

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune

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No much for always having been acrobats. The Japanese manage to land on the Russian neck every time.

The old epigram was that "Russia is a despotism tempered by assassination." The temper has always been very bad, and seems to be getting much worse.

The Inheritance Tax Law of New York seems to be working to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, especially the State Treasurer.

A SYNDICATE which will be incorporated as a company has purchased the McConl and Fairchild farms upon which is the celebrated "Bloody Angle" of the fighting around Spotsylvania.

THERE is this justification of Russia's risk in sending her ships through the Dardanelles as merchantmen. The closure of the Dardanelles to men-of-war was in itself a trick to cripple the Russian navy.

THE END of the war would seem to be in sight. Both sides will have to make peace by sheer exhaustion. Russia has been able to maintain her credit so far, but every one feels that the next severe blow to her will be fatal.

MANY capable persons believe that the end of this war will bring great opportunities to America and American merchants. No matter how complete Japan's victories may be, she will be in a sadly crippled condition, and it will take her years to fill up her treasury again to the point where she can become aggressive.

THE Department of Agriculture is taking much interest in the mitigation of the evils of the Kansas River floods, which last year cost the people \$20,000,000, besides the loss of over 100 lives.

AN ILLUSTRATION of the paternalism which extends to everything in France is furnished by the manufacture of playing cards, which is guarded by the Government with the same precautions as the production of bank notes in our country.

ROSS L. CLARK, of Houston, Texas, asks the courts for an injunction against the Department of Agriculture to prevent the introduction of the Guatemalan ant into this country for the purpose of fighting the boll weevil.

CONSEQUENTIAL DISABILITIES.

The physical consequence or result of disease or injury is a matter of considerable interest and oftentimes of paramount importance. That a great many diseases leave a more or less permanent impress on the human system is almost axiomatic.

These sequelae while distinct from the original causes in their character and nature, may nevertheless be the effects of them. In other words, a specific disease or injury may produce in the human organism another disability of a similar or even a different type, which disability may be responsible for even graver results than the original cause.

The consideration of this important and well-known phenomenon appeals strongly to those who are suffering from any of the thousand ills that flesh is heir to and is particularly worthy of the attention of those who have served their country in the army or navy and who have while so serving received an injury or contracted disease.

The Government has made provision for pensioning these disabled veterans, their widows and orphans. Sometimes the Nation's bounty may fail to reach deserving cases, particularly where an attempt is made to show that the veteran died of a disability of service origin.

The practice of the Pension Office has always recognized the doctrine of pathological sequence, but this recognition is not based upon any invariable rule or exact formula. Each case is decided upon its merits.

"In stating the pathological sequences of diseases which are accepted as being susceptible of proof it is not to be understood, in all cases, that there is a direct affinity between the original disease and the result—that is, that the one necessarily follows the other—but that such a result is susceptible of proof. For instance, disease of rectum or liver may be direct pathological sequences of chronic diarrhea; viz. there is an affinity between them which is susceptible of proof; but it is not accepted that under any circumstances they are necessary results following chronic diarrhea."—all sequences must be proven alike.

The importance of this question of pathological sequence is apparent and commends itself to every veteran, both upon his own account and on account of the wife and children who may be dependent upon him.

To physicians and surgeons who have old soldiers as patients, the question is likewise of more than ordinary interest. On their testimony in a large measure is the final action of the Pension Office based. As a matter of justice and humanity they should see that such testimony be full and explicit, setting out in detail all symptoms and diseases, so that being in possession of all the facts, the Pension Office may reach its conclusions intelligently and with fairness and justice to all.

The following extract from decisions made by the Secretary of the Interior are pertinent to the subject under consideration:

A decision rendered Sept. 5, 1896, says: "Soldier, during his fatal illness, suffered from disease of heart, result of rheumatism, for which he was pensioned, and also from disease of lungs, which is not conclusively shown to be due to the service, though the evidence strongly tends to establish the same."

A decision rendered March 9, 1897 (8 P. D., 474), sustains a decision of Aug. 26, 1878, which held that— "Where soldier died of pneumonia contracted on a previously existing incurable disease of lungs caused by his army service, his death is accepted as due to the service." (8 P. D., 474, 45.)

A decision rendered April 14, 1897, says: "Soldier was pensioned for disease of the kidneys, result of injury of the back. The disease of kidneys is shown to have existed all the time in more or less severe form from discharge to death. He also suffered for a few years before death from rheumatism of the left shoulder, never very serious. He died of dilatation of the heart. It is held that the disease of kidneys was the predominating disability, and the more likely cause of the fatal disease, in view of all the evidence, and that whatever doubt may exist on the subject should be resolved in favor of the claimant." (8 P. D., 511.)

A decision rendered Aug. 21, 1897 (9 P. D., 113), confirms a decision rendered Jan. 11, 1890, which held that— "Where the evidence, lay and medical, goes to show that the cause for which pension was granted to a soldier was complicated with a disease which was the immediate cause of the soldier's death, the Department will sustain the widow's claim for pension on account of the soldier's death from said complication of causes, holding the same, for pensionable purposes, to be due to the line of duty in the service." (3 P. D., 315.)

In the earlier case the disabilities of service origin became complicated, in last illness, with cerebral meningitis, not pathologically related to the other disabilities, but which became the immediate cause of death. The decision says that the preponderance of evidence "goes to establish the fact that the soldier's death was the legitimate end of a long period of shattered health, the beginning of which is directly traceable to the service, which he entered, after a thorough examination, as a stout and healthy man."

"It is not medically established that there was a pathological connection between the lung lesion and heart affection [and] although it may be admitted that both were factors in the death cause, yet the former, disease of lungs, was the most prominent;" but as "it is a well-established theory that the existence of disease of heart seriously complicates any lung lesion," the case was ordered allowed.

THE ASSASSINATION OF VON FLEWEL. The assassination of the Russian Minister of Interior, M. Von Flewel, the most powerful man in the Empire, shocks the world, and is another grievous burden to the many under which the rotten and decrepit Empire is tottering.

He was a type of the bureaucratic ring which rules Russia in the name of the Czar. He was not a man of the highest intelligence, but of great personal force and untiring activity. He represented the ideas and schemes of the despotic and unscrupulous regime which holds Russia down to the worst of old ways, and crushes any tendency toward reform with a merciless hand of iron.

It is charged, with every appearance of truth, that he instigated the horrible massacre of the Jews at Kishinef, in order to distract the attention of the people from the miserableness of internal affairs. To him was attributed the remorseless rigors of the Russian rule in Poland. There is no doubt that he planned and carried out the wicked policy for the destruction of the liberties and civilization of Finland. This made him the most detested man in the Empire by all those who thought of and hoped for better things in Russia.

He was also the most feared man because he had grown up with the infamous secret police of Russia, had all its workings at his fingers' ends, and could virtually do anything that he pleased with it. His public career showed him to be a man with a cynical disbelief in everything which other people consider right and just. He was an ardent advocate of the war in the East, in order to arouse an excitement to distract attention from things at home. The assassination may have the effect of weakening the war party and the grip of the Russian Bourgeois who hold Russia back to the evil ways of the past centuries.

GEN. JOHN C. BLACK, Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., left Washington last week to join Mr. Black at Mackinac Island. He will remain there until it is time to go to the National Encampment.

conducted by the negroes. They raise more than one-half of the products in Mississippi and two-fifths of that in South Carolina. The negro farmers produce almost two-fifths of the cotton raised, more than one-fifth of the sweet potatoes and about one-tenth of the tobacco and rice.

Thus, in spite of all political talk, it would seem that the negro is getting along astonishingly well for a race which only 40 years ago was bought and sold in the open market, with the average price per head of \$305.

PARKER'S CHANCES.

Figuring on the result is now the chief business of the papers of both sides. The Democrats to show how Parker can be elected and the Republicans that it is impossible for him to be. The New York Times (Dem.), makes this list of States, which cast their vote in 1892 for Mr. Cleveland and four years later voted for McKinley. The votes given are those they are entitled to by the last apportionment:

Table with 3 columns: Year, State, Votes. 1892, States, 1904. 1892, 8, California, 10; 9, Connecticut, 6; 10, Delaware, 3; 11, Illinois, 27; 12, Indiana, 15. 1904, 8, Maryland, 5; 9, Michigan, 5; 10, New Jersey, 12; 11, New York, 39; 12, North Dakota, 1; 1, Ohio, 1; 2, West Virginia, 7; 3, Wisconsin, 13.

In this it will be seen that the votes of Michigan, Ohio and North Dakota were divided in 1892.

As Mr. Parker will start in with 151 votes from the Solid South, he will require 88 votes from elsewhere to elect him, and this counting gives him something over 60 more than he would need. On this basis he could be elected without New York.

On any other basis of calculation New York is essential to him. The Times assumes that Parker's nomination settles New York and Davis's nomination settles West Virginia, with the assurance that Maryland and Delaware will go with West Virginia. A number of Eastern papers which supported Cleveland and afterward opposed Bryan are now supporting Parker.

Among these in New York are the Herald, Times, World and Evening Post and the Eagle in Brooklyn.

Republican papers, on the other hand, generally pronounce Parker's election as "hopeless." They claim that not only will the Republicans lose all the States that they carried in 1900, except Maryland, but that they have a very good chance of carrying four of the Western States, which in 1900 went to Bryan.

The Indianapolis News (Ind.), which is owned in part by Senator Fairbanks, says that the State is tolerably sure for Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt has made enemies in Indiana, but "there is little of that determined opposition that is found in the East." If all the gold Democrats in the State vote for Parker, and they are joined to all who voted for Bryan, the State may be considered as doubtful. That this shall occur is the extreme hope on the part of the Democrats. McKinley's plurality in 1896 in Indiana was 18,000, and in 1900, 26,000. It is claimed of this plurality 25,000 were Gold Democrats.

Ex-President Cleveland writes that the outlook is "full of congratulation and hope."

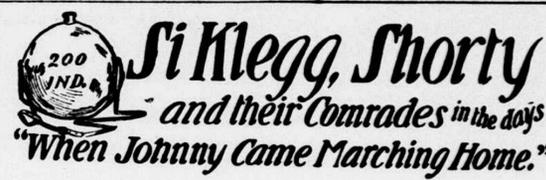
In his first estimate Chairman Cortelyou classes New York, New Jersey and West Virginia as doubtful, and gives the following arrangement for the rest of the States:

FOR ROOSEVELT. California 10, Colorado 5, Connecticut 7, Delaware 3, Idaho 3, Illinois 27, Indiana 15, Iowa 10, Kansas 13, Kentucky 9, Maine 6, Maryland 8, Massachusetts 16, Michigan 5, Minnesota 11, Montana 3, Nebraska 8, Nevada 4, New Hampshire 4, North Dakota 4, Ohio 23, Oregon 10, Pennsylvania 24, Rhode Island 4, South Dakota 4, Utah 4, Vermont 3, Washington 5, Wisconsin 13, Wyoming 3. Total 267. FOR PARKER. Alabama 11, Arkansas 9, Florida 10, Georgia 13, Kentucky 13, Louisiana 9, Mississippi 10, Missouri 18, North Carolina 12, South Carolina 10, Tennessee 12, Texas 18, Virginia 12. Total 151.

This gives Roosevelt 28 votes to spare, so that he could lose one big or several small States from the list, and yet be elected.

IN ANSWER to questions propounded by the Isthmian Canal Commission as to the status of the Canal Zone in the eyes of the law and the Treasury Department, the Comptroller of the Treasury Department, Hon. R. J. Truax, replies in a voluminous opinion: "The Canal Zone is not a part of the United States, and neither are the Constitution or laws applicable to it, though the general spirit and purpose of the Constitution are. Beyond this the zone and that which relates to it are under the President and such officers as he may appoint. It is to be governed by such regulations as he in his sound discretion shall approve. The local revenues of the zone are not a part of the United States, but are accounted for to the Treasury, but are under the control of the Canal Commission."

A QUEER feature is developing in regard to the marvelous accumulation of old junk on the Isthmus. It would seem that in the grand scheme of corruption, which describes the French Company's operations, anybody in France or Belgium who had anything to sell which he could not work off elsewhere could get a market for it on the Isthmus. There are thousands of tons of machinery, locomotives, rails, and other fabrics of steel and iron which were never used, never intended to be used, and never could be used, but which were bought by the company under some pretense or other and sent to the Isthmus. Much of it was so utterly worthless that it was used for foundations of houses. It was piled into the mud where it was desired to put up something, and a building erected upon it.



"When Johnny Came Marching Home."

Marching Over the War-Swept Plains of Manassas—Fairfax Court House—First View of the Great National Capital.

"There," said the Adjutant, as they marched down onto the plateau of Fredricksburg, "the legal business of the Washington, the Fairfax's, Masons, Marshalls, Lees, Custises, and the other great ones of the palmy days of Fairfax County's history were only saved by some thoughtful Quartermaster loading them into an army wagon and sending them to Washington early in the war. They were now but 21 miles from Washington, and their steps were getting longer and stiffer as they left their nearness to the great city, which had been foremost in every one's thought during all those long, eventful years. It was to their eager young minds a true City of Eucharist, Goodness, greatness and power centered there. Everybody of prominence went there. Many stayed. From there came the orders and laws which had shaped their lives, and determined on Peace or War. They were between 200 and 300 inhabitants. Pickett's headquarters, temporary hospitals, and a hundred "scraps" between the regulars and the guerrillas had included it in the general desolation. The old court house, "built with bricks brought from England," as is said of nearly every one of the older buildings in Tidewater Virginia, still stood, but there was little of it left but the walls and roof. Doors, windows, desks and benches were gone, and the records of 150 years—the legal business of the Washington, the Fairfax's, Masons, Marshalls, Lees, Custises, and the other great ones of the palmy days of Fairfax County's history were only saved by some thoughtful Quartermaster loading them into an army wagon and sending them to Washington early in the war. They were now but 21 miles from Washington, and their steps were getting longer and stiffer as they left their nearness to the great city, which had been foremost in every one's thought during all those long, eventful years. It was to their eager young minds a true City of Eucharist, Goodness, greatness and power centered there. Everybody of prominence went there. Many stayed. From there came the orders and laws which had shaped their lives, and determined on Peace or War. They were



IN SIGHT OF WASHINGTON.

establish the Southern Confederacy in triumph. The men who charged Marye's Heights were old enough soldiers to know that they had hardly a chance of success, yet they were simply going to destruction. Yet they drove forward to within 150 yards of that stone wall, and left scores of their dead there to mark their farthest advance. Nothing in the history of the war shows such desperate, unhesitating valor, and it proves the American soldier to be the finest in the world. There is nothing that will not dare whenever duty seems to call.

"No one has learned that better than I," answered the Major. "In my three years' service I never found any duty so desperately dangerous as that my men would not attempt it upon the instant of mentioning what was wanted to be done."

"Yes, we have always had more volunteers than we needed," agreed the Adjutant.

The march for the next two days would over the Plains of Manassas, only less dreary and depressing than that through the colossal Goetha of the campaign from the Rapid to the James. Before the war the Plains of Manassas were a fair spot of earth to travel over. They are today. From the lowly, blue Bull Run Mountains on the west, their summits meeting in line, to where the granite foundation sinks abruptly into the valleys of the Potomac and the Rappahannock, is a broad, undulating expanse, just broken enough to give it pleasing variety. The landscape are fields, meadows, and pastures with grazing cattle, stretches of verdant woodlands, orchards, winding creeks, running in crystal flow over white pebbles, comfortable farm houses, sometimes pretentious mansions, and rows of yellow bands of roads running to towns which have filled a large space in history.

So it appeared before the war. So it appears now.

It was and is a region where men and women can grow to their best, and get out of life what ever there is in them to get out. It was the home of many of the greatest men that Virginia produced, and it was the scene of the best regiments in the Confederate army.

When the 200th Ind. marched across it had been for years the camping place, the maneuvering ground and the battlefield of immense armies, and the runway for bands of guerrillas and the swirling cavalry of both armies. Every roof of the soil had felt, innumerable times, the tread of armed men and the hoof-beats of heavy horse. Everywhere camps had been, hospitals had sheltered the battle-stricken, pickets had stood, lines-of-battle had formed, cavalry had charged.

All the old traditions of the memories of a struggle and death, to mark their presence.

As far as the eye could reach there was not a tree, not even a clump of bushes. "Nothing that would make fire had escaped the weary, hungry soldier, eager to boil his coffee and cook his meat. In their frequent marches and counter-marches a bit of wood was a lucky find, and was picked up and carried along to where a halt was made for camp.

A piece of woodland that escaped one march was sure to be selected for the next by the first Colonel looking for a place to camp his regiment "near wood and water."

"It looks a thousand times worse war-swept marching through it than it did when we were on the railroad," remarked Si, who as ranking Sergeant now marched on the right of Co. Q. Shorty's place, as the second ranking Sergeant, was on the left of the company, but he usually stayed with Si at the head, leaving Monty Struggles and Pete Skidmore to bring up the left. There was no trouble about this, however, for everybody was too keen to get on to Washington to think of straggling.

"Straggle," remarked Shorty, when something was said about it. "Great Jehosophat, a man who'd struggle in this country where there ain't a chicken in 10 Counties, nor a smoke-house between this and the Fourth of July, would do it from pure wickedness. I don't wonder that the rebels fought so hard to keep the Army of the Potomac in here. Three months here ought to be enough to ruin the finest army ever organized. It's a heap worse than Chattanooga."

They camped at night at Fairfax Court House, which had once been a town of

and other benighted portions of the world," laughed Shorty. "Well, it's a good deal of work to live up to being born an American, but after looking at this I think it is worth it."

"I wish Abe Lincoln could have lived to have seen all this," murmured Si. "He'd of all men deserved it."

"Mar," said the Aid riding up and saluting. "You've got a good place to place you can find around here, and put your men into camp. You will then get them ready for the Grand Review. The Army will be reviewed on the 23d, and Sherman's Army the next day. Issue new clothing to those who need it, and get them into the best possible shape. The Army of the Potomac is going to put on its best brills, and beat the Regulars, if it can, and we don't want to look like a bound boy at a husking, so put your best foot foremost."

"Very good," replied the Major. "Present my compliments to the General, and tell him that the 200th Ind. will, as usual, make an effort to be a credit to the brigade and the corps."

"Do you hear that, you Injanny Hoosiers?" said Shorty to the company. "The Army's going to get to drop with a dull thud your Georgia and South Carolina manners, and behave as if you've been brought up among white folks. Let's make an effort to be as much about paper collars, and white gloves as the Army of the Potomac. I know it'll give some of you folks a kick a good wash, and you'll have to look all over again to black your shoes, but let's do it for the sake of the State that raises the fattest hogs and the tallest corn, the prettiest girls and the best soldiers in the South and North."

The boys answered with a yell of approval, and set about making camp. (To be continued.)

TO ENCOURAGE AMERICAN MARKSMANSHIP.

The War Department has taken a very important step forward in the direction of educating American youth in rifle shooting by the approval of a system for a "National Marksman's Reserve." The object of this is the encouragement of the science of marksmanship, and if the plans result as anticipated it will in a few years produce in the United States 1,000,000 men who will have for practical purposes on the battlefield nearly all the requirements for the most efficient soldiers in the world.

The National Rifle Association is established for the purpose of encouraging practice shooting, and among its objects will be to establish and encourage shooting galleries and field ranges. It proposes to purchase at cost rifles resembling those now in use in the Regular Army, and sell them at a slight advance to those who wish to practice, and ammunition as near cost as possible. Literature will be furnished to every one who desires it, and the following regulations have been established for membership in the association:

"1. All members of the National Rifle Association, and of affiliated organizations are eligible to compete.

"2. They must be citizens between the ages of 18 and 45.

"3. The course will consist of 21 shots; five shots for record at 200, 300 and 500 yards; two sighting shots allowed at each range, which must be taken.

"4. Am.—The United States magazine rifle, caliber .30, or a rifle that has been verified and sealed by the National Rifle Association. Ammunition, U. S. service or private makes that come within the rules.

"5. Entrance fee, 25 cents. Official score sheets can be secured from the Secretary of the local affiliated organization, or if not a member of any local organization direct from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association of those who make a total score of 50 points at all ranges will be forwarded to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, who will tabulate them and forward to the War Department. All those who qualify will receive a National Marksman's button."

It is recommended that a bill be introduced in Congress appropriating say, \$1,000,000 per year for five years, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in the promotion of this scheme. It proposes to establish ranges, to be open to civilians on Saturdays and holidays. Inspectors of Rifle Practice are to be appointed from the National Guard of each State, with superior Inspectors from the Regular Army. It is also suggested that there shall be details from Regular troops as markers and scorers at such ranges as civilians may use for practice. Another proposition is to furnish every one who wishes to practice with 25 rounds of ammunition free of cost, and all additional at half the actual cost.

The diplomats of Europe are in general even more hostile to the rise of Japan into a world power than they were to our assumption of that rank. Our rise was in a measure discounted. Ever since the first announcement of the Monroe Doctrine the more astute among the diplomats realized that as fast as our strength and resources developed we would assume a preponderance over this whole hemisphere.

Especially since the suppression of the rebellion they saw that it would be an uphill struggle to contend with our influence this side of the Atlantic, and the wisest among them prudently refrained from any serious thought of it. It is wholly different with Japan. The rise of the Japanese means a new force to be reckoned with in any plans for power or influence in the myriad-peopled Orient. Only England can view with equanimity the rise of Japan. England has gotten substantially all she wants in the East, and mainly desires to be secure in her present holdings. She does not want any thing that threatens India, nor any interference with the open door in China. Japan's success will cripple Russia, keep her off India, and stop her aggressions in China. At the same time the English do not want the Japanese to become too big. France and Germany would like to see Russia win, because Russia's seizure of Manchuria and Korea would be a pretext and justification of their grabbing large slices of China. With Japan completely victorious all thought of Chinese possessions must vanish, and France's hold upon Cochinchina may be shaken.

AUSTRALIA now has a strictly Labor Union Cabinet. Mr. J. C. Watson, who is both Prime Minister and Treasurer, was 10 years ago an unknown printer on an evening paper in Sydney. He could not get work in his trade all the time, so that he had to get employment wherever he could. At one time he was a groom in Lord Carrington's stables. One of the other Ministers is a miner, a third an umbrella-maker, the fourth an agricultural laborer, the fifth an engine-fitter, the sixth a reporter, and the seventh is the only non-laborer, but he is a lawyer, with very advanced views on Labor Unions. Premier Watson, the printer, has never before held office, but he is a cool, moderate, sensible man, with a gift for saying exactly what he wishes to say, and not a word more. He has also great tact, and can enforce discipline without making it apparent.