

"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, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Foreign postage, \$1.00 in addition to subscription price. Canada postage, 50c in addition to subscription price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—2c per square line for display. 50c per square line for classified columns.

Entered at Washington, D. C., Post Office as second-class matter.

JOHN McELROY, Editor. Office: 14th and E Streets Northwest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JAN. 12, 1911.

NOTICE. When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

When you renew from another post office give former address as well.

When change of address is desired be sure to give former address.

The New York market reports say that Florida tangerines are in good demand, bringing from \$4 to \$5 a box.

Dr. Cook admits that he was mistaken about discovering the north pole, but so far he has not made any motion to return the money that he received for his story and lectures.

"A Professor in a State University" writes that the retailers whom he patronizes all have fine buggies and automobiles, and he is sure that they are getting an undue amount of profit out of him, inasmuch as he cannot afford any sort of a vehicle.

The mention of Washington Gardner for Commander-in-Chief is received with great favor all over the country. Comrade Gardner, who is now finishing up his term in Congress, is a fine type of the rank and file who made the glorious history of the Army of the Cumberland. His home is at Albion, Mich.

Giving full credence to the allegations by the Union Labor leaders that they have nothing whatever to do with the dynamite explosions in Los Angeles, the papers generally remark upon the coincidence that these dynamite explosions do not occur in any but establishments which are opposed to union labor.

The report of the National Soldiers' Homes for the 11 days ended Dec. 31 shows that there were 26,277 inmates in the Homes, with 5,988 absent. Dr. Charles F. Morris, Assistant Surgeon, has been transferred from the Danville to the Central Branch. Dr. Walter C. Cook, Assistant Surgeon, has resigned, and Dr. J. P. Jones has been appointed Assistant Surgeon.

It is getting far more dangerous than ever to write a letter. The United States Court has a man before it for writing a letter to a prospective employer, misrepresenting his ability as a salesman. A merchant in New York has been arrested for writing letters to creditors and mercantile agencies, making false statements as to his financial standing. Theophilus Teague has been arrested and held to bail for sending alleged worthless checks thru the mails.

Dan Coughlin is an illustration of how there is a certain and sure justice outside of and above the courts. He was twice tried in Chicago for the murder of Dr. H. H. Cronin, and later indicted for bribing witnesses. He died a few days ago in Honduras, whether he had gone as a fugitive. He was in dire need and was as friendless as moneyless. His only hope was that he would be allowed to return to the United States and turn State's evidence.

Brig.-Gen. John Corcoran Smith died at his home at Chicago Dec. 31, aged 78. He was born at Philadelphia, but went to Illinois in 1854. In 1862 he raised a company for the 74th Ill., but later it became part of the 96th Ill. He was promoted to Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and was brevetted a Brigadier-General. He was active in politics and Masonry, and held the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State and State Treasurer. He is survived by a widow, three sons and one daughter.

Representative John A. M. Adair, of Indiana, made a strong and effective speech in the House Dec. 16, in which he said that there was no subject nearer his heart than that of pensions. He had been in favor of the dollar-a-day bill, and when he entered Congress four years ago had introduced a bill of that purport, but he found the temper of the House was not favorable to that measure. Therefore, he was glad that they had reported the bill based on age, which, if enacted into law, would distribute over \$45,000,000 among worthy soldiers in the country. While still preferring the dollar-a-day bill, he is going to give this measure his hearty and enthusiastic support.

FRANKLIN AND NASHVILLE. Hood's Invasion Into Tennessee and the Destruction of His Army.

Next week we shall begin the story of Gen. J. B. Hood's swinging around Gen. Sherman's flank and attempting to draw that army back and undo the work of two years by making a rush into Tennessee and Kentucky and reaching, if possible, the Ohio River. This story will include the subordinate operations on both flanks of the invading army, and give a detailed account of the great battles of Franklin and Nashville, by which Hood's army was destroyed and the danger averted.

PASSAGE OF THE SULLOWAY BILL BY A DECISIVE VOTE OF 212 TO 52.

The Sulloway bill came up in the House of Representatives last Tuesday under suspension of the rules. Forty minutes were allowed for debate, 20 minutes for each side. Representative Fuller, of Illinois, called up the bill in an eloquent speech, in which he represented the debt due the veterans from the country and the widespread benefits that this legislation would confer upon them. His speech was most effective, and was received with applause. The opposition to the bill was led by Gillett, of Massachusetts; Payne, of New York, and Weeks, of Massachusetts. Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, opposed the suspension of the rules for the purpose of passing the bill. Representative Longworth, of Ohio, opposed the bill because it made too heavy a draft upon the National revenues.

The support of the bill was led by Speaker Cannon, who took the floor for that purpose, and Representative Calderhead, of Kansas. Representative Calderhead urged the passage of the bill as a matter of honor by the Nation to the men who had offered their lives to save the Nation. It was something due the veterans, and eminently fitting and proper that the Nation should in their old age give them this benefaction. Speaker Cannon's remarks were on the same line.

The bill finally passed the House by a vote of 212 to 52. The New England members generally voted against it, while those of the West, including Ohio, voted usually for it. The bill will now go to the Senate for consideration. The feeling in the House was extremely favorable to the bill, and the announcement of the vote was received with great cheering. The thanks of the veterans all over the country are due to Speaker Cannon and their other friends in the House, who have been doing such valiant service for them.

EMINENTLY SATISFACTORY.

We can assure every member of Congress that the Sulloway bill is eminently satisfactory to the veterans and their relatives all over the country. No bill ever presented to Congress has received such earnest and widespread endorsement, and it is regarded by all as filling the honest measure of the Nation's provision for the veterans who saved its existence. If it shall pass, it will bring to those who have been instrumental in putting it thru Congress the fullest gratitude of all who are interested in righteous treatment of the veterans. It makes a just provision for the disabilities which follow the increase of age, and therefore meets in the fullest the ideas as to what is the proper thing for the country to do. It follows the line of previous legislation, and is firmly based upon the principle of the McCumber bill that an advance in rates should be made to correspond with the advance in years. It will virtually end general pension legislation, and it will relieve Congress of the flood of special pension bills which are now caused by the inadequacy of the present laws to meet the sore needs of so many veterans. It will take thousands from the Soldiers' Homes, restore them to their own families and save the Government great amounts of money which it is now paying out for the support of the inmates of these Homes. It is eminently the right thing to pass, and, equally eminent, it is the wise thing from every point of view from which it can be examined. It makes only a temporary enlargement of the amount of pension expenditures, and thenceforward these will decrease monthly with the greatest rapidity as death takes an increasing toll from the thinning ranks of the veterans of the civil war.

There are now 3,000 veterans dying every month. At the present rate of \$170 a year average pension this makes a loss to the pension roll of \$510,000 a month, or \$6,120,000 a year. The death rate must naturally increase every month until the reduction of the expenditure can be counted by millions of dollars. To pass this bill will bring unnumbered comforts and illimitable solace to old and broken men every year in the country. It will give them the medicine, food, fuel and clothes, that they and their families sorely need, and make their last sad hours brighter and more cheerful by banishing the specter of want from their bedsides. Nothing that Congress can do will be as helpful to the whole country as this measure.

Other interests which are clamoring for appropriations can wait. They will lose nothing by it. But the veterans cannot wait. The Grim Conqueror is advancing upon them with a slow, resistless tread, and whatever is done for them must be done at once or it will be forever too late.

THE SULLOWAY BILL.

In a well-considered editorial on pensions generally the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says:

But there is no such liberal provision for the veterans of the civil war in any other State of the Union. Consequently Congress has been overwhelmed with private pension bills. Cases of such pitiful appeal have come up from veterans in dire distress that members of Congress could not resist, knowing the promises which were made to these men when they enlisted to go to the war. Accordingly to meet this crying want the Pension Committee of the House of Representatives unanimously recommended the bill which has been published in this issue, and the whole matter up and put an end to private pension bills. It would put the veterans of the civil war thruout the Union on the same level with those of Massachusetts, and would relieve our Commonwealth of the burden it has hitherto borne of providing for cases which were not fully met by the Federal pension laws.

But while Congress and our State Legislature and the great body of the people have had the most generous spirit towards the veterans of the civil war, there is still a minority with hearts of ice and souls of mice, who make an outcry against the old men who served their country with honor and courage, and who served for gain and not from patriotism, and these critics denounce the pension law and every amendment which has been made. They point at the enormous amount that the pension system has cost the country, but forget the services rendered in saving a country which could pay no money and feel it so little. But for the Union armies and the men who supported it and paid the bills this would have been the most wretched land upon earth instead of the happiest, and Congress and the mass of the people realize the fact. But there are rookers, just as there were in the war, when we called them Copperheads. These are the means of all when they are Massachusetts men, since they would deprive the veteran soldiers of the rest of the country of the benefit which Massachusetts soldiers have enjoyed for years.

The increased productiveness of farm machinery is illustrated by census statistics. In 1870 one man was engaged in agriculture in the United States for every 17 acres tilled. In 1890, 20 years later, one man tilled 26 acres. Dr. Josiah Strong points out that this "back to the land" cry is not anything new. It first appeared in Queen Elizabeth's reign, when she complained that the people were leaving the country to flock into London, and that city was growing too big to be manageable.

A POLITICAL HOUSE CLEANING.

Adams County, Ohio, is one of those Ohio *Blue-eyes* which passed from the center of the stage when that river ceased to be a main highway of commerce. While it is a large County, fairly fertile and populated almost exclusively by Americans, its only celebrity heretofore has been an account of the West Union Bank and runaway marriages of Kentucky couples at Aberdeen, opposite Maysville. The failure of the bank at West Union, the Capital of the County, was so monstrous that it attracted attention even in the old days of wildcat banking. The adventures filled the whole West with their worthless notes, and illustrative of this is told a story that a steamboat Captain, wanting some wood, called out to the owner for the price, and asked him if he would take West Union bank notes. He said that he would, and the astonished Captain asked him how, and he said:

"Cord for cord." Now, Adams County is the center of the stage for the moment by the extraordinary revelations as to the extent of vote buying. It is believed that more than one-third of the voters of the County have been guilty of receiving money for their ballots, and fear the wholesale prosecution now going on. More than 400 indictments were returned by the Grand Jury before Christmas, and the officers expect to see this number increased to 3,000. The vote sellers are in a panic, and are rushing into court to plead guilty and receive their punishment of \$10 fine and five years' disfranchisement. It appears that the prices range all the way from a drink of whiskey to \$25, and these voters' market price was kept on a memorandum in the election booth.

Judge Blair, who is sitting in the cases, says that in his youth he bought votes of which he was soon thoroughly ashamed. He has seen men stand in front of the Court House and auction off their votes, and blocks of voters were openly bought and sold. Judge Blair says that the investigation shall be continued until the last man who sold his vote is brought into court, and either paid his fine or served his sentence. This may take three months, but when he is thru Adams County will be thoroughly disinfected politically. The press dispatches say that Judge Blair's methods, while effective, are extremely informal.

"He knows a large part of the voters of the County by their first names, and when they come into court the scene is rather a social one. This Judge sits on one side of a plain table, the indicted man on the other.

"How about it, John; are you guilty?" asks the Judge.

"I reckon I am, Judge," is the usual reply.

"All right, John; I'll have to fine you \$10, and you can't vote any more for five years. I'll just put a six months' workhouse sentence on top of that, but I won't enforce it as long as you live."

"All right, Judge. You've got the goods on me."

BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Senate Committee on Pensions, of which Senator P. J. McCumber, of North Dakota, is Chairman, has now before it all the pension bills for consideration. Senator Curtis is warmly advocating his pension bill, which is a modification of The National Tribune bill. The other bills are the National Encampment bill, the Sulloway bill and The National Tribune bill. Probably at the next meeting of the committee it will make its decision as to which bill it will support. The question is largely what bill the country will accept in the present condition of the National finances. The present estimate is that \$17,000,000 extra, while some of the figures make the cost of the Sulloway bill approximately \$50,000,000. As we have said before, this latter is a great exaggeration, and the bill will probably cost less than \$20,000,000. This will be the very utmost, and hereafter the expenditures will rapidly decrease.

The long list of matrimonial troubles has been augmented by the petition for divorce filed at Kansas City by Marvin Minnear, who alleges that his wife has power to separate her spirit from her body, and send it gadding after him wherever he goes. If the court should find this to be true, it will call for strongly repressive legislation. How intolerable it must be to have a man's wife tagging after him all the day long and then going over the account current of his shortcoming at night! It is bad enough to have his cold over what she actually sees with her bodily eyes.

The New York Tribune, which is always very friendly to the veterans when they do not want anything, sidesteps as usual on the Sulloway bill. It says: "The pension system is now in equilibrium, and it should be left undisturbed." If the ages and needs of the veterans were also in equilibrium the argument could have some force.

RECRUITING AND PENSIONS.

Major James A. Connelly, Commander, Department of Illinois, G. A. R., in General Order No. 6, urges all the Aids in his staff to make themselves useful by making it their business to obtain recruits for the organization. He wants each one to charge himself with bringing in at least one recruit and as many more as he can. The Aid bringing in the largest number will receive honorable mention in the Commander's report. Commander Connelly makes the following pertinent remarks about the assault on the pension system in the World's Work and the duty of all comrades with regard to it:

In view of the assaults that are being made in a certain magazine upon the pension system now in vogue, and the fact that each pensioner is characterized as a parasite, it is essential that we stand as a united body, supporting our National officers and the Pension Committee in their efforts for a moderate increase of pensions, and not, as individuals or as Posts, demanding the unattainable. It is all the more important, in view of the fact that the pension system is being assailed, to have the possibility of what may be done, that we make every effort possible to bring into membership in the Order all worthy veterans not now affiliated with the organization. Death is rapidly thinning our ranks, but with proper effort at recruitment the numbers should be kept good. The Commandant should be especially interested in the recruitment of patriotic men, and the promotion of good comradeship.

RAISING THE RAILROAD RATES. After years of compulsory listening to the windy aspirations of forced breath by superheated stumbers against railroads, it seems to be settling down to something real and practical. The railroad managers vigorously assert that, unless they are allowed to raise their rates very considerably they will not be able to pay the increased wages demanded nor to make the improvements which the business of the country demands. Particularly the railway men say that they cannot extend the system to meet the wants of the country, because the poor returns on railway bonds have seriously injured their standing with the capitalists at home and abroad. The shippers meet this issue squarely by saying that the railroads already get a very generous return upon the actual money invested, and what they are trying to do is to pay dividends on heavily watered stock. Gov. Stubbs, of Kansas, who is a leader among the shippers, says that there is more reason for a reduction than for an advance. He says that he could reproduce any railroad in Kansas for \$25,000 a mile and leave a handsome profit for the contractor. This is scarcely one-fourth what the railway managers lay down as the actual cost of construction, but Gov. Stubbs has the advantage of having been a railroad contractor and an exceedingly completed job aggregating many millions of dollars. Statistics seem to be on the side of the shippers, since the earnings of the roads for the year ended June 30, 1910, were an increase of \$190,141,290, while the expenses only increased \$22,592,953, leaving a net increase of \$167,548,337. Gov. Stubbs says that it is ridiculous for a railroad to take \$9,000,000 out of its earnings, as the Santa Fe did in 1909, bury it in improvements, and then ask for higher rates in order to pile up the surplus and improve its credit. H. C. Wallace, of the Country Life Commission, presents figures to show that the railroads are getting a much better return for their investment than the farmers are, and that this is a proposition which looks to the further enrichment of the roads at the expense of the farmers.

Gen. C. R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, makes a report as interesting as gratifying regarding the Philippines. The native constabulary, officered by Americans, has shown its entire fitness to cope promptly and effectively with any disorder, but the continued presence of 11,000 Regular troops is desirable from the moral effect upon the people. The general peace of the islands shows that the natives are fairly well contented with American rule. The Civil Service is being slowly Philippinized. When an American quits the service an effort is made to replace him with a Filipino at something the same salary. The postal savings banks are successful, and make strong testimony for the increasing prosperity of the natives. The number of depositors increased last year from 4,927 to 8,547. The business on the railroads also speaks in the same tone. The freight tonnage increased 500 per cent and the freight revenue 122 per cent. The natives are being employed on the railroads as agents, clerks, engineers, conductors and mechanics. Imports from America doubled in value last year and exports increased in value 80 per cent.

The Missouri papers are trying to explain the small growth of that State in 10 years. The census gives her 3,293,325 people, or only 186,670 more than 10 years ago, a gain of but 6 per cent. At St. Louis and Kansas City show a gain of 194,240. It is clear that the rural districts have lost 10,000 people. The St. Joseph News-Press published in a County which suffered a loss of \$8,813, says that the reductions are not local to Missouri, but Iowa and other States have suffered correspondingly. The drift to the cheaper lands elsewhere. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that the stagnation points to Missouri's making a greater effort to secure manufactures, and that growth will only come where manufacturing is associated with agriculture. Missouri has boundless resources—she is richer naturally than many kingdoms in Europe—and it is not easy to explain why she does not develop more rapidly. The papers outside the State remind Bourbonism and Populism in the State to make it attractive for manufacturers and the investment of capital.

The Republicans are saying little, but uttering the fond hope that the Democrats of New York will send to the Senate "Blue-eyed Billy Sheehan," the noted Tammany boss, to emphasize the Democratic demand for reform.

TRIBUTE FOR UNCLE JOE.

The whirl of time brings strange revenge, but it was hardly expected that so early in the session would come such a vindication for Speaker Cannon as his opponents won for him last Monday. The echoes of the virulent campaign against "Cannonism" still resound thru the remotest districts of the country, and many of the less well-informed are yet firm in the belief that he represents everything that they should hate. Last March the enemies of "Cannonism," after a three days' fight, gained what they trumpeted as an overwhelming victory, and had shorn the Speaker of nearly all his power. Last Monday the tables were completely turned, and by an overwhelming majority Cannon's rulings were restored and parliamentary things were put back very much in the same place they were before the great battle. The insurgents were still among the irreconcilables, and polled 27 votes against the Speaker, but the Democrats went over to him bodily, and Champ Clark was among them. Representatives Underwood, of Alabama, and Fitzgerald, of New York, frankly admitted that they thought the Speaker was right last March in his rulings, but they voted with their party merely to down him and give color to all that was being said against him. Representative Simms, of Tennessee, was the leading Democrat who felt that he would rather be consistent than right, and persevered in his opposition to the Speaker. The final test came on a point of order which was appealed to the House, and the Speaker was sustained by a vote of 235 to 53. In announcing the decision the Speaker took occasion to remind the House and the country of the hollowness of the charges of despotism and to say what The National Tribune has continually said with reference to this subject. He said:

Now, the chair desires to say in this connection that it is within the power of the House, acting by a majority, to do anything that a majority votes for, having complete power in the premises, whether justified by the fixed law of the land, the Constitution or otherwise. There was a way, however, without violating either the letter or the spirit of the Constitution, without violating any rule of the House, by which a majority of this House, when this precedent was made, might have worked its will.

ROUGH ON THE REVISIONISTS.

Representative J. R. Mann, of Chicago, has a nice little gridiron prepared for the tariff revisionists. He has written some 200 or more bills which will be introduced "by request." Six of these have already been introduced. Each of these proposes to take the tariff off of some particular product in which some one of the loudest of the tariff revisionists is deeply interested, and he will be forced to a vote as to whether he is sincere for revision or not. Hides, wool, barley, lumber, tobacco, pineapples, coal, lead ore, etc., will be all taken up, and the gentlemen who have been making such a clamor about the high and unreasonable tariff will be asked to have the courage of their convictions.

SANITATING THE PHILIPPINES.

The London Lancet has words of the highest praise for what the Americans have done in the Philippines since taking possession of the Archipelago. The work of cleaning up has been carried on as vigorously and thoroughly as in Cuba or the Canal Zone, and one of the best results is a reduction of the mortality rate among Government employes to the low figure of 8.62 per thousand. The bubonic plague has been eradicated in spite of its prevalence in the neighboring Japanese and Indian ports; the scourge of cholera has been greatly mitigated, in which about 4,000 lepers have been collected. Nearly 2,000,000 people are vaccinated every year. Manila has been given a new water supply and sewerage system, and 800 artesian wells have been sunk in other parts of the island. The housing of the poor has been greatly improved, filthy and congested disease centers have been cleaned up, and the Philippine General Hospital is one of the largest institutions in the Orient.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, late President of Princeton University and now Governor of New Jersey, has been one of those collegiate professors who are against pensions to the veterans of the civil war. All the same, he has applied for a pension from the Carnegie foundation, which gives pensions to professors after a certain number of years of service. His application is naturally making a good deal of comment, with his friends and the professors as a class claiming that the pension is deserved more for its "honor" than for its pecuniary value. Some of the Doctor's chickens came home to roost in his opponents pointing out that he is not entitled to a pension while he is receiving a good salary as Governor of the State. This seems to be on all fours with the arguments in the case of the civil war pensioners. Of course, we can say with regard to Dr. Wilson what we have said about thousands of other pensioners who have been attacked by the pension-hating press, that his pension has nothing whatever to do with whatever money he may be now receiving or about to receive. The pension comes from something that he has earned in the past. At the same time, we cannot refrain from asking how much more is a man entitled to a pension who served a period of years in the comfortable berth of a professor at a fine salary than a man who put in three or four years carrying a musket in the war and doing all the awful drudgery and incurring all the dangers that a soldier in the ranks had to undergo in serving his country?

WAR OVER POTASH.

We are on the verge of a tariff war with Germany over potash. We have to use enormous quantities of potash in this country in the manufacture of artificial fertilizer. An essential ingredient of this is potash, and Germany has the largest and almost the only important mines of natural potash in the world. This, known in commerce as kainite, is a mixture of potassium chloride and magnesium sulphate, and is found in great quantities near Stassfurt and in Galicia. Having virtually the monopoly of the world's supply, the German Government thinks it can dictate its own terms, and has imposed what our Government thinks are oppressive duties upon its export. It is also interfering with the contracts that American firms have made with the German kainite miners. All the other questions relating to duties between the two countries have been satisfactorily arranged, but the two Governments have come to the breaking point over this one question. Unless Germany will recede from her position the United States threatens to refuse to accord her the minimum rates in tariff duties. The German position is so unsatisfactory that last week the American Commissioners decided to break off negotiations and leave Germany. It is felt, however, that Germany does not understand the strength of feeling in the United States, and will come to some more reasonable terms.

THE "UNKNOWN ARMY."

How thoroughly Commissioner Davenport has cleaned up the business in the Pension Bureau is shown by the fact that June 30, 1910, there were only 301 original invalid claims under the old law pending, and only 500 original invalid claims under the act of June 27, 1890. This disposes most effectually of that great bugbear of the opponents of increased pension legislation, the "unknown army." We know now to less than a few thousand how many survivors of the civil war are living and are entitled to pensions. The number must decrease with great rapidity with every month hereafter.

ST. ANDREWS BAY COLONY.

The National Tribune, as trustee, is now receiving subscriptions for town lots and five-acre tracts in the new Florida colony, located in Washington County. Washington County is recognized as being in the best general farming and trucking section of Florida, and yet not too far north to raise grape-fruit, oranges, and many other sub-tropical products. The first townsite will be located on St. Andrews Bay, the largest and best natural harbor on the Florida coast. The United States Government has authorized the expenditure of more than a quarter of a million dollars for the improvement of this harbor and the deepening of the channel. This work began December 10, 1910.

The following prices hold good for a short time only: One town lot, 50x150, and a five-acre tract of farming-land outside the townsite and one share of the capital stock (par value \$100.00) of the St. Andrews Bay Development Company for \$100.00.

Two town lots and two five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of ten acres and two shares of the capital stock (par value \$100.00 each) of the St. Andrews Bay Development Company for \$200.00.

Three town lots and three five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of fifteen acres and three shares of the capital stock (par value \$100.00 each) of the St. Andrews Bay Development Company for \$300.00.

Four town lots and four five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of twenty acres and four shares of the capital stock (par value \$100.00 each) of the St. Andrews Bay Development Company for \$400.00.

The above offer holds good only until the first assignment of property has been made. The share of stock will not be offered to later subscribers. Prices will be sharply advanced. Surveys of the Colony lands are rapidly nearing completion. Assignment of property will be made immediately after the surveys are completed.

This will be your last opportunity to secure property at these prices. Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ST. ANDREWS BAY COLONY.

The National Tribune, as trustee, is now receiving subscriptions for town lots and five-acre tracts in the new Florida colony, located in Washington County. Washington County is recognized as being in the best general farming and trucking section of Florida, and yet not too far north to raise grape-fruit, oranges, and many other sub-tropical products. The first townsite will be located on St. Andrews Bay, the largest and best natural harbor on the Florida coast. The United States Government has authorized the expenditure of more than a quarter of a million dollars for the improvement of this harbor and the deepening of the channel. This work began December 10, 1910.

The following prices hold good for a short time only: One town lot, 50x150, and a five-acre tract of farming-land outside the townsite and one share of the capital stock (par value \$100.00) of the St. Andrews Bay Development Company for \$100.00.

Two town lots and two five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of ten acres and two shares of the capital stock (par value \$100.00 each) of the St. Andrews Bay Development Company for \$200.00.

Three town lots and three five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of fifteen acres and three shares of the capital stock (par value \$100.00 each) of the St. Andrews Bay Development Company for \$300.00.

Four town lots and four five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of twenty acres and four shares of the capital stock (par value \$100.00 each) of the St. Andrews Bay Development Company for \$400.00.

The above offer holds good only until the first assignment of property has been made. The share of stock will not be offered to later subscribers. Prices will be sharply advanced. Surveys of the Colony lands are rapidly nearing completion. Assignment of property will be made immediately after the surveys are completed.

This will be your last opportunity to secure property at these prices. Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Major James A. Connelly, Commander, Department of Illinois, G. A. R., delivered an address at Peoria, Feb. 10, 1910, on Abraham Lincoln which for eloquence and exaltation of thought has no superior in the many tributes paid to the memory of the great President. His picture of the reception of the news of the assassination of Lincoln was particularly fine. He said:

It came as a funeral dirge to mar the joyous tones of wedding bells—like a pall of midnight drawn over the bright face of noon. The tired legions rested; the arms of the great nation were folded never to be unfurled again; the other, garlanded with victory, was kissed by the glad air in which it swayed, and the Nation disintegrated—"the freeman's only hope and pride."

The sounds of war were hushed from the Potomac; the Rio Grande, and the flowers and grass of early Spring had come to deck the graves of the heroic dead. The camps were vacant, and the weary veterans were waiting for Father Abraham's word to return to their waiting homes.

The joy of those homes was boundless, and life took on its brightest colors for the wives and families who for years had been waiting, hoping, praying for this day. The Nation was rejoicing, and glad acclaim were heard on every hand; men grasped each other by the hand in silence, while the bells rang out their merriest peals. Business was suspended, and all thoughts of the great North were turned to welcome the new-found peace.

But suddenly, in the midst of all these scenes of joy and triumph, as a lightning flash in a cloudless sky, the fall of Lincoln by the assassin's hand, and all the joy was turned to sadness—a sorrow too deep and bitter to first for words—the Nation was struck dumb and silence fell on all the land; then came the bugle notes for the assembly, and the old battalions formed again in silence, the stacked arms were seized and mutterings of a vengeance more fearful than had ever stirred those veteran ranks before now were heard, where the song of peace awoke the echoes but an hour before.

Never was an army so tried, never a people so rudely shocked. In conclusion he said:

Others were more polished, learned and graceful, but he attracted even the polished, learned and graceful, and turned to the account of his own life, listening to him.

His power over men was subtle as thought, winning as the love light in the eyes of women, more for his origin than for that of Cesar, Alexander or Washington.

He marked an epoch in history from which men may be measured and events dated.

He has become a source himself, as in tracing titles, beyond which it were vain to go.

His patent of nobility came from on high, and no rules of heraldry can impute it. He commenced an era.

He is one of the world's cornerstones marking the boundary line between freedom and slavery.

WAR OVER POTASH.

We are on the verge of a tariff war with Germany over potash. We have to use enormous quantities of potash in this country in the manufacture of artificial fertilizer. An essential ingredient of this is potash, and Germany has the largest and almost the only important mines of natural potash in the world. This, known in commerce as kainite, is a mixture of potassium chloride and magnesium sulphate, and is found in great quantities near Stassfurt and in Galicia. Having virtually the monopoly of the world's supply, the German Government thinks it can dictate its own terms, and has imposed what our Government thinks are oppressive duties upon its export. It is also interfering with the contracts that American firms have made with the German kainite miners. All the other questions relating to duties between the two countries have been satisfactorily arranged, but the two Governments have come to the breaking point over this one question. Unless Germany will recede from her position the United States threatens to refuse to accord her the minimum rates in tariff duties. The German position is so unsatisfactory that last week the American Commissioners decided to break off negotiations and leave Germany. It is felt, however, that Germany does not understand the strength of feeling in the United States, and will come to some more reasonable terms.

THE "UNKNOWN ARMY."

How thoroughly Commissioner Davenport has cleaned up the business in the Pension Bureau is shown by the fact that June 30, 1910, there were only 301 original invalid claims under the old law pending, and only 500 original invalid claims under the act of June 27, 1890. This disposes most effectually of that great bugbear of the opponents of increased pension legislation, the "unknown army." We know now to less than a few thousand how many survivors of the civil war are living and are entitled to pensions. The number must decrease with great rapidity with every month hereafter.

ST. ANDREWS BAY COLONY.

The National Tribune, as trustee, is now receiving subscriptions for town lots and five-acre tracts in the new Florida colony, located in Washington County. Washington County is recognized as being in the best general farming and trucking section of Florida, and yet not too far north to raise grape-fruit, oranges, and many other sub-tropical products. The first townsite will be located on St. Andrews Bay, the largest and best natural harbor on the Florida coast. The United States Government has authorized the expenditure of more than a quarter of a million dollars for the improvement of this harbor and the deepening of the channel. This work began December 10, 1910.

The following prices hold good for a short time only: One town lot, 50x150, and a five-acre tract of farming-land outside the townsite and one share of the capital stock (par value \$100.00) of the St. Andrews Bay Development Company for \$100.00.

Two town lots and two five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of ten acres and two shares of the capital stock (par value \$100.00 each) of the St. Andrews Bay Development Company for \$200.00.

Three town lots and three five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of fifteen acres and three shares of the capital stock (par value \$100.00 each) of the St. Andrews Bay Development Company for \$300.00.