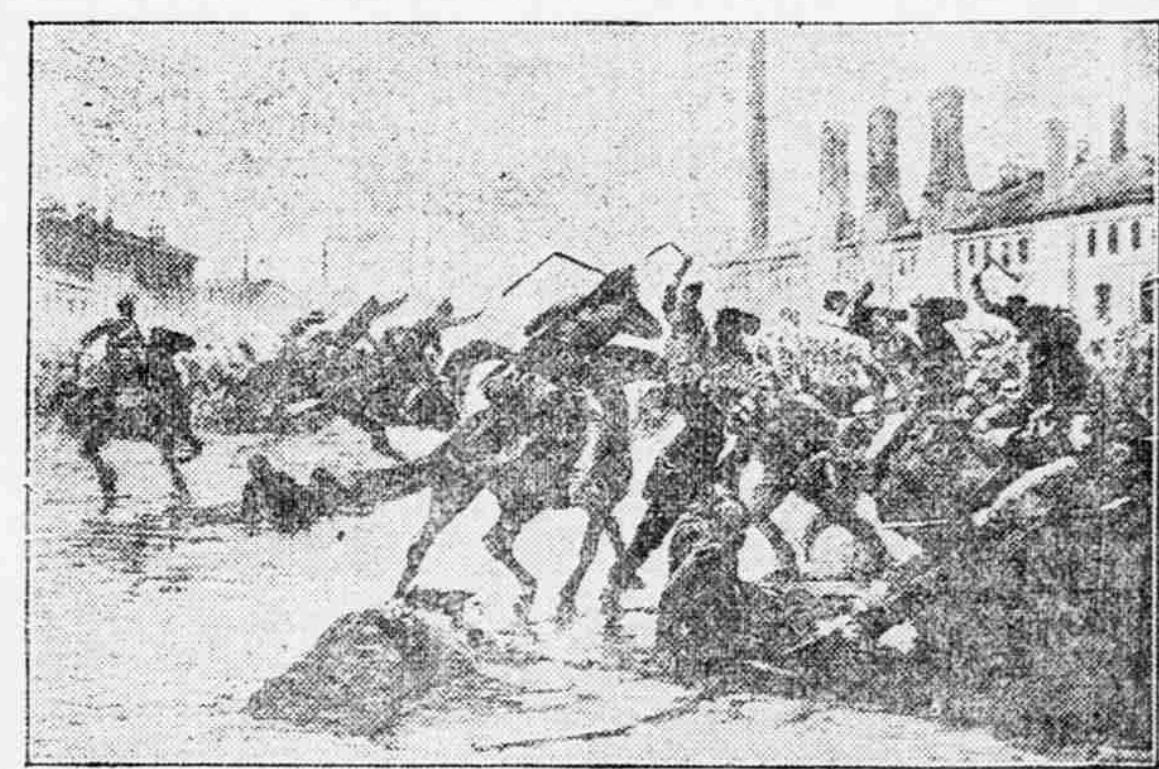
The "exclusive contract clause" forbidding agents to handle anything but the agricultural implements manufactured by the trust formed the basis of the harvester prosecution. The company admitted that this clause was in their contracts. It also admitted that it existed in the contracts for some time after an extremely stringent anti-trust law was passed in Arkansas in March, 1905. The harvester company, while acknowledging that the exclusive contract clause existed in agreements with its agents in Arkansas for some months in 1905, representatives of the corporation said that it had since been stricken from contracts in all States, Texas, Missouri and Michigan, like Arkansas, have strong anti-trust laws.

There were two cases, one against the International Harvester Company and the other against the International Harvester Company of America. Each corporation, under a compromise, admitted to doing business in violation of the law for fifty days. The fine is \$200 a day, making a total fine of \$20,000.

### BIRTHDAY OF A PARTY.

#### Republicans Celebrate Fiftieth Anniversary in Philadelphia.

In celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the first Republican national convention as the "golden jubilee" of their party's birth the Republicans assembled in Philadelphia kept well within the limits of strict historical accuracy, says the Chicago News. The convention in Philadelphia fifty years ago which nominated John C. Fremont for President was the first in which Republicans from all the Northern States were assembled. It properly marked the official and formal entrance of the party into national affairs. Whether it is also to be regarded as marking the birth of the party is a question upon which not all Republicans agree.



THE RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

cealed, under the pretext that they believed them to be revolutionists, but really to make way for the murderers and plunderers who followed the soldiers.

While it is impossible to give the exact figures, the visits of the correspondent to the hospitals and cemeteries enable him to approximate the killed at 100 Jews and twenty Christians and the wounded at 150 Jews and seven Christians.

The question of the origin of the massacre was carefully investigated. Although many of the Jews denied that a bomb was thrown at the Corpus Christi procession, the fact that a bomb was thrown is established beyond a doubt, but the question of who threw the bomb remains unsettled.

At first the Jews fought with revolvers and bombs, and with their weapons the majority of the Christian victims were killed. But the Jews were soon overwhelmed and fled for shelter like rabbits to warrens, into cellars or attics. The soldiers watched this chase and butchery, sometimes laughing with indifference, but never failing to fire into houses where Jews, sometimes to the number of 100, were making a stand against their assailants.

## Agriculture Census O. K.

The report of the Keep commission on the agricultural census of 1900 sustains the accuracy of the bureau's figures. The commission is now preparing to probe the affairs of the Interior Department, as ordered by the President and suggested by Secretary Hitchcock. No attention will be paid to the land frauds. More indictments have been returned against western lumbermen, who have come into large tracts of timber lands through illegal practices. The Secretary is now after cattlemen in South Dakota and other States, who are accused with engaging "dummy" settlers to enter upon homesteads and then turn the land over to the cattlemen for grazing purposes.

## Deny Earthquake Liability.

Representatives of insurance companies of New York have decided to deny liability of losses "caused directly or indirectly by earthquakes" in connection with the San Francisco disaster. San Francisco merchants are generally of the opinion that the companies will not be permitted to avail themselves of the earthquake clause. They argue that it would be absurd to claim that a building standing safe and sound until reached by the spreading flames was destroyed by the earthquake.

In the Sweet Subsequent. Reporter—It's to be a quiet wedding, isn't it? Prospective Bridegroom (prominent ward healer)—Yes, sir; de wedding 'll be quiet enough, but we're goin' to have de gol-whoppinest shivaree dat ever was pulled off in de precinct!

## ALLEN S. OLMSTED WINS IN COURT.

### The Foot-Ease Trade-Mark Sustained.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Supreme Court has granted a permanent injunction with costs against Paul B. Hudson and others of New York City, restraining them from making or selling a foot powder which the court declares is an imitation and infringement on "Foot-Ease," now so largely advertised and sold over the country. The owner of the trade-mark "Foot-Ease," is Allen S. Olmsted, of Le Roy, N. Y., and the decision in this suit upholds his trade-mark and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive "Foot-Ease" advertising in placing on the market the spurious and similar appearing—separation involved in the case. This the court declares was designed in imitation and infringement of the genuine "Foot-Ease." It is said that similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trade-mark rights. Each package of the genuine Allen's Foot-Ease has the facsimile signature of Allen S. Olmsted on its yellow label.

Uncle Allen. "My boy," counseled Uncle Allen Sparks, "it is a mighty serious thing to be a young man these days, and to have to make your choice between Opportunity and Responsibility. That's where a lot of you go wrong."

## \$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one divided disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Take F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

## The Back Fugue.

"What is that you are pumping?" we ask our friend, who is playing his pianola. "That's a Back fugue," he says. "It doesn't sound much like Bach." "I didn't say Bach. I said Back." "Back?" "Yes, B-a-c-k—Back." "Never heard of such a—" "Of course not. It's my own idea. I do it by running a porous plaster through the pianola."—London Scraps.

## Decidedly Improved.

Mr. Snagsby (rummaging in closet)—Maria, this is a new hat, isn't it? Why don't you wear it? It looks better than anything you have worn this season. Mrs. Snagsby—That's my old hat. It blew off my head the other day and was run over by a street car, and I think you are just as mean as you can be!—Chicago Tribune.

## Tracked!

"What do you mean by our running expenses being 'too heavy'?" demanded Mrs. Gayboy. "Er—racehorses," reluctantly explained Mr. Gayboy.

## A Good Arrangement.

Little Tommie had been put to bed alone. It was upstairs, and the thunder rolled and the lightning flashed unmercifully. He lay quietly until he could no longer stand it, and then his little nightgowned figure appeared at the head of the stairs. "Ma!" he cried.

"Yes, my son," came the calm rejoinder. "I'm afraid, ma. It thunders so, and I'm all alone."

"Go back to bed, Tommie," came his mother's voice. "Don't you know nothing can hurt you?"

Tommie went back to bed, but not to stay. "Ma," he called again, and this time the little figure was half-way downstairs.

"Tommie," called his mother, "don't you know I have told you nothing can hurt you. God is always with you?" "Then, ma," and this time there came an audible snuff from the weeping Tommie, "you come up and sleep with God and let me sleep with pa."

## THE DOCTOR'S WIFE

Agrees with Him About Food. A trained nurse says: "In the practice of my profession I have found so many points in favor of Grape-Nuts food that I unhesitatingly recommend it to all my patients."

"It is delicate and pleasing to the palate (an essential in food for the sick) and can be adapted to all ages, being softened with milk or cream for babies or the aged when deficiency of teeth renders mastication impossible. For fever patients or those on liquid diet I find Grape-Nuts and albumen water very nourishing and refreshing. This recipe is my own idea and is made as follows: Soak a teaspoonful of Grape-Nuts in a glass of water for an hour, strain and serve with the beaten white of an egg and a spoonful of fruit juice or flavoring. This affords a great deal of nourishment that even the weakest stomach can assimilate without any distress."

"My husband is a physician and he uses Grape-Nuts himself and orders it many times for his patients."

"Personally I regard a dish of Grape-Nuts with fresh or stewed fruit as the ideal breakfast for anyone—well or sick." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

In any case of stomach trouble, nervous prostration or brain fog, a 10 days' trial of Grape-Nuts will work wonders toward nourishing and rebuilding, and in this way ending the troubles. "There's a reason" and trial proves.

Look in pgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

## POLITICS and POLITICIANS

In the neighborhood of his home in Mississippi, John Sharp Williams is always called "John Sharp." This is because the family of the Congressman's mother were the Sharps—the great people of that section.

Richard F. Pettigrew of South Dakota wants to be the first socialist to sit in the United States Senate as such. He has served two terms already. Being an eclectic in politics he was first elected as a Republican, afterward re-elected as a Demo-Populist, and in three years will hoist the Socialist banner.

Bob Taylor, the ex-Governor of Tennessee, who has just won a United States senatorship at his party's primaries, was the author of the remark about Mason and Dixon's line that it was "the line of demarcation between hot biscuit and cold bread."

Senators Knox and Spooner are the Damon and Pythias of the Senate. One day Alger came out of the cloakroom and ran against Dolliver. "Where's Spooner?" asked Alger. "Do you want to find him?" said Dolliver. "Sure," replied Alger. "Well, find Knox then and you'll have Spooner."