VETERANS IN FLORIDA.

Letters from Comrades Who Made a Summer Visit to the St. Cloud Colony.

Pleased With the St. Cloud Colony.

Editor National Tribune: It is said that seeing is believing. We have never doubted the sincerity of The National Tribune in its advocacy of the Florida Colony for old soldiers, and now that we have seen the land and experienced something of the Florida Summer climate we are well convinced that the success of the colony is altogether a matter of practical effort on the part of the men and women who will constitute its citizenship. The soil of the property included in the St. Cloud Colony site will produce almost anything known to American agriculture. There is plenty of good water and it is easily obtained. The climate is right and there is no doubt about good health conditions. Live stock, poultry and bees all do well. Cattle and hogs are given no attention from start to finish. They are left to skirmish for their own living in all seasons. As in the West cattle raising has been profitably followed in all parts of Florida, and owners have not favored the occupancy of the forested and open ranges by fruit and truck farmers, and to maintain a monopoly have encouraged the belief that the soil of Florida generally was too poor to raise anything except grass. And notwithstanding the variety of native vegetation the opinion is widespread that cultivated plants would not do well. The success attending the work of men who did not believe this has gone so far that now there is no doubt about Florida soil not being able to do most anything. All that is needed is the man to do it. We went well over the colony property and believe that no mistake was made when the colony for the comrades was located on the south shore of Lake Tohopekaliga. The name of the lake is a Seminole Indian word and had its origin from the notes or call of a bird formerly common in that vicinity, but now extinct. The lakes of Osceola County are not swampy, but have sandy bottoms and shores, and abound with fish. Barrels of fish from these lakes are shipped almost daily to points as far away as Kansas City. There is still lots of timber and lumber for building purposes; can be had as low as $12 per thousand.—D. M. Pry, Burgettstown, Pa.

Florida Has Many Advantages.

Editor National Tribune: I am just home from a trip to the St. Cloud Colony and feel it a duty to report that I enjoyed every minute while away, even on shipboard. Some of the party were seasick, but they were all the better for it when they reached shore. Among the advantages enjoyed by Florida as compared with the country west of the Mississippi is that of a choice of transportation. One can go either by ship or car. The longer part of our trip was by water, from Baltimore to Jacksonville, and thence by car direct to the colony. Our party, without exception, was delighted with the colony site and prospects. The Tribune has not overdrawn the possibilities of the region in which the colony is located. We are going to have a prosperous community. Everything favors us. The climate is the best in the United States. The water is good and plentiful. We can have fresh water fishing in our neighborhood lakes, and it is not a far journey to either the Atlantic or Gulf with oysters, clams, crabs and big salt water fish. We were told that the Summer is the off season in vegetables and fruits, but one would not think so to see some of the gardens. It is true that the orange harvest has passed, but we had the pleasure of picking leftover oranges and grapefruit from trees already laden with green fruit, which this coming Winter will fleck the green foliage with yellow, after the sunshine gets in its work. Japanese varieties of peaches, the Honey and Peen-To, seem to be best suited to our locality. They are free-stones and very fine eating. I saw some pear trees, and growing them pays when given right attention. I also saw camphor trees, which the United States Agricultural Department says can be utilized in the building up of an important industry. There are fine varieties of flowering trees, the magnolia, the oleander, crape myrtle, Cape Jessamine, etc., and any housekeeper so inclined can have most beautiful grounds. St. Cloud will be a busy place this Fall and Winter, and we believe the comrades will find it all their fancy painted, or at least come as near to it as any place on earth.—R. C. Bard, Port Alleghany, Pa.

Five Acres of Land in Florida.

Editor National Tribune: We were told some pretty big stories during our recent visit to the colony about what men are doing raising fruits and vegetables in Florida. If half is true, those who have five acres at St. Cloud have enough land on which to make a good living. When crops can be grown every month in the year one man will find plenty to do to till five acres. Crops of various kinds can be cultivated among citrous and nut trees. I saw a five-acre tract across the railroad track from the hotel at Kissimmee with as fine corn growing as any I ever saw in the North, and yet it is said that Florida is not a corn country. Mr. Woodall, who was cultivating this patch, had planted a quart of "Wonder" snap beans along a few rods of this corn, and he told us that he had already gathered about 10 bushels of beans, and expected as many more. Pumpkins were also growing among the corn rows. Before he put in the corn he had in a crop of Irish potatoes. If everything went well with him from now till January his income from the tract for the year would amount to more than $1,500. I saw a stalk from a field at the south end of the lake that contained eight ears of corn. I do not see why we cannot make St. Cloud a splendid town and community. It is simply a question of intelligent and harmonious effort. The climate is all that could be hoped for. We thought, of course, that the mosketos would eat us up, but to the wonder of all we were not troubled in the least, and old settlers told us that there was little need of netting on windows and doors to keep them out. The longer we live the more we find out. We were also told that if Northern people really knew what the Summer climate of Florida was like they would come down and make the State a Summer resort, as it is now a Winter resort. The National Tribune has not overstated what is possible in Florida. Northern men going there will make it a great State. The natives do not appreciate their opportunities. A living is so easily made that one does not need to exert himself very much. There are no heavy expenses for fuel and clothing, and these are important items in the North. The healthfulness of the Kissimmee Valley is not questioned, and from what we would learn we believe that men who feel the effects of Northern cold will add comfortable years to their lives by spending their last days in Florida. I am 76 years old, and expect to spend a good many years in Florida.—D. A. Smith, Highland Springs, Va.

A New Yorker Writes About the Colony.

Editor National Tribune: My trip to the St. Cloud Colony was a surprise and a delight. I expected to find it hot down in Florida, with plenty of mosketos and flies. It was quite warm, but not oppressive, during the middle of the day. There was always a breeze stirring, however, and in the shade it was comfortable. As soon as the sun went down there was a perceptible change in temperature just right for sleeping. There were mosketo nettings over the beds at the hotel, but I did not have mine down, and was not annoyed. Some of our party claimed to have heard a vagrant mosketo humming around during the night, but no one was troubled. I was told by old residents that they never had occasion to use nettings on windows or doors, and, in fact, they brag about their Summers, and claim that the warm season there is much more pleasant than in the North, while the Winters — well, they can hardly be compared in the matter of comfort. Sunstrokes, I am told, are unknown. The warm season is longer than in the North, but no part of it is as extreme as the majority of the warm season of the Northern States. The climate was a most gratifying surprise to me and others of our party. The opinion of all was that The National Tribune Committee made a wise choice in selecting the colony location. While we did not see all parts of the colony property, we believe it would be hard to find a more uniformly fertile body of land so eligibly located. The townsite faces a large lake. Surveyors and graders were at work getting things in shape for the coming of the comrades. I thought as I stood by the lake and looked back over the site what a change will be wrought in a year or two after the boys get busy. I could tell you about the fishing and bathing advantages, and of the great variety of products of the all-the-year-'round but some of the others may write you, and I close in belief that the St. Cloud Colony is certain to be a great success.—Henry W. Dale, Yonkers, N. Y.

A Testimonial Letter.

Kissimmee, Fla., June 24, 1909.

Editor National Tribune: We, the members of an excursion party which has just visited Kissimmee and the Old Soldiers' Colony lands, wish to express our feelings of gratitude and affection not only to Seminole Land and Investment Co. for all the courtesies extended to us by your company, but to make special mention of an indebtedness to the gentleman in whose special care you committed us, Mr. Moses Folsom, instant in season and out of season in looking after our comfort, anticipating our wants and striving in every way to save us extra effort and anxious thought. His treatment of us and bearing toward us was that of a Christian gentleman. We found ourselves most comfortably and pleasantly domiciled at Runnymede, and tho we came down upon "mine host," Mr. Walter Lorenz, and his worthy assistants quite unexpectedly and gave them very short notice, yet they served us most bountifully and gave us an exhibition of genuine Southern hospitality.

We would add we were very much pleased with the colony lands and the way in which it is being laid out. The boulevard running from across the railroad to the lake especially drew our attention as being a fine specimen of road-building. We find the whole situation really better than we expected, and believe we have found the company that will give us a square deal.

In conclusion we feel this token of our appreciation would not be complete did we fail to mention the uniform courtesy and hospitality with which our party was received by the good people of Kissimmee, who were untiring in their efforts to make our stay among them a pleasant and enjoyable one.

Walter Lowry, Keyser, W. Va.
D. G. Poland, Keyser, W. Va.
John T. Zais, Westernport, Md.
R. C. Bard, Port Allegany, Pa.
D. M. Pry, Burgettstown, Pa.
S. S. Reger, Weston, W. Va.
D. M. Wright, Port Allegany, Pa.
G. B. Caldwell, Wheeling, W. Va.
Wm. J. Bartley, Sarver, Pa., R. F. D. No. 18 Box.
Charles Creamer, Chester, Pa.
Edgar H. Austin and wife, Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa.
P. I. Conn, Point Marion, Fayette Co., Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Dale, Yonkers, N. Y.
J. J. Carter, Elkhart, Ind.
John M. Brown, Cressona, Pa.
D. A. Smith, Highland Springs, Va., R. F. D. No. 1, Box 51.
Cyrus Oldweiler, Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Bassett Lee and wife, Herndon, Va.
J. G. Toepper and wife, 429 G street northwest, Washington, D. C.
Chauncey Holt, Mrs. Chauncey Holt, Miss Mary E. Holt, Miss A. Grace Holt, 1' Lexington avenue, Jersey City.
Mr. and Mrs. George Merrihew, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
A. J. Beardsley, M. D., Huntington, W. Va.
John C. Lorimer, Coal Centre, Pa.
Harry Whiteley, Pittsburg, Pa.
David Richmond, Pittsburg, Pa.
Mrs. C. S. Cooper, Fisher's Island, N. Y.
Mrs. Arthur W. Norton, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. M. B. Johnson, Washington, D. C.
James K. Penfield, Delhi, N. Y.

A Comrade of Georgia.

Capt. Benjamin Warren has joined the colony, but is now living at St. George, Ga. He is a comrade with a notable record. Before the war he was a boy Captain of a company of artillery in Massachusetts, and then enlisting in the U. S. Navy made a trip around the world in an old line of battleship. He took part in the naval operations in the Mexican War, then went to California by the way of Cape Horn to dig gold; came back to lower Massachusetts and engaged in manufacturing. He had a fine business when the call for troops came, and at once marched with the 6th Mass. to Washington. After that regiment's term was out he raised a company for the 26th Mass., which he commanded in the Gulf and afterwards in the Shenandoah Valley.

Approved on Inspection.

Editor National Tribune: I went to see the St. Cloud Colony, and like it very well. I took one share while I was there, and I have come to the conclusion that I will take one more share if I can get the two tracts together and the two town lots together. Please let me know by return mail, and I will send the money in right away.—Leonidas Miller, Joppa, Ill.

A Mistaken Physician.

A doctor and a member of the faculty of Washington University, St. Louis, committed suicide by taking prussic acid. He believed himself doomed on account of a diseased artery. The lawyers have a proverb that a lawyer who manages his own case has a fool for a client, and the same may be said to be true of physicians. The doctors who had examined him declared that he had no such trouble as he imagined. Things like this give a basis for Christian Science.

The suicide of the American woman, Mrs. Ruiz, in London, the other day, has taken on an unusual importance. It seems it has been impossible to find out much about it. The Coroner refused to make his part in the affair public or to have anything to say on the subject. While no names have been mentioned, it has been inferred that Alfred G. Vanderbilt's money is the cause of this silence. It is well known that Mrs. Vanderbilt secured her divorce on account of this woman, who was the divorced wife of a wealthy Cuban. She and Mr. Vanderbilt have been seen together in London constantly until quite recently. The cessation of his visits are given as a cause for Mrs. Ruiz taking her life. There is nothing so very unusual in all this; it is the same old, painful story, better left unread than read, better not spoken of. The only thing that gives the case any claim to the attention of proper-minded people is the fact that the House of Commons has taken it up. Peter Curran, representing the Labor Party in Parliament, has asked Mr. Gladstone, the Home Secretary, to have the matter investigated and the Coroner's inquest made public. The suspicion that an official has been bribed by a foreigner or otherwise to save himself from public disgrace must be proven either false or true. He and his colleagues were united in the feeling that the thing must be sifted to the bottom. Mr. Curran's request was thrown out by the Chief Clerk of the House of Commons on the ground that the Home Secretary had no control over the Coroner, who was on the same footing as a Judge on the King's bench. Mr. Curran will probably not let the matter rest here, and the affair may assume even more serious proportions.

Nothing more attracts us in the papers and magazines than hints as to the improvement of the health or appearance or advice as to the prolongation of life, tho these as soon as read are usually forgotten. It is perfectly natural for people to want to live as long as possible, but very few do anything to secure that desired result. They go on gaily, digging their own graves, and it is only when brought low by disease that the majority of people pay the least attention to the rules of health. Prof. Metchnikoff says that any man or woman can easily live to be 100 if not 120 and keep well and quite active to the last. He has written a book about it, and in it he says that it was in Bulgaria that he discovered the secret of longevity, that the Bulgarians live to a great age, deaths occurring at 100, 110, 115 or even 120 being quite common. He found these aged people holding their own with the younger population in appearance and activity, which was so remarkable that the professor began studying into the subject, and finally came to the conclusion that it was the sour milk the Bulgarians all drink and which forms the chief part of their diet, which preserved youth in them. A little while ago it was some German professor who said buttermilk was the thing to drink if one wanted to live long, and so it goes. As said before, these hints and advice are always read with much interest and then forgotten. To live long, which is sometimes, far from being a blessing, depends on many more things than what one eats or drinks, tho doubtless these play an important part. On the temperament, on regular habits, on keeping out of doors and on a thousand things which frequently seem to lie quite outside the small prescribed circle in which some lives are cast.

The Marquise de Fontenoy gave a very interesting sketch of Mrs. Asquith some time ago, showing how she was injuring her husband's career by her independence and lack of tact. Mrs. Asquith, as all know, is the wife of England's Prime Minister, and it is in her power to help or harm her husband very materially. Before her marriage she was the brilliant Margot Tennant, a handsome, witty girl, with whom great men liked to talk. It is said that on one occasion Miss Tenant was a member of a yachting party which contained Lord Tennyson and Gladstone, and by her wit and cleverness she so charmed these old men that they resorted to all sorts of little ruses to get possession of her society. Whoever the fascinating Margot met in those days fell a willing victim to her charms, whether noble or commoner, and it was no wonder Mr. Asquith felt he had secured a prize when he won her consent to become his wife. Since her marriage, however, she seems to not only have lost her beauty, but to have developed a habit of meddling and poking her fingers into affairs which do not concern her. The Queen heartily dislikes her and the King far from approves of her. Mrs. Asquith says just what she pleases, and does as she pleases, keeping English society in a condition of constant expectancy of being shocked any moment. The middle-class supporters of her husband could hardly believe their ears when they heard that Mrs. Asquith had given an entertainment at her Downing street house, at which Maud Allen, attired in a little, very little gauze, danced. And people are still talking of her "mannequin tea," which stirred up such a scandal a short time ago. At this, held in the mansion formerly graced by such women as Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Palmeston, Lady Russell and others, who did so much for their husbands both in the political world and at court, Mrs. Asquith had a number of beautiful Parisian dressmakers' models come over for the occasion, who showed off some three dozen most exquisite creations. It was said she did this with a view to the sale of the costumes, presumably receiving some sort of bonus for the favor from the costumer. This has created no end of talk, and added much to the increasing unpopularity of Mrs. Asquith.

Mrs. Roger N. Burham can boast of one thing, at least, that of being the only woman who ever took a wedding journey in a balloon. The Burnhams were married at Woods Hole, Mass., on the evening of the 19th, then came to Pittsfield, where they took the balloon, instead of the commonplace cars, for their bridal trip. Provisions for two days have been stored away in the big ball, also plenty of blankets and rugs to keep the happy couple warm, and in the midst of hundreds of autos and a big crowd of people, who gave them cheer after cheer, they entered the basket. It was a beautiful clear night, with the bright stars shining in the heavens above and twinkling electric lights surrounding the balloon below, and more than one woman in the crowd, attracted by the novelty of the idea, envied the bride her heavenly journey. As the great black monster floated lightly upward the band played "They Are On Their Honeymoon," which was very appropriate, as they certainly were. The balloon came down in a little over three hours later, about 14 miles south of Boston, and the newly wedded pair expressed themselves as more than delighted with their novel experience, and the bride said "it was perfectly great," and she wasn't afraid a single minute. Mr. Burnham is a sculptor of some note, and his wife was Miss Eleanor Howard Waring, a writer of short stories, and it is said she will use this incident for a new one.

So popular has Minister Reid made himself in London society and so anxious have the Londoners been to keep him with them longer, that, according to the newspapers, a committee, composed of 25 prominent members of the House of Commons, conceived the idea of applying to President Taft and the State Department at Washington for his retention. The committee were prepared to show a great many excellent reasons why Mr. Reid should not be disturbed, and, as it was presumed that Mr. Reid could not countenance a move of that kind knowingly, the greatest secrecy was maintained. Somehow, however, the matter came to the American Embassador's ears, and he promptly squelched the whole thing by politely informing the committee that they were mistaken in taking it for granted he would like to retain his position for another term, and that he would prefer that they ceased any further effort to that end.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his fears of "race suicide," can certainly point with much comfort and satisfaction to the young King and Queen of Spain. Little Prince Jaime is hardly out of the royal cradle himself, yet it will soon be filled for the third time in little more than three years. The first of these children, the little Prince of the Asturias and heir to the throne, was welcomed with great rejoicing and much fuss and feathers, the second with less public demonstration, and now it is said the coming of this little Princess has created apparently only the mildest interest. Victoria is first and foremost a devoted mother, and, like Cornelia, the Roman matron, her children are indeed her jewels. She has sacrificed much of her girlish beauty to them, for she has grown quite fat and dumpy, not to say blowzy, but she does not appear to have a regret on this account. She goes to the royal nursery every morning when the little Princes are bathed and dressed, and spends much time there playing with them, just as any other fond mother. Alfonso loves his children, too, but he is still very much of a boy, and would prefer to spend his time at a flower fete, making love to pretty girls in his careless, gay fashion, than dragging woolly lambs or pushing choo-choo cars over the nursery floor for the amusement of his babies. All the same, he is glad to have his royal spouse look after the welfare of his offspring as closely as she does, for he is very anxious that they shall be fine and strong and not frail and delicate as he was.

Apropos of Alfonso, a rather nice little story is told of him in connection with the ex-Empress Eugenie. It seems that when the Empress was a gay, handsome, pleasure-loving young girl she was at one time maid of honor to Queen Isabella, but for some reason won the displeasure of the Queen and was dismissed from court. So uncomfortable did the Queen make the position of Eugenie that she and her mother finally left Spain altogether. Even when she married Napoleon III the Spanish Queen did not restore her to favor, and later in the '60s, when the French Empress visited Madrid, she was subjected to such slights by the Queen and the great world of the Spanish Capital that the indignant Napoleon commanded his royal spouse to return at once. The other day Eugenie, now old, and one of the saddest women in the world, appeared at the palace in Madrid with a lady in waiting and stood with the general public in the doorway of one of the halls waiting for the procession of the court to the chapel, it being the occasion of some religious celebration. The King's aunt spied her as she was on her way to the private apartments of the royal pair, greeted her affectionately and urged her to join her, but Eugenie declined the honor, saying she was just there as a tourist, and giving the truly feminine reason that her clothes were not fine enough for such an occasion. The Infanta Eulalie told her nephew about meeting the ex-Empress. Thereupon Alfonso dispatched his grand master of the household with a guard of eight soldiers to escort Eugenie and her companion to a seat among the royal family in the chapel, and when the King and Queen entered in the procession they bowed to Eugenie before taking their seats, which formed quite a contrast to the way the notorious old Isabella had treated her.

Our young American Countess of Granard, Miss Beatrice Mills that was, seems to be right "in it," to use the vernacular. At the Royal Ascott race, which took place recently, and which always ends what is called the "London season," her carriage was fourth in the royal procession, an honor never before accorded any American woman. This procession was very grand, consisting of 12 four-horsed open carriages, with outriders in uniforms of royal scarlet and all that sort of thing, and as the day was perfect, with cloudless skies, and all the royal and other ladies in their best bibs and tuckers, with the streets jammed and packed with people, it was quite a pretty show and an exciting and enjoyable experience for our little Countess. The first three carriages were devoted exclusively to the royal family, and the Countess of Granard's carriage followed immediately after. Her uncle and aunt, Whitelaw and Mrs. Reid; her grandfather, D. O. Mills, and his wife; an Astor, a Vanderbilt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Frank Mackay and other of our millionaire crowd were somewhere back of the royal procession, glad enough to bring up the rear, while way in front, right behind some of the Princes and Princesses, rode little Beatrice Mills, looking as if she had hobnobbed with royalty all her life, and quite conscious that she was "It" as far as the other Americans were concerned, on that occasion, anyway.

His Old Tentmates.

Nathan G. Dye, of Monmouth, Iowa, writes to tell of the pleasure that he had in meeting at the Encampment at Fort Dodge his old tentmates of 1862. When the regiment first drew tents at Helena, Ark., they received the wedge kind, and five school boys went into one tent. The regiment, 24th Iowa, served three years until August, 1865, and all the boys came home, with but one wounded, with the loss of a finger at Champion Hill. All five were at the Department Encampment. Now, if any other tent can make a better showing he would be glad to hear from them thru the dear old National Tribune, which is as indispensable as bread in his home. The five comrades were: John Cobb, Clear Lake, Iowa; Jared Cobb, Clear Lake, Iowa; Ambrose Burdick, Farnhamville, Iowa; John Lock, Mount Vernon, Iowa, and Nathan G. Dye, Monmouth, Iowa.

They Are.

(Easthampton, Mass., Enterprise.)

That the Grand Army men are living refutations of the accusation that they are past usefulness.

Free Deafness Cure.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 111 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

MESOPOTAMIA FOR THE JEWS.

Israel to Return to the Waters of Babylon.

It is of the deepest interest historically, sentimentally, racially and otherwise that Mr. Jacob H. Shiff, the banker, and Israel Zangwill, the committee appointed by the Jewish territorial organization, are favorably considering the ancient land of Mesopotamia for the Jewish colony. The new administration of Turkey has invited the Jews to settle there, and the Ica Society, which has in trust the $45,000,000 left by the late Baron Hirsch for colonization purposes, has sent experts to spy out the land, who have reported that it is most fertile, and irrigation is all that is needed to make it prolific.

It is believed that the Zionists will take very kindly to this scheme, since Mesopotamia is not far from Palestine, and several times the entire population of Palestine was carried off into captivity when "they hung their harps on the willows of Babylon and wept when they remembered Zion." The Turks promise the Jews who will settle there home rule. It is believed that an irrigation system can be easily put in operation with Baron Hirsch's money, and that at once the 5,000,000 Jews in Russia will begin to flock thither and begin life anew. Probably, also, there will be great numbers of Jews from Poland, the Danubian Provinces, Hungary and elsewhere, where their condition, tho not nearly so bad as in Russia, is still not pleasant. There is less interest in the Zionist movement in the United States, especially among the younger Jews, who declare that the United States is good enough for them, and they do not want to go anywhere else. In the United States there are, however, 350 Zionist organizations, with a total membership of 50,000. This is made up, however, almost wholly of older Jews of strictly orthodox tendencies.

Mesopotamia plays such a large part in Biblical history that it will commend itself particularly to the Jews. Mesopotamia is the Greek name for the country in which were Babylon, Nineveh and other great cities and dense population of 25 centuries ago. Strictly speaking, as its name implies, it is the land between the two great rivers of the Tigris and the Euphrates. It is a vast plain covered with the ruins of the former civilization, and almost uninhabited except along the water courses. Its wealth was a continual temptation to the robber kings, and its history is a succession of wars for its possession. It finally passed under the rule of the Turks, who destroyed the people and allowed the irrigation canals to clog up. There is no part of the land but what can be rendered as fertile as it once was.

In that country at one time the Jews flourished amazingly, and gained great wealth and political strength. With it are associated the stories of Daniel and the three who were cast into the fiery furnace and the wonderful prophecies of Ezekiel. There was the greatest school of Rabbis, and that wonderful work, the Babylonian Talmud, was written there. The Jews are still quite numerous in Bagdad, where they have a bench of Rabbis with synagogs and schools. A railroad will soon reach Bagdad, and from there be extended to India. The railroad itself is an assurance of peace and order.

THE DISTURBING NEWFOUNDLANDERS.

More Trouble from the Stubborn Islanders.

Newfoundland is the spider in Canada's dumpling. Canada wants Newfoundland to come into the Dominion, so as to secure territorial integrity and do away with a host of annoying commercial and tariff embarrassments, but Newfoundland stubbornly stays out of the Confederation, and the most dangerous charge that a Newfoundland candidate can make against his competitor is that he favors union with Canada. Newfoundland has only 220,000 population, but they have always made more trouble than many millions. It would have paid the United States, Great Britain, France or Canada to have bought them out long ago, at any fancy price that they might ask for all they own. The trouble is all about the codfish. Newfoundland is near the greatest fishing banks in the world, and the Newfoundlanders think they own all the codfish in the Atlantic Ocean. For nearly 300 years they have kept up incessant trouble, and embroiled the Nations which have great fishery interests. They helped much to bring about the war which lost Canada to France, and since then they have repeatedly brought Great Britain perilously near to war with the United States and France. Our long-standing dispute with Great Britain over the rights and privileges of our fishermen is even now before The Hague for arbitration. The main objection of the Newfoundlanders to entering into the confederation is that Canada will concede privileges to French and American fishermen in exchange for trade concessions.

It is rather droll to see so much of the time of the President of the United States taken up in keeping peace between the United States and Germany. All the same, the United States has become the greatest peace preserver in the world, and our big fleet is paying its cost many times over in this work.

Trouble at Sawtelle.

The Los Angeles Herald reports the veterans in the Pacific Branch of the National Military Home on the verge of riot on account of short rations. The complaints of mismanagement have become so numerous that the business men of Sawtelle are taking an interest in the matter, and inquiring whether the veterans get the full benefit of the money appropriated. It is alleged that since Gov. Cochrane assumed control, nearly two years ago, things have become steadily worse, and now the veterans will have to go without meat for the next 15 days, because Gov. Cochrane says that the appropriation has been exhausted. Gov. Cochrane says that this ought not to create much hardship, since a man at his age can easily live on two pounds of meat a month. There are 2,300 veterans at present in the Home, but they fear to make complaint outside lest they will be discharged. Several who have done so have been summarily dismissed from the Home. It is also charged that a very poor quality of coffee is furnished and so little sugar that the veterans have to buy their own sugar outside. The blame is all laid upon Gov. Cochrane and Treasurer E. W. Moore. Gov. Cochrane makes light of the complaints, but says that the Home has only $42 on hand and rations will be short until July 1. There is plenty of beans, potatoes and hominy, and he doesn't see why there should be any cases of starvation. As to the potatoes being bad, he says that all June potatoes raised in California are not up to the standard, and he has to accept the best he can get.

Gen. Irwin McDowell.

J. H. Brunemer, Independence, Kan., defends Gen. Irwin McDowell from some recent attacks. During the Cedar Mountain campaign he heard very vicious slanders against Gen. McDowell, but he came to the conclusion that the General was all right and a faithful officer of the Government.

The Warner Estate Paid $16,780.

Illinois has an inheritance tax, and Commissioner Vespasian Warner has just paid $16,780 as a tax upon the estate of his father, the late Dr. John Warner. This is one of the largest estates that has so far come under the inheritance tax of Illinois.

PENSION POINTERS.

Inquiries Answered and Suggestions Made.

M. M. M. L.—If the helpless minor has been restored to the pension rolls at $2 a month, this rate will continue so long as the mother is a pensioner, but at the death or remarriage of the mother the helpless minor will receive $14.

W. H. C., Dodge, Mass.—If your enlistment Oct. 17, 1861, was for three years and your discharge was on account of a wound, prior to three years' service, and you have received no more than $100 bounty in all, you should be entitled to $100 additional bounty under the act of April 28, 1866, from which the limitation was removed March 4, 1907.

Veteran, Plattsburg, N. Y.—The loss of a limb or the use of a limb by injury or disease in line of duty in the military or naval service of the United States gives title to an artificial limb or apparatus or commutation therefore every three years. The commutation in the case of amputation of a leg is $75. In all other cases $50. Commutation is allowed in cases of loss of a limb or use of a limb, but not for other injuries.

Subscriber, Norwood, O.—The widow mentioned has no title to arrears of pension from the soldier's death. Her title under the act of June 27, 1890, or act of April 19, 1908, is from date of filing the claim in the Pension Bureau. The widow will have title to $2 additional for each child under 16 years at date of filing the claim in the Pension Bureau.

O. W. M., Brooklyn.—If the remarried widow mentioned was the wife of the soldier during the wartime, and in receipt of a pension under the general law and pension was terminated by remarriage, the widow can be restored to the pension rolls upon the death of the second husband if she is in necessitous circumstances.

E. B., Ohio.—The pension due the soldier at the date of his death will be paid to his widow. If no widow, to any children under 16 years of age. If the widow has title to pension, the accrued will be settled when legal widowhood is established in a formal claim for pension. If she has no title to pension in her own right, owing to marriage after June 27, 1890, she can file an independent claim for accrued pension.

If there is no widow or minor children and the soldier leaves sufficient assets to defray the expenses of his last sickness and burial, the accrued pension reverts to the Government; but if the soldier did not leave sufficient assets to defray the expenses of his last sickness and burial the one who bore such expenses can write to the Auditor for the Interior Department, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for a blank application for reimbursement.

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