

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

The National Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1877. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. ADVANCE IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES—FLAT. 50c. per square line for display. 25c. per square line for Classified Columns. 60c. per square line for reading notices.

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Office: 519 Thirteenth Street N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEB. 21, 1907.

Many people will think that Stanford White richly deserved to be shot for the way he spoiled the White House.

The New York Assembly has before it a bill providing that vegetables shall be sold by weight instead of measure. The bill is supported by grocery and vegetable dealers in opposition to the hucksters, who sell by measure, and it is claimed usually give very short measure.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has passed without a dissenting vote the bill providing that railroads shall not charge more than two cents a mile for passenger tickets. In Indiana, the railroads propose a compromise, with two and a half cents as a maximum and two cents for family and excursion tickets.

President Eliot, of Harvard, comes out in defense of the separate school system in the South and elsewhere. He said there are now 30 negro students at Harvard, which is not enough to influence the mass one way or the other, but if the number should increase he would favor a separation. Bishop Lawrence, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, coincided with President Eliot.

It is calculated that when all the accounts are in Japan's debt on account of the war with Russia will be \$1,250,000,000, or one-sixth the total value of the empire. The yearly interest is over \$50,000,000. Japan is relatively a very poor country compared to this, as the wealth is only \$144.22 per capita, whereas ours is \$1,235.86. Everything in Japan is naturally taxed to the last limit it will bear.

The utter failure of the Atlanta News is taken generally as an indication that the better sense of the South is revolting against race riots. The News made itself offensively active in instigating race riots. It offered a reward of \$1,000 to anyone who could prove that he had put to death a negro rapist, and also maintained a pack of blood hounds and a posse to hunt negro criminals down on call. Public opinion in Atlanta was sorely outraged by the crimes committed upon innocent negroes in that city, and particularly by the mobs not visiting any abuse or death upon the bad negroes of the city, but confining their wicked acts solely to those who were earning an honest living and leading respectable lives.

CREDIT TO SPEAKER CANNON.

The veterans cannot give too much credit, praise and gratitude to Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for his effective help in securing the passage of the McCumber bill. It would not have been passed had he not been warmly and enthusiastically in favor of the measure. Indeed, it did not go so far as he wished it to go, and his impulses were only checked by the condition of the public Treasury and the uncertainty of the amount that would be required to extend the benefits of the system to the widows of veterans. At the time the bill was sent to the House of Representatives it was the opinion of almost all the experienced friends of pension legislation that it would die there. Such was the impression conveyed to Commander-in-Chief Brown when he arrived with the Pension Committee. It was thought there would be a repetition of the experience of the past with pension bills which one House would pass and another pigeonhole until the end of Congress, when the work would have to be done over again by the next Congress. This was the way of the act of 1890, which was under agitation for 10 years before it was passed and was repeatedly passed by one House or the other and suffered to die by the other House. It was only by the Speaker's active and timely assistance that this fate did not overtake the McCumber bill. As soon as Commander-in-Chief Brown and the committee assured him that the bill met the approval of the Grand Army of the Republic, and as far as it went represented the wishes of all the veterans, he became warmly helpful in securing its passage. He brought the Chairman of the two committees together and facilitated their work of presenting it to the House and its passage thru that body.

The first questions he asked Commander-in-Chief Brown were: "Is this the bill you want? Does it satisfy you?"

Commander-in-Chief Brown assured him that the veterans not only wanted the bill, and wanted it very much, but also that they wanted it passed just as it came from the Senate, without dotting an "i" or crossing a "t."

Then the Speaker went into action. This course is what might have been expected of Mr. Cannon, who has been a lifelong and very helpful friend of the veterans. He belongs to the elder class of statesmen, who know what the war meant, who were cognizant of the sacrifices made by the men who enlisted in the Union army, who suffered in the course of the war, with what courage they met every possible exigency, and how much of the present unexampled prosperity of the country is due to their services. With him gratitude to the veterans is not merely a mouth-filling phrase; it is the expression of a sincere and earnest conviction. He has never been appealed to in vain by any worthy veteran or any measure of merit that would help the veterans as a body. A warm-hearted, loyal, patriotic man himself, he appreciates those qualities in other men, and finds himself strongly drawn to everyone who gave proof of the qualities in him by actually risking his life, his health and his fortune in the sacred cause of the country. The bill could not have passed if the Speaker had been less interested in it than he was. Indifference or even half-hearted friendship would not have carried it thru.

ONE DISSATISFIED COMRADE.

In the hosts of approving, grateful letters which The National Tribune receives there is rarely a discordant note. Here is one of them: Editor National Tribune: The "pending important Congress" has materialized, and with it the protected interests, "Elasticity of the currency," "Ship Subsidy," and many other like pressing necessities and "patriotic measures" that would seem to press upon liberal contributions to campaign funds, will take precedence until just before the next election, the "importance" of which will appear in editorial profundity.

At most, the old soldier now has but a few years more of travail and the journey ends. In the aggregate, he has fared well—and he deserves well. He is not an important factor now, except when his prejudice and ignorance can be made to subservise the "patriotic interests" of monopolies.

My subscription to The National Tribune expired Dec. 20. You may cancel same and I will rest up awhile.—J. H. Allison, New Vienna, Ohio.

Since this letter was written the McCumber bill has been passed, and we hope that the comrade has radically revised his gloomy views and despondency. This, however, gives us occasion to point out how well justified by the event was the urgent advice which we gave the comrade last Fall before the election. The National Tribune has to its credit a phenomenal record of service for the comrades and of timely advice given to them in great emergencies. With no small pride we point out that in the more than a quarter of a century in which The National Tribune has been accepted as the representative, spokesman and adviser of the veterans of the war of the rebellion, whatever it has said in its editorial columns has been amply and most decisively justified by the results which followed. In all those years, whatever we have said with regard to the future has come absolutely true. Whenever we have strongly advised them to vote in a certain way the consequences which we pointed out of that vote were fully realized.

Never have our prophecies and advice been more thoroughly and abundantly justified than when last Fall we urged every veteran to vote solidly for the members of the present Congress who were candidates for re-election. We told them then that this involved the passage of the Service Pension bill. The men now in Congress have been thoroughly educated up to the wisdom and justice of that measure by many years of agitation. Every feature of it has been discussed with and before them until they were thoroughly appreciative of the merits of the service pension bill; they were cognizant of what had been earned by the men whose brave hearts and strong arms had put down the rebellion, and they were also fully impressed with the ripeness of time for the passage of such a measure of justice and mercy. On the other hand, the candidates who were opposing the members of Congress then seeking re-election, were altogether new men, who had other ideas, other aspirations. They were men who had come up since the war, their minds had been engrossed with other public questions to the exclusion of those growing out of the war of the rebellion, and it would take years at least to educate them up to that appreciation of the veterans and of the merits of the Service Pension bill which the members of the present Congress had already attained.

We are glad to say that with singular unanimity the veterans recognized the force of our reasoning, saw its high

THE PRISONERS OF WAR BILL.

There will be deep regret all over the country that Congress has failed to take up and pass the Ex-Prisoners of War bill. The moment, however, that the passage of the McCumber bill was determined upon, the prospects of the Prisoners of War bill became hopeless. The members of both Houses felt that they had done all that they should do at this session for the veterans, and were at once ill-disposed toward any other measure that was pressed upon them. They felt that the McCumber bill would give every prisoner of war a substantial relief, and that no more should be asked for him. It was difficult to make them understand that the prisoners of war, like the maimed veterans, are a special class who are particularly deserving of recognition by the Government. Congress has listened all these years to the appeals of the maimed veterans, and has been willing to advance them out of proportion to others who had not actually lost legs and arms in battle, but were suffering from equivalent disabilities. It is necessary to continue the agitation to convince Congressmen that while the maimed soldiers were a most deserving class, and bore on their bodies evidence of their devotion to the cause of the Union, that the prisoners of war are no less deserving, since the fact that they were captured should not be taken into consideration in their award of the just claims of the ex-prisoners of war as will lead to legislation for them by the coming Congress.

THE McCUMBER BILL.

There are many comrades who seem, as yet, to be in the dark in regard to the absolute provisions of the McCumber bill, and in response to many letters we will reiterate and try to make clear what we have said before:

1. The McCumber bill gives to every man who served 90 days in the war of the rebellion or 60 days in the Mexican war, and is now 62 years old, \$12 a month, with \$15 when he is 70 and \$20 when he is 75.

2. This pension will only be given upon application to the Commissioner of Pensions, and such application must have been made out and filed with him subsequent to the approval of the bill, Feb. 6, 1907.

3. The pension will not be in addition to any other pension, nor will it change the status of any pension except that those who are receiving less than \$12, \$15 and \$20 respectively can have their pensions raised to that amount if they fulfill the requirements.

4. The McCumber bill does not change in any other way any pension under the general laws or special acts. It does not affect in any way pensions to widows.

5. It is not in any way retroactive, and does not affect any pension whatever prior to the filing of the application. Consequently it carries no arrears.

6. No attorney or other person is entitled to any fee for making these applications for a veteran, but there is nothing to prevent anyone assisting an applicant in filling out his blank and charging him therefor the ordinary notarial fees allowed by the schedule in force in his State.

7. Blank applications will be furnished free of charge upon application to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., or they will be sent from The National Tribune office upon application, accompanied by a few cents to pay for the cost of printing and the clerical work. Elsewhere we give our schedule of charges for the blanks, but those who do not wish to pay these can, as heretofore, obtain one free of charge by writing to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

THE PENSION AGENCIES.

At this moment it seems that there is no further danger of the abolition of the pension agencies, as contemplated by the House bill. The passage of the McCumber bill will bring so much additional work upon the Pension Bureau that the pension agencies will be necessary adjuncts in executing the law. It will be impossible for the Pension Bureau, for a year or two at least, to handle this great volume of business without the help of all the pension agencies that are now established.

Mayor Schmitz has been about theaters long enough to imbibe the passion for being in the lime-light every minute that he can.

KEEPING THE SENATORS LOYAL.

Recent events will show that there is no substantial danger from "treason in the Senate," as so many shriekers have been vehemently alleging. In other words, the loyalty of Senators, like that of all other servants of the public, is a matter that is wholly in the hands of the people of their State, and any Senator who is false to his trust can be readily reached and properly punished. With the spectacle of one ex-Senator in a County Jail, another only escaping a similar shameful fate by his death, the trying ordeal thru which Senator Bailey, of Texas, is passing, and the sharp scrutiny and severe reminders which other Senators have received, it is shown to be only necessary for the people to assert themselves. If there are wicked, unworthy Senators the people of their States are directly responsible for them, and can overtake their wrongdoing with the greatest swiftness and certainty. There is simply no excuse for sending a bad man to the Senate or for keeping him there. In every State there are thousands of men of the highest class who would make good Senators, and the people have the utmost liberty in selection. There is no possible excuse or justification for any State being represented in the august Senate of the United States by any but her very best men. It is puerile to plead that corrupt Legislatures have elected such men. Again, the fault lies directly with the people and comes straight home to every voter for having chosen unworthy and treacherous men to represent them in the Legislature, and for not holding them accountable for their acts in the public service. For example, no man in Kansas can shirk his share of the responsibility for having sent Senator Burton to the Senate. There was almost an unlimited number of good men to worthily represent Kansas, and if the choice fell upon a wholly unworthy man the members of the Legislature who elected him should be held to a strict accountability by their constituents in every County and precinct of the State. The same remark is applicable to the voters of Washington and also to those of Texas, should it result that Senator Bailey is as corrupt as alleged. Texas has no lack of good men to send to the Senate, who would have done all the good things that Senator Bailey has done quite as well as he. All this points to a more conscientious discharge of his duties as a citizen by every man. Treason in the Senate cannot be cured by writing sulphurous articles in the magazines, but the remedy must be applied at home and in every voting precinct. The old proverb said that the way the streets of Jerusalem were kept so clean was that every man swept in front of his own door. If every voter in any State will arouse himself to his duties and responsibilities in the selection of public servants of every grade and function all graft and corruption in office will be speedily abolished.

LOADING THE ARK.

"This is a matter which requires the closest calculation," remarked Noah to Japhet, as they studied the building plan of the ark, and the manifest of the animals to be taken on. "To begin with, the pair of elephants will require at least 20 cubits of floor space each way."

"Room for the elephants ain't hunching me so much," answered Japhet in that slangy way for which he afterward became so famous, "as for the menly musketos, one o' them—say nothing of a pair—will take up more room than there is in the whole ark."

Col. W. J. Bryan says: "I stand just where I did four years ago."

Almost everybody else has been moving along and learning something.

Being mortal and an American, Gov. Hughes can not escape the Presidential bee.

Probably no man who was ever elected Governor after a sharp campaign was free from the intrusion of thoughts of going still higher. They are in the air which he has been and is breathing. If we can imagine such a thing as their not forcing themselves upon the innermost sanctuary of his brain, they would certainly be forced upon him by his admirers, his supporters and his helpers. Many of them do this from unselfish liking and admiration for the man. They have supported him because he represented them, and they naturally want their representative to go from the State House to the White House. Many also have done it because they wanted to cling to his skirts and rise with him. All of these are in a plenty around Gov. Hughes, and the wonder is rather that they have not been more demonstrative. He has borne himself with commendable modesty and dignity so far, and added to his reputation by his single-minded devotion to the interests of his State, where he rightfully recognizes there is an ample sufficiency for all his energies and abilities for the next two years. If he continues in this way his prospects for the Presidency will be much enhanced, and the probabilities are that he will so continue.

There seems to be no trouble about mixing schools in Hawaii, where there are more than 60,000 Japanese.

The Japan children attend a Japanese school from 7 o'clock till 9 in the morning, when they go to an American public school from 9 until 2. As soon as released from this they return to the Japanese school, thus putting in the entire day in school. Of the 16,119 pupils in the public schools only 457 are Americans, while 3,578 are Japs and 1,489 are Chinese. The Hawaiians and part Hawaiians send 7,737 pupils and the Portuguese 3,339. In the private schools there are 502 Americans, 1,840 Hawaiians, 1,233 Portuguese and 715 Japanese.

What's this talk about our women being idle? The divorce proceedings against Mrs. Norton, of Newport, R. I., show that since she eloped with her present husband, a year ago, she has accumulated 27 co-respondents. More than that could hardly be expected of any woman.

The Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Association wants the apple blossom made the National flower.

The apple blossom is certainly as pretty a bloom as can be found, but the corn-stalk puts something over \$1,000,000,000 to its credit every year, and it's money that talks.

McCumber Law Blank Applications.

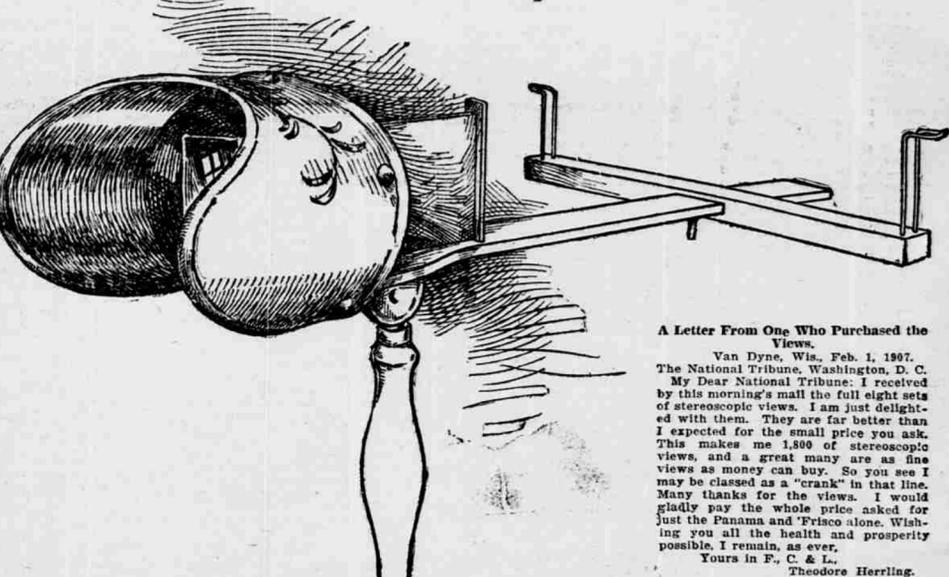
For the convenience of those who wish blank forms of application under the act of Feb. 6, 1907 (McCumber Service Pension Law), The National Tribune has printed such blanks. We will furnish these blanks at the following price: Single blank \$.05 Three blanks10 One dozen blanks30 One hundred blanks 2.00 Address The National Tribune, Washington, D. C.

Stereoscope and View Offer.



The National Tribune has made arrangements with a large manufacturer of stereoscopes for such a very large supply that we are enabled to sell them at the very lowest price—a price that could not be secured by any party who would use only a limited number of the stereoscopes. The price is so low that we are enabled to offer to our readers a very handsome and serviceable stereoscope, together with The National Tribune for one year, at \$1.25. If anyone is dissatisfied with his stereoscope he may return it to us, postage paid, and we will return to him 75 cents.

Description of the Stereoscope. The stereoscope is satin finish, aluminum hood, velvet edged, folding handle, oak-stained wood, perfect lenses of large size, purest glass, hood fits any face. The lens holder, the handle, the partition, the shaft, and the stereoscope holder are made of good quality oak-stained wood, with a rubbeddown finish, giving it a beautiful luster not easily scratched or marred, as is the case with a varnished scope. Our



stereoscope is a rich and beautiful instrument. The rubbed finish, oak-stained wood, the velvet edge aluminum hood make an effective and attractive instrument. The handle, fixtures and the spring on the stereoscope holder are the best quality of spring brass. The stereoscope is carefully constructed on scientific principles, and hence will not strain or tire the eyes as do so many inferior and cheap instruments. Price, express charges prepaid, 75 cents. The National Tribune one year and the Stereoscope, both postpaid, \$1.25.

A New Series of Stereoscopic Views.

Eight sets of stereoscopic views entirely new, up to date—no old copies. Every view copyrighted and never before published. This series of stereoscopic views is put on the market, claiming the recognition of all users of stereographs, as new subjects never before published.

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stereographs of the Holy Sepulchre, the Manger, etc., as they are to-day, make up the most interesting of all the views that have been issued. In fac-simile photo colors. Price 35 cents. With The National Tribune one year \$1.

ODD SIGHTS AND ODD PEOPLE. This set consists of 25 odd sights of the old world and new world and odd people, their manners and customs. In fac-simile photo colors. Price 35 cents. With The National Tribune one year \$1.

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PANAMA VIEWS. This set consists of 25 views of the Panama Canal Zone as seen by President Roosevelt during his recent visit to the Isthmus. The set everyone wants. It is a pictorial history of the 20th Century wonder—nothing like it ever published. Price 25 cents. With The National Tribune one year \$1.

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A TRIP ACROSS THE CONTINENT. (25 colored views.) 35 cents. WONDERS OF THE OLD WORLD. (25 colored views.) 35 cents. ODD SIGHTS AND ODD PEOPLE. (25 colored views.) 35 cents. THE LIFE OF CHRIST. (25 colored views.) 35 cents. THE DESTRUCTION OF SAN FRANCISCO. (25 views, plain.) 25 cents. THE HOME PET PRIZE SERIES. (25 colored views.) 35 cents. NEW SERIES OF COMIC VIEWS. (25 colored views.) 35 cents. PANAMA VIEWS. (25 views, plain.) 25 cents.

Stereoscope and The National Tribune one year \$1.25. Any set of views and The National Tribune one year \$1.00. Any two sets of views, 60 cents. Any three sets of views, 90 cents. Any five sets of views, \$1.25.