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SUGAR AND ITS SLAVES.

In 1904 the people of the United States consumed 2,767,162 tons of sugar. This was more than the whole world's product for the year 1870.

From 1870 to 1901 our per capita consumption of sugar grew from 40 pounds up to 64.4. The increase goes on yearly.

This is the pleasant side of the question. It is one of the signs of prosperity when a nation is able more and more fully to indulge its sweet tooth.

On the other hand, there are the slaves of the sugar-making industry. Of them the Sunday World had a story to tell yesterday, with the great refineries in Williamsburg, on New York's East River, as the centre of revelations.

For the pointing of his story the writer in the Sunday World holds up one of the sweet white cubes that go into the morning coffee cups of the well-to-do.

- One ounce of sugar cane.
One dash of dirt.
One pound of flesh.
One quart of human sweat.
Twelve hours daily of slave-driven labor.
One hundred per cent profit.

Going into details of the refinery routine, the writer concludes that—The Lithuanians and Poles who labor here suffer more than their brothers in Chicago, they work harder; they work longer hours for less pay, and in the heat of their factory the giant of the jungle would become as weak as a babe.

The refinery men get 14 1/2 cents an hour at the start, with 15 cents as the reward of two years of faithful effort. There is no extra pay when, in busy seasons, a day becomes fourteen, sixteen or eighteen hours.

If a man drops at his post, the moment of his collapse is noted. That moment his pay stops. At temperatures ranging from 100 degrees upward the most intense vitality will often yield.

If a man is sick several days he is likely to acquire his discharge along with the doctor's bill. And a quarter of a century's service is no guarantee against a summary "kicking out."

The trust bothers neither with social secretaries nor employees' welfare considerations. It "fires" the man who talks organization to his workmen. Its slaves have neither time, nor, in most instances, the understanding to seek other work. Many of them speak no English. They may serve or starve.

To the beneficent managers of the Sugar Trust a benevolent Government extends "protection" from the struggling industries of Cuba and the Philippines. Nobody protects the toiling slaves in the refineries. It is a great deal of bitterness to take with the national sweets.

The Renomination.

As Planned by Mr. Roosevelt. By J. Campbell Cory.



The FIFTY GREATEST EVENTS in HISTORY. By Albert Payson Terhune.

No. 1—MARATHON; the First Struggle Between Democracy and Despotism.

A FEW weeks ago a young Canadian achieved fame by running from Marathon to Athens, and winning the classic "Marathon Race." But not every one knows why that race is classic and how and when it was first run.

One September morning two thousand three hundred and ninety-six years ago—in other words, in 600 B. C.—11,000 heavily armed men lined the crescent-shaped foothills of Mount Pentelios, overlooking the sea.

Greece, in those days, was made up of a number of small states, more or less independent of each other. Athens was not only a city, but a state, and represented the highest form of democracy of the world had then known.

Perseus was then the strongest despotic power on earth. Vast in wealth and resources, it was ruled by an Emperor, Darius I., who reigned with absolute sway.

While the Persians waited, lastly considering the easiest means to attack their puny foe, they were dumfounded to see the 11,000 Greeks rush at full speed down the slopes and into the plain. Spread out in a thin line, so that they could not be outflanked, and shouting their wild battle hymn, the heavily armed Greeks—

The Greek loss was but 192.

Ten years later Xerxes, son of Darius, sought to wipe out his father's disgrace by invading Greece with an army of more than a million men.

A mighty land force of Persians, meantime, had invaded Greece, conquering, burning and slaying as they advanced. The only road from southern to northern Greece lay through a narrow pass, Thermopylae.

Here the Spartan King, Leonidas, gathered about 3,000 men from Sparta and other Greek states to block the invader's way. For two long days the Persians hurled their vast legions against the dawn lines of 3,000. On the third day, through a traitor's disclosure, a secret route over the mountains was revealed to them, and over this they marched an army to hem in the Greeks on both sides.

THE BETRAYAL by H. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

Author of "A Maker of History," "Mysterious Mr. Babin," "A Prince of Bismarck," "The Yellow Crayon," "The Master of the Game," "The Yellow Crayon," "Millions of Yesterday," "The Tradition," "The King of the Kingdom," etc.

CHAPTER XXV. (Continued.) SHE made no answer to that, but in a moment of the air seemed to have a strange thought.

"You can't have strange thoughts," she said. "I contents me." I declared shortly.

"Then, I am not sure that you are in an altogether healthy frame of mind," she answered. "I have a little doubt."

"Such as I have," I murmured, "are hopeless. They were built on sand and they have fallen."

"Then recognize them," she said. "You are far too young to speak with such a note of finality."

"I am not," I answered. "I suppose I shall. At present I am content to live on among the fragments."

"When are you going to marry Col. Ray?" she asked. "I am not sure that you are in an altogether healthy frame of mind," she answered.

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"That Benavon will scarcely regard the matter in the same light," she answered lightly. "I suppose you know that he's gone off abroad somewhere."

CHAPTER XXVI. "Noblesse Oblige." THE Duke selected my most comfortable easy chair and remained silent for several minutes.

"I have done them also to the best of my ability," I answered. "I am not a very expert draughtsman, but I can do a few things."

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I looked at him in amazement. I was, in fact, so surprised that I said nothing.

not believe that the papers in the safe were touched after you yourself deposited them there, and I consider your statement to the contrary a most unfortunate one.

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son also of a man who disgraced himself and his profession. You have a claim upon me which you have made no effort to press home.

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moment longer. Tell me the truth, Guy Ducosta. The truth, mind! she repeated firmly.

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