THE DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1903.

Telephone Calls (Old and New).
Business Office....238 | Editorial Rooms....86

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY CARRIER—INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS.
Daily, Sunday included, 50 cents per month.
Daily, without Sunday, 40 cents per month.
Sunday, without daily, $2.60 per year.
Single copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents.

BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE.
Daily, per week, 10 cents.
Daily, Sunday included, per week, 15 cents.
Sunday, per issue, 5 cents.

BY MAIL PREPAID.
Daily edition, one year....$5.00
Daily and Sunday, one year....7.50
Sunday only, one year....2.50

REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS.

Weekly Edition.
One copy, one year....$1.00
One copy, six months....50 cents
One copy, three months....25 cents
No subscription taken for less than three months.

REDUCED RATES TO AGENTS.
Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscription to

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL NEWSPAPER CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp; on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four-page paper, a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless postage is inclosed for that purpose.

Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis, Ind., postoffice.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK—Astor House.

CHICAGO—Palmer House, Auditorium Annex Hotel, Dearborn Station News Stand.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., Arcade, Grand Hotel.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Bluefeld Bros., 442 West Market street.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Fairfax Hotel, Willard Hotel.

DENVER, Col.—Louthain & Jackson, Fifteenth and Lawrence streets, and A. Smith, 1657 Champa street.

DAYTON, O.—J. V. Wilkie, 39 South Jefferson street.

COLUMBUS, O.—Viaduct News Stand, 380 High street.

YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

If you take one you will want to keep in touch with home. The best way to do this is to have the Journal mailed to you. Leave your order before starting. We will change the address as often as you desire.

It will take a good while to establish an era of municipal reform in this city after the long and demoralizing Taggart regime.

At last accounts Chairman Keach had not decided whether he was grand chamberlain to the mayor or a department of the city government. He should study the charter.

The world has not had much reason for thinking well of the Macedonians, but if they have whipped the Turks in a pitched battle, as the dispatches say, it will think better of them.

The interoceanic canal will be built. It will require more potent opposition than that of a little bunch of Latin-American politicians and the transcontinental railroad companies to prevent it.

While the local Democratic organ is blathering about grade-crossing reform, it is well enough to remember that during the long and demoralizing Taggart regime not a step was taken in that direction.

The European powers should not be too hard on the Sultan if he gives his Bashi-Bazouks a free hand. There are other butchers besides Bashi-Bazouks. The Russian Cossacks can be rough in a pinch.

The rejection of the Panama canal treaty by the Colombian Senate evidently has a string to it, though the string is much more likely to relate to increased money considerations than to maintaining the sacred sovereignty of Colombia.

There has been nothing in recent times to approach the enthusiasm of Chairman Keach for municipal reform. Yet Chairman Keach was the "main guy" of the Taggart regime during its entire career of municipal debauchery.

Come to think of it, Keach's mistake was a natural one under the circumstances. He has been running the Democratic party in Indianapolis so absolutely since he was made city chairman that he expects to run the mayor's office if Holtzman should be elected.

The Secretary of War is correct in his belief that a good system of railroads would eliminate the likelihood of insurrections in Luzon. We conquered our own West with the army, but we held it for civilization with the railroads and the flood of American settlers that followed them.

The local Democratic organ pretends to be greatly exercised over the "big boodle fund" that it says is being raised to influence the city election by the alleged "Bookwalter gang." Of course, nothing of the kind was done during the Taggart regime or it would have attracted the attention of the organ.

Now it transpires that we have a written promise from Prince Ching, the Chinese foreign minister, to sign the treaty opening two Manchurian ports on Oct. 8. So far, so good, but Americans will feel a good deal more certain about the open-door proposition when Manchuria is evacuated by Russia and a copy of this treaty properly signed is safe at Washington.

Since Russia has become to some extent embroiled with Turkey, Bulgaria and Roumania have lost no time in preparing for war against Turkey, and it looks very much as if "the Balkan powder magazine" were on the verge of explosion. In the present situation it is difficult to see just where England, or any other European power, will find a proper ground for interference on behalf of the Turkish power. It would probably have been better for the cause of civilization if they had let Russia complete the job half a century ago.

The proposed increase of firemen's salaries is not justified by circumstances. While they are a faithful set of public servants and are sometimes exposed to danger, there is nothing in the situation to call for the proposed increase of pay, especially in view of municipal finances. The addition of $15,000 a year to the city's annual pay roll is altogether too much to be made by the stroke of a pen at a time when plenty of capable men are seeking employment at the old rates. The firemen cannot be blamed for desiring higher pay, but taxpayers must be considered also.

THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES.

The decision of United States Circuit Judge Rogers at St. Louis settles some points regarding the relation of employers and employe that have not been passed upon before. The case briefly was this: The Western Union Telegraph Company, for reasons of its own, discharged several operators, and the latter, assuming that they had been discharged because they were union men and that the company intended to discharge more men for the same reason, asked that the company be enjoined from discharging members of the union and from making a blacklist of those so discharged. The company demurred to the petition on the ground that it did not make a case for the interference of the court, and the court sustained the demurrer. To the complaint that the company had discharged the plaintiffs because they were members of the union the court held that in the absence of a contract an employer has a right to discharge any employe with or without notice at any time, and that the same right to quit the service of an employer is accorded to an employe. The court said if there had been a contract between the company and the discharged employes they would have a right of action for breach of contract, but in the absence of a contract the right of the employer to discharge an employe for any cause whatever was as clear as the right of the employe to quit work for any cause whatever. This is so plain it is surprising that any person should doubt it. As to the charge that the company was conspiring to destroy the union by discharging employes who were members of it the court said that in law there could not be a conspiracy to do a lawful act, and as the company, in the absence of a contract, had a right to discharge its employes for any cause whatever, the charge of conspiracy would not lie. Finally, in denying the right of a court of equity to enjoin the telegraph company from maintaining a blacklist, the court said:

> Suppose that a man should file a bill alleging that he belonged to the Honorable and Ancient Order of Freemasons or to the Presbyterian Church, or to the Grand Army of the Republic; that his employer had discharged him solely on that account; that he discharged others in his employ and intended to discharge all of them for some reason; that he kept a book containing all the names of such discharged persons and entered opposite the name of each discharged person the fact that he had been discharged solely on the ground that he belonged to such organization and that he had given such information to others who refused to employ such persons on that ground. Is it possible a court of equity could grant relief? If so, on what ground? And yet this is a parallel case to that made by the bill.

Again it must be said that this puts the case clearly. Organized labor occupies the same position before the law as any other organization. Membership in a union does not enlarge one's individual rights or give him a claim to employment above membership in any other society, and if an employer choose to make it cause for discharge and blacklisting he cannot be prevented from doing so. The justice, propriety or policy of doing this is another question.

THE NEGRO POPULATION OF INDIANA.

The statistics relative to the negro population of Indiana, compiled by the deputy State statistician from the last census report, are not new in themselves, but some of his deductions from them in the way of percentages are. The fact that Indiana has the smallest number of negro inhabitants of any Northern State bordering on the old Mason and Dixon's line refutes the silly lie regarding the alleged large importations of negro voters for political purposes. The story was started many years ago for campaign use and has been repeated so often since that some persons may have been led to believe it. There is not a word of truth in it, and never was. Whatever negro immigration there has been to the State has been voluntary and not assisted. By the last census Illinois had 85,078 negroes, Ohio, 96,901; Pennsylvania, 156,845, and Indiana 57,505. From 1890 to 1900 the negro population of the State increased from 45,215 to 57,505, an actual increase of 12,290, but the percentage of negro population to white decreased from eleven and nine-hundredths per cent. to eleven and six-hundreths. The decrease was small but it was enough to show that there was no artificial or stimulated negro immigration.

A calculation made by the State statistician shows that of the entire negro population of the State 41,225, or 72 per cent. of the whole, live in the cities. This is bad for the negroes, but it only shows that they have the same tendency to flock to cities that whites have. There is not a city in Indiana nor in the United States that does not suffer from this tendency and that would not be benefited and experience a diminution of crime and pauperism by a reduction of its congested population to a normal point. This is as true of surplus white population as it is of colored. Of the ninety-two counties in Indiana, only ten had more than 1,000 negro inhabitants in 1900, and only eight had between 500 and 1,000. The other seventy-four counties, mainly agricultural or having no large towns, had negro inhabitants ranging from one to a few hundred. Brown county had only one, Daviess county two, DeKalb eleven, Franklin seven, Huntington twelve, Lagrange nine, Marshal fifteen, Noble six, Pulaski six, Scott one, Starke four, Tipton seven, Washington five, Wells three. These and many other agricultural counties could absorb a considerable negro population without the slightest embarrassment, and, if they were honest and industrious, the counties and the State would be the gainer just as they would from an equal number of honest and industrious white settlers. Negroes are good farmers when they turn their attention to that business, and there is room for thousands of them in Indiana. The last census showed that of a total of 5,739,657 farms of all sizes in the United States, 769,528 were operated by negroes, of whom 174,847 were sole owners, 30,599 were part owners, 284,820 were share tenants, 275,820 were cash tenants, 1,860 were managers, and 1,582 were owners and tenants. The total number of negro farmers in Indiana was 1,062, of whom 389 were owners, 184 were part owners, 331 were share tenants and 120 were cash tenants. If this number of negro farmers could be increased by half of the negroes in every city and large town in the State the negroes would be in a better way to become good citizens and the cities would be benefited by a reduction of their floating population. It must be remembered, however, that the same argument applies to surplus white population in the cities. The fact that the white population of the State is so greatly in excess of the colored and is increasing in a more rapid ratio furnishes a strong argument why the whites should lend a hand in trying to improve the condition of the negroes and give them a white man's chance to become good citizens.

TO INCREASE THE CORN CROP.

The only thing that can increase the prospective corn crop this year, which is likely to be below the average, is more hot weather and timely rains, but there will be other years and other crops. Professor Holden, of the Ames Agricultural College, of Iowa, claims to have discovered a plan by which the aggregate corn crop in the seven great corn States can be increased 480,000,000 bushels a year on the same acreage that is now planted. His plan involves more careful selection of seed corn and more careful and systematic planting. He would have the seed corn sorted by hand into kernels of uniform size and the plates in corn planters filled in such a way as to drop one hundred live kernels in every thirty hills—no more and no less. He claims to have demonstrated by a series of experiments that the best results in production are obtained from an average of about three and one-third stalks to a hill. The experiments showed that one stalk in a hill will produce but one-third as much corn as a proper number of stalks; two stalks three-fourths of a yield, and five stalks the same. Too many stalks to a hill have the same result as too few. To secure the proper average of stalks it is necessary to exercise care in planting and to be sure that every kernel is a live one. To find how much the farmers of Iowa are losing each year by not planting properly Professor Holden last year sent one thousand letters to all parts of the State, asking the number of stalks in each hill of corn fields. The reports showed the stand was only 75 per cent. of what he has demonstrated will produce the largest yield, some fields averaging too many stalks to a hill and others too few. The acreage planted to corn in the seven States growing more than 100,000,000 bushels each in 1902 was: Illinois, 9,623,680; Iowa, 9,302,688; Nebraska, 7,817,962; Kansas, 7,451,693; Missouri, 6,775,195; Indiana, 4,520,637; Ohio, 3,200,234. It is claimed that careful planting according to the above rule would add an average of ten bushels to the acre, making in the States above named 480,000,000 bushels. Iowa farmers have become so convinced of the correctness of these conclusions that they have formed an association to practice and extend them, and a trophy, valued at $450, has been provided to be awarded annually for seventy-five years for the best results in corn-growing according to Professor Holden's theory. When it is remembered that nature does everything by rule and law it is not surprising that she should have an exact standard of productiveness in corn, and that strict compliance with it will secure the best results.

GRADE CROSSINGS.

The Journal is not informed as to the reason of the Logansport Railroad Company refusing, in the form in which it was offered, the franchise prepared by the Board of Public Works. The declination to accept is probably based on the provision requiring elimination of grade crossings at two or three points. When the question is taken up again the city authorities should insist on the franchise being in such shape that there will be no crossings at grade for the time being, or at any other time.

Undoubtedly, a new road through the territory marked out would be of advantage to the city, but the time is past when one railroad more or less is of very vital importance to Indianapolis, though Indianapolis is of vital importance to any railroad system operating in this territory. The time is therefore past when the city can be forced into any kind of terms to obtain a new road.

Either track elevation or track depression or some reasonable method of eliminating the grade crossing in Indianapolis is sure to come sooner or later—and the sooner it comes the less expensive it will be for the railroads, the industries along their lines and all others concerned. A few months ago there was much talk of the railroad companies and the city getting together on this proposition and formulating a plan that would be satisfactory all around, and the mayor went so far as to appoint a commission composed of level-headed business men to treat with the roads on this question. The Journal trusts that the proposition is not being permitted to sleep or to drag out its existence in inaction. It takes time, of course, to work out an engineering undertaking of such magnitude, but it would be gratifying to know what engineers are working on it and whether or not they are making any progress.

SALOONS AND THE LAW.

Metzler, another of the wineroom keepers, is now in the toils, and will doubtless suffer the limit of the law. So far as is observable the wineroom business is languishing just now. The business has been scotched by the mayor's order against the sale of liquors to minors and the police judge's remark that he would give the limit of the law to keepers of winerooms brought before him.

Just now Governor Durbin's police board in Lafayette is giving a very fair exhibition of what the law permits in the way of saloon regulation. As described in a special dispatch to the Journal yesterday, the police have notified the saloon keepers that neither screens, forms of amusement, winerooms, back rooms or anything savoring of privacy in the sale of liquor will be tolerated, on pain of revocation of the license. There is plenty of law on the statute books to back them up, and the same law exists in Indianapolis. Either these laws should be enforced or they should be repealed. What continued violations of the law and the contempt for law thereby engendered finally lead to was shown in Evansville a few short weeks ago.

Another point worthy of note in this general connection is the general looseness that seems to prevail in the matter of licenses. The law declares very plainly and unmistakably that a saloon may be conducted only by the man holding the license for it, and the city employs a license inspector, presumably for the purpose of seeing that the law in this respect is enforced, as well as to see that no saloons are conducted without licenses. In the Griswold case it developed that the dive had been run by Griswold for some time after his license expired, and had been put in charge of another person when Griswold let go, with no new license yet taken out. In the Boegler case it developed that the license is not in Boegler's name, but in the name of a driver for a brewing company. What does the license inspector do, anyway? Does he take a vacation all the year?

There may be some question about the legal soundness of the opinion of the St. Louis court that a would-be passenger has a right to compel a trolley car to stop for him at the point of a revolver, but there can be no doubt that the decision will be hailed with popular delight, for everybody knows how it feels to have the car dash past in serene indifference when he is in a hurry to go somewhere.

Readers of the Journal belong to the class who are largely dependent on retail grocers for things that make for every day's good living. They will, therefore, approve of the grocers' annual picnic and wish them a good time, even if it should cause some inconvenience to patrons. The grocers must live as well as other people.

Most people will agree with Mr. Bryan that money is a very bad thing, particularly the kind of money he wants the United States to use.

More hard luck for Hitz! As if Newlin and Van Vorhis were not enough, the Indiana Silver Club is rallying to his support!

With wheat at a dollar and a crop of some ninety million bushels, Kansas is feeling fairly comfortable just now.

THE HUMORISTS.

Resigned.

Atlanta Constitution.

"Who'd have thought we'd live to see our boy in the Legislature?" exclaimed the old man.

"Nobody," exclaimed the old lady; "but the Lord's will be done!"

Ill Informed.

Ram's Horn.

Mr. Upjohn—I wish you would tell Kathleen she cooks her steaks too much.

Mrs. Upjohn—You are three girls late, John. The name of the present one is Mollie.

Try It.

And have you ever noticed,
With a feeling of surprise,
You really cannot recollect
The color of her eyes?
—New York Evening Sun.

Why He Left.

Chicago Post.

"Well, sir," was the straightforward reply, "It was this way: The firm had been located on the corner for a long time, and they had a big building there, so when we disagreed it was easier for me to move than it was for the firm."

Drug.

Detroit Free Press.

"If romance is such a drug, why should I not put up something fierce in the way of a novel?" argued the apothecary's clerk ingeniously.

Suiting the action to the word, he wrote in his spare moments and his book was one of the best selling books of the hour.

Cause of It All.

Chicago News.

"You should have studied the time table," said the gentleman to the belated traveler, "then you wouldn't have missed your train."

"You talk like a $1.98 phonograph," replied the angry left-over. "The train pulled out while I was trying to translate the time table."

Pajamas.

Philadelphia Press.

"I guess I'm as much in the swim as anybody," remarked the man who had just bought a straight-brimmed straw hat. "They say that Panamas are no longer fashionable."

"Fashionable or not," replied the plain man, "the old-fashioned nightshirt is good enough for me."

Butchered.

Toledo Blade.

"Are you the man who wrote the beautiful sonnet in the newspaper?" asked the lady enthusiast.

"No, madam," sadly replied the grizzled person, "I am merely the man who conceived the idea. The proofreaders wrote it."

Very Kind.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Van Schmidt—I don't believe old Kerr Mudgeon ever had a gentle impulse.

Fitz-Bile—That's where you're wrong. He's been very kind to at least one woman, I'm sure.

Van Schmidt—How so?

Fitz-Bile—Well, isn't he a bachelor?

A Restful Life.

New York Weekly.

Young Lady—I hate railway traveling, as a rule, but when we were South I found a perfectly lovely little railroad. It was just too sweet.

Caller—In what way?

Young Lady—It was so quiet and restful, and they never had any time-tables to bother with.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE PRESS.

James Was Glad.

Fowler Leader.

James Carr returned from White county Monday evening and was glad of it.

Meat Prospects in Owen.

Owen County Journal.

Bert & Emery bought a fine gray horse last week of Mr. Berlien. The boys are going into the meat business.

Big Voice.

New Castle Press.

If Frank Fletcher could sell his voice at so much per volume of sound, he would never be without means of support.

Music at Hazel Dell.

Windfall Review.

Uncle Hammer Ellis preached two excellent sermons here Sunday. Rev. Albert Shook was present and furnished some excellent vocal and instrumental music. Come again, Albert.

The Daisy Leads.

Portland Commercial Review.

Owing to "A Hoosier Daisy" being produced at the Opera House on next Monday night the band concert will be postponed until Tuesday night, as members of the band compose the orchestra and stage force.

A Rebuke.

Angola Magnet.

The social given last Saturday evening by the League Alvarado was quite well attended, as the weather was threatening; about $6.75 was cleared, but if some of the boys would leave a little of their beer at home and drink it there (if they must drink it at all) it would make the evening much more enjoyable for all.

Story from Steuben.

Angola Magnet.

"They" do say that a Hudson girl was entertaining a gentleman friend from out of town. They were seated on the porch in the soft gloaming, and during a momentary silence he whistled, "Oh, Come and Fly with Me." Instantly the lady jumped from her half of the hammock and running into the house, sat down at the piano and played, "I Wish I Were a Bird." A wedding in the near future may be looked for.

Only Forty Years Late.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

That is a noble idea of the Southern Democrats, inspired by Senator Gorman, to carry the next national election on the race issue, or on the slogan: "The negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect." It will sweep the country like a whirlwind, but there is no doubt as to who will be the sufferers. That issue was raised a full half century ago and it was pretty well threshed out in the civil war. To go back to it now is like going back to the graveyard for a presidential candidate.

The idea is worthy the mind of Senator Gorman—the most expert subway operator our political life can show. That it should be seriously considered by other Democrats is merely one more evidence of the hopeless condition the party is in. To drop tariff reform and all other of the various issues that have been proposed for next year's campaign and make the fight on the question of the negro's rights under the Constitution would set the party before the country in a wonderful light.

One sapient Democratic statesman thinks that the Democratic managers "should force the Republicans to face the issue squarely." He should calm his fears. They will face it without pressure and with such enthusiastic vigor that the Democratic managers will never know what hit them.

PITTSBURG ON SCHWAB AFFAIR.

Beliefs at His Old Home Regarding the Resignation.

Pittsburg Special in New York Post.

Opinions in Pittsburg regarding the week's developments in the United States Steel Corporation, and particularly as to the resignation of C. M. Schwab as president, are very much mixed. The late president of the big corporation has a number of enemies here, whose comments are as bitter as those of any heard in Wall street; but the general opinion is that his retirement was entirely voluntary. From sources of information close to the directors of the company here, principally to Judge J. H. Reed and H. C. Frick, comes the positive assurance that this is the case. Mr. Schwab, it is also declared, leaves under no pledge or promise, but has voluntarily promised to do all in his power in the future to hold up the hands of the officials of the company. It is in fact asserted here that Mr. Corey refused to accept the position until after he had talked with Mr. Schwab and satisfied himself as to the attitude of the latter.

The statement that Mr. Schwab had a long-time contract with the corporation which had not expired, is entirely true; but for many reasons it was quite satisfactory to both parties to annul it. Mr. Schwab's relatives here are plainly relieved that he will have time to devote to the recovery of his health, which, they say, is very bad.

So far as the future is concerned, Pittsburg entertains no fear for the corporation. Its position, Pittsburg people hold, is really impregnable in the steel business, and consumers are its friends from the fact that it took all business flat during the past year, when even the big independent companies took the opportunity to demand premiums. Thus the corporation was for months selling below the market, but at the agreed quotation. It could not promise prompt deliveries, but it kept its other promises.

Another American Invasion.

London Mail.

In the construction of the Savoy Hotel extension an American firm of contractors is affording English builders an example of how to do work in a quarter of the time hitherto deemed necessary in this country. The work will be done in record time for England.

The building for the Savoy covers 40,000 square feet, with a frontage on the Strand of 135 feet, the excavations for foundations and wine cellars being sunk to a depth of fifty feet. The improvement will represent an outlay of about £700,000, including the cost of the land.

When the Savoy Hotel Company decided upon making the addition an American firm was asked in what time they could guarantee to complete the Savoy extension. They replied that they would finish it in a year. The Americans took charge of operations on Feb. 1 last, and expect to have the roof on by Christmas.

There is no great mystery about the methods by which the American builders are able to beat the time of English contractors to the extent of three years. They employ three times the number of men, who work eighteen hours a day divided into two "shifts." There are 400 "hands" on the Savoy extension, and they receive a half-penny per hour more than the union rate of payment. Consequently they do not object to "hustle."

The American firm is spending far more money on the undertaking than an English firm would have spent, but as the Americans will pay wages during only a twelve-month compared with the English builders' four years, the new methods are expected to prove highly satisfactory to the contractors.

Railroads and Forestry.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

The railroads of the United States use every year 110,000,000 new ties to replace old ones. Timber suitable for ties has become scarce and prices have increased year by year. For twenty years railroad managers have been considering the question of timber supply for ties, and have been led into experiments in forest culture for profit.

In the West several of the stronger railway companies have groves of catalpa old enough to give them trees for ties. The older companies are extending the catalpa plantations, and other companies, satisfied with the experiments, are putting out trees by the hundred thousand.

The catalpa is of rapid growth, the wood is durable, and the influence of the planting experiments on a large scale of the railroad companies has been a practical demonstration of the advantages of forest culture for profit. If it is profitable for corporations to grow catalpas it is profitable for individuals to grow them.

Howard County Episode.

Kokomo (Ind.) Tribune.

"Jim Bob" McReynolds has been driving a cow from the Eikenberry pasture, on the Maris farm, for a week or more, trying to extract the lacteal fluid from her udder for the use of his family, but has noticed that the cow was not giving milk in paying quantities and on making strict search for the cause of the shortage, found that "Senator" Jones had been making early visits to the pasture, both morning and evening, and reducing the fresh bovine to a striper before "Jim Bob" could get in his work. The cow brute is the property of W. H. Eikenberry and he had given each of them the privilege of milking her while she remained in the pasture. McReynolds took splendid care of the cow, but Jones got the milk.

To Reclaim Sand Dunes.

Crown Point (Ind.) Register.

The government experts who have been investigating the sand dunes around Lake Michigan with the idea of evolving a plan to reclaim them have decided that the extensive culture of beach grass will do much to solve the problem of binding the sand and prevent its constant drifting. It is said that the grass roots reach down several feet into the sand and will thrive where no other vegetation will grow. If the experiment proves a success, thousands of acres that are now practically valueless will be reclaimed.

The Proper Thing to Do.

Hartford City (Ind.) Times.

It is a notable fact that many good items are lost to the newspapers every day by the modesty of people who hesitate to tell the reporters of matters concerning themselves. The right thing to do is to courteously stop the newspaper man on the street or any other place you may happen to meet him and tell you have been entertaining friends, have been on a visit, or anything that is a matter of news. If you have done anything mean keep that to yourself, for he already knows that.

Two Winonas.

Plymouth (Ind.) Independent.

A fight is on between the people of Winona Lake, near Warsaw, and Winona, in Starke county, each town trying to get the other to change the name of the postoffice. Because many people leave the "Lake" off the address, much of the Winona lake mail goes to Winona and the latter refuses to change its name.

The Nut Crop.

Crown Point (Ind.) Register.

The hickory nuts and hazel nuts are going to be very plentiful this year. The season has been an unusually good one and the trees are burdened with the crop. The small boy and the squirrels will be in their element when the crop ripens.

Smart Old Lady.

Knightstown (Ind.) Journal.

Grandma Ward, of this place (Charlottesville), aged eighty-three, has planted and done most of the work this summer in her fine garden of one-half acre, besides raising nearly one hundred chickens.

Secret Society Item.

Angola (Ind.) Magnet.

The newest of secret societies, the Order of Imperial Bumpskeens of Huzzaza is to be instituted for the first time in Indiana at Goshen this week. It is a side issue to the Knights of Pythias.

HARVEST IN KANSAS

THE CRY FOR OUTSIDE HELP WAS NO JOKE.

So Abundant Was the Wheat Yield that the Farmers' Home Forces Simply Couldn't Gather It All.

R. W. P. in New York Mail and Express.

Kansas is prosperous, Kansas is generous, Kansas is friendly. And the people in Kansas who talk about the greatest country on earth, and invite you to work in the harvest fields, are somewhat indignant at the attitude of the East—that is, they are indignant when they are not amused. They are used to hearing Kansas coupled with a laugh and a jest. For instance, in the early days of prohibition they enjoyed a cartoon that represented a countryman in red shirt and horse-pistols planting a two-gallon jug on the drug store counter, saying, "Fill her up; baby's sick."

But the Kansas farmer does not like the misrepresentations that have been made about him in Eastern newspapers as an inhospitable man who drives a hard bargain. The people are happy here and the stranger is welcome. And the truth has not been told about this year's memorable harvest. Large headlines in Eastern journals have represented brave bell boys and shipping clerks who joined the stevedores and football players from the college gridiron on their way to the rescue of Kansas. And the newspaper artists have drawn pictures of the broken backs of the new harvesters, of the endless labor in the hot sun, and the supperless bed under the rafters. The poor boys, it was said, reached Kansas penniless to find no reaping to do, and struggled back home to tell a tale of hardship against the wily farmers who enticed them and despoiled them.

The plain story of this year's harvest is not exciting. The wheat is thick and the straw is heavy on the shoulders of the young men. But usually the schoolboys of Topeka and sons of the town people, Huck Finns from Missouri and men who drop off the through freight trains during the night are able to supply the extra demand. The Kansan loves the wheat field as the sailor loves the sea. A prominent editor says that his son is now at it for the fourth year—a boy just graduated from the high school. He does his twelve good hours, eats a huge supper and goes to bed—and comes home in the fall with a round chest and a straight back with his pockets full of specie.

But this year the call was greater. The demand was sent to the farmers' friend and agent, State Labor Commissioner Gerow, to supply over 29,000 men. And, as usual, low rates were granted from St. Louis and Chicago to the place of action. There was no violent call; the gentlemen of the grain lands are not likely to fail, with their $80,000,000 in the bank. And least of all were the shopworn and the epicures demanded from the seaboard. But the papers published headlines calling desperately for Kansas, offering railroad fare and $5 a day, or anything else to any human being willing to go to the harvest fields—all because Commissioner Gerow sent to New York asking for harvesters until July 11.

His request was: "Send only able-bodied men accustomed to hard labor." And then they began to come—at Topeka in one day two great carloads of men—little men with spectacles and patent leather shoes; hollow-chested consumptives coming for their health, and men on more curious errands than seems possible. They were of every class, but they had one trait in common—they were small. And they were lost—a hundred miles from a field of wheat. But they were gladly welcomed and sent upon their errand. And then, July 11, Mr. Gerow telegraphed to send no more.

These men came and Kansas laughed—naturally. Out in the open field blistering and stretching muscles that he had never used before, a New York clerk wore a buckskin belt and a dirk nine inches long.

There turned up in Ellis county a gang from Albany, armed to the teeth with revolvers, a terror to the country. Farmers in North Kansas are telling the story of brilliant youth who put on "biled" shirts every evening to flirt with the "gals." When such misfits as these started East again they went back telling picturesque and colossal yarns, based on their own lack of stamina, and calculated to deflect discredit from themselves upon the farmers. They declared that a day's work under a Kansas farmer would kill an ox; that the wind blew hurricanes and the ground heaved and boiled under the midday sun. One ingenious deserter told how strong men fainted, and the college athletes gave out in a day.

Now the fact stands that there have not been enough men in Kansas to handle the crop. In some counties the wheat has gone to waste for lack of harvesters, and only as late as the last day in July a call came for 200 men. "Send more men," writes a farmer; "send a lot more men. Send a hundred more men, but, for God's sake, don't send any more spindle legs!"

The work is not unusually hard at all. Any man with a deep chest and a little "sand" can do what the Kansas school boys do. And, of course, many succeeded. Pouring in from the East came thousands eager for the work. They came pale from too much office work, pinched from too much study. They came soft from luxurious living, or weak from dissipation. But as a rule they had strength in their faces, and have disappeared in the fields.

A typical experience runs thus: At 4 o'clock they are called from their slumber by the kindly old dame who presides over the house. And by the dim light of morning, or of candles, they share the meal of the other harvest hands. It is a good meal, and wholesome. The daughter of the house takes pride in her chickens and her eggs, and in the coffee she prepares for breakfast. The air in the morning is cool, and the sounds of the farmyard are cheerful. Then all the morning the labor is hard—reaping and stacking or binding. And the sun is hot. But the mind is free and a healthful body is soon trained to delight in the work. Small arms grow large and white skins dark and healthy. No foot-ball man in the world would recoil from the harvest field. The swollen hands and the tired backs are the results of the first days' training. But after a week passed in the field and beside the hearth of a cheerful family the hardest time is over.

Passing through Kansas to-day a stranger would be at a loss to distinguish between the thosands of men at work—which are the farmers and which are the harvest hands who have stuck it out. The skilled labor from North and West joins hands with the Kansas farmer every summer; the city boys from along the Missouri river, and the punchers and packers, and workmen that come down from Chicago. And side by side with these, happy and strong, he would find the men from the East, many of whom have come before. Every man of them is paid $2.50 a day, or more. Nobody that knows the broad, open-hearted farmer, or the great demand for good labor, can believe the story of lessened wages or bad treatment. Every man who works six weeks in a harvest field gets a wholesome respect for every other man who does the same thing.

BUILD UP GREAT EMPIRES.

Railroads the Instruments of Creating Wealth and Power.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Just fifty years have passed since the ground was platted on which the Seattle of to-day stands. Just about the same length of time has passed since the State of which it is the metropolis was organized as a Territory. In the case of each of them, however, the real growth has been but recent, and it has been largely a creation of the railroads. Although Washington was organized as a Territory in 1853, it had only 11,000 inhabitants in 1860, 23,000 in 1870 and 75,000 in 1880. Then came a jump to 349,000 in 1890 and to 518,000 in 1900. The spring from the 75,000 mark to 349,000 between 1880 and 1890 was due to the fact that Villard's Northern Pacific Railroad, which was completed in 1883, had connected that State with the outside world in the interval.

Throughout the whole of the West—and of course through the East and South also—the railroads have exerted a beneficent influence, although its effects are not quite so marked on all communities as they have been on Washington and its leading city. At the outset Seattle's expansion was so slow that as recently as 1880 its population was only 3,500. It has a fine location on an arm of Puget sound, through which the Asiatic and Alaskan trade of a large part of the continent is pouring, and through which in immeasurably larger quantity will pour a few years hence. The lumber industry, which has had much to do with the growth of its State, also contributed greatly to Seattle's advancement.

It is the railroads, however, which have been the chief instrument in that Northwest city's expansion. The Northern Pacific road, opened in 1883, sent that town's population up from 3,500 in 1880 to 42,000 in 1890, and it was 80,000 in 1900. Probably the increase in the current decade will be greater than it was in the past ten years. The entire West is growing at a rate not touched in the decade which had the 1893-7 panic in it. The new Northwest is getting a larger share of this growth, and as the trade with Asia and Alaska is bound to increase with great rapidity in the approaching time Washington, Oregon and California, especially Washington, are sure to acquire a much greater importance among the commonwealths than they possess now, and this ascendency will be shared in a particularly large degree by their great centers of industry and commerce.

MR. ROOT AND GEN. MILES.

Some Things Made Clear About Which There Are Disputes.

Washington Post.

It will serve no useful purpose, we think, to reopen the controversy over General Miles and the circumstances under which he was retired on Saturday last. The people have long been divided on the general subject and nothing in the way of argument or proof, no matter how unanswerable, would have the effect of changing the attitude or the convictions of either body of partisans. A very large number of persons hold that General Miles has been consistently snubbed and slighted by his superiors in office ever since he succeeded General Schofield as the so-called commanding general of the army. An equally large number of persons are quite as positive that General Miles has from the beginning been insubordinate, hostile and mischievous. Perhaps we may as well leave this quarrel undisturbed. One of the parties thereto is right, of course, and the other is mistaken. Intelligent and well-informed men will have no trouble in deciding between them.

There are one or two popular misapprehensions, however, which can be removed without disarranging the alignments we have described, and certainly without increasing the bitterness of the controversy itself. Chief among these is the idea so frequently proclaimed and so seriously entertained in certain quarters that the officers of high rank in the army are prejudiced against General Miles because he entered the service from civil life. Nothing could be more preposterous. Very few of the class in question are in a position to scorn General Miles on that account for the good and sufficient reason that very few are themselves graduates of the Military Academy. General Corbin is not a West Pointer, neither is General Young nor General Wood. General Brooke, now retired, is in the same category. Indeed, it is quite safe to say that a large majority of the major generals and brigadier generals on the list between the year 1898 and the year 1902 were quite as open to reproach on this score as General Miles was. As a matter of fact, the proposition is extravagantly nonsensical and unworthy of serious consideration. No doubt there is a cause for the estrangement which has arisen between General Miles and most of his fellow-officers in high position, but that cause cannot be sought in the general's civil antecedents.

Another thing—and this really deserves especial notice—there is no sort of warrant for the much too prevalent impression that Secretary Root has been at pains to persecute General Miles. The fact is that Mr. Root has gone out of his way to avoid even the suspicion of such an attitude. That he has not had pleasant relations, either official or personal, with the so-called "lieutenant general commanding" is unfortunately true enough. It is a curious coincidence, though, from which the thoughtful mind may derive a great deal of useful suggestion, that Secretary Root's relations with General Miles have differed in no important respect from those of his two predecessors, Secretaries Alger and Lamont. Everybody in Washington knows that neither the war secretaries nor the Presidents of the United States who have been in office during the period of General Miles's incumbency as "commanding officer of the army," have had the good fortune to commend themselves to the latter's approval. He withheld from Cleveland, McKinley, Lamont and Alger those sympathies which he has since denied with equal firmness to Roosevelt and to Root. We fail to discover, after careful examination, any official superior with whom during the past ten years General Miles has been upon terms of good will and cordial co-operation.

Of Mr. Root it can be said, and truly said, that he has treated General Miles with all the consideration possible under the circumstances. In securing the passage of the army bill, which Miles resolutely opposed, he was at pains to arrange that the reorganization should not go into effect so long as the general remained on the active list and retained his title of "lieutenant general commanding." In all his public utterances, when the subject was apropos, notably on the occasion of his address to the West Point graduates last June, he took pains to pay fervent tribute to the general's military virtues and achievements. "General Miles," he said in the course of his speech, "earned undying fame on many hard-fought fields." General Miles was sitting near Mr. Root at the time, and heard it all. What effect this graceful and sincere eulogy had upon him we have no means of knowing.

It is a melancholy situation—or, rather, has been. Possibly Presidents Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt and Secretaries Lamont, Alger and Root have all been jealous, intractable, prejudiced, unkind. Possibly the fault lies with General Miles. Who shall say? We seek, however, to dispel the attendant misapprehensions here specified, hoping that some of the rancor of the dispute may be eliminated.

MR. BRYAN UNDER THE CURSE.

The Democratic Party Proving Its Incapacity by Destroying Its Leaders.

San Francisco Call.

The tearful appeal of Harper's Weekly that Mr. Bryan be treated with tenderness and respect by the Democratic press is responded to with derision. The Democratic press, especially that of the South, seems to count as lost that day whose low, descending sun marks a snoot at Bryan left unsnooted. In that section of which he was the primate in politics he is now basted for his impudence, lambasted for his weak and pretentious leadership, advised to go way back and sit down, to clap a stopper on his jaw tackle, mind his own business, go into the political ragbag, and in other phrases expressive of extreme contempt to let politics alone and go at something for which he is qualified.

The outbreak of resentment is extreme. The gold Democrats in the last two campaigns expressed themselves as to Mr. Bryan in terms that could not be called fond or languishing, but which now loom up as flattery in contrast to what is being said of him by his supporters in those two battles. Unfortunately for Mr. Bryan these pins stick him where his quick is quickest, for his vanity and self-esteem amount to an intellectual eczema.

But, turning to the party in whose behalf Bryan is now being harried, we find that the same organs were doing the same to Mr. Cleveland in 1896 and four years later. It proves its incapacity for administration of national affairs by regularly choosing and as regularly shooting down its leaders. The hero of to-day is the poltroon of to-morrow; the idol of to-morrow is reproached for having clay feet the next day. The country never knows on what to depend in the aspect and case of that party. It defies prophecy as to what it will do. Perhaps it has lost its mind and these erratic courses are due to that misfortune. One thing is sure—the people, who have interests at stake in a consistent policy and the stability of government, don't want the government to fall into the keeping of a party that either does not know its own mind or has no mind to know.

Indianapolis Man's Great Act.

Vincennes (Ind.) Sun.

Mr. J. C. F. Ott, a traveling man from Indianapolis, stopped over here last night and presented one of the latest novelties. At the depot this morning he furnished much amusement. He wore a fine vest of a loud color. It is one of the reversible kind. When he took his coat off he appeared to be going each way. On his back was a loud shirt front and a handsome bow tie, and he made his bows backward and forward.

Interesting to Hunters.

Plymouth (Ind.) Tribune.

The quail hunters in Indiana expect this fall to be one of the best seasons they have had for many years. Quail do not migrate and hunters can tell in the early season how hunting will be during the fall. The past winter and spring in this section have been very favorable for the breeding of the quail.