

KANSAS AGITATOR.

GARNETT, KANSAS

SIZE NO HINDRANCE.

BIG THINGS THAT LOSE THEMSELVES.

Railroad That Lost a 28-Ton Steel Bridge - Boiler Disappeared from Twenty Men - An Absent-Minded Train Dispatcher.

Human nature will insist on losing and mislaying things, but when the articles get to be as big as a boiler or a bridge, human ingenuity fails to understand how it happened. A short time ago the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad had to issue a pathetic advertisement in the local papers. They had fixed a twenty-eight-ton steel bridge on three flat cars chained together and dispatched it to Dayton, Ohio, with their blessing. At an intermediate station the bridge was observed to be bearing the journey extremely well, and was seemingly in the best of spirits; nevertheless, when the train arrived at its destination not a sign of the bridge could be discovered, and, owing to the inability of the company to discover any trace of their lost property, the advertisement was issued, begging the public, should it meet with a wandering bridge, to return it to its owners with all dispatch, when a substantial reward would be given in exchange. On the Belgian railway line between Antwerp and Termonde a catastrophe was thought to have occurred early in the spring of 1897. The passengers at the intermediate stations between these places, after waiting for some time for the train due to leave the former place at eight minutes past seven in the evening, were not a little alarmed when no train was forthcoming. Many people thought an accident had happened, others shook their heads and thought of all the kidnapping stories they had ever read, while the light-hearted suggested that the errant train had lost its way. As a matter of fact, there was no accident and no train-napping, nor did the engine lose its way; indeed, the only individuals who lost anything were the officials who lost their heads, and, by an unaccountable oversight, forgot to dispatch the train.

Railway wagon No. 60,474 is the property of the London and North-Western railway, and fifteen months ago it was missing, with its contents, consisting of one ton of copper. Toward the end of August the wagon turned up on a siding at Leicester, but how it got there passed the understanding of all railway men. A year ago an advertisement appeared in an English country paper stating that a reward of fifty pounds was offered by a great engineering firm to anyone who produced a full grown torpedo that had been lost about a mile and a half east of the Trow Rocks. It was comforting to learn that there were no explosives in the torpedo. Strangely enough, a month later, a similar "fish" got in an appearance at Aldeburgh, in Suffolk. This torpedo was marked with a crown and numbered 2414 X, and though originally charged with a working pressure of 1,050 pounds, when it was recovered it was exhausted. Early in 1897 a peculiar case was tried at Woolwich regarding an extraordinary piece of lost property. It appeared that a man bought for £15 a boiler whose size can be estimated from the fact that it took six horses and twenty men to move it. While this operation was being carried out the boiler, by some remarkable freak, managed to lose itself, and where it went to no man knew, nor could they find out, though the police were put on its track and it was requested to return to its sorrowful friends. Some years elapsed and then, when a surveyor in the office of works was estimating the value of a fine crop of scrap iron that a piece of ground-known as "No Man's Land" had yielded, he spied the boiler; but being ignorant of its history, ordered it to be sold by auction, at which sale it realized £2 10s. Then the original owner recognized his long lost property, and sued the surveyor for the £15 it cost him. Eventually the judge awarded him ten guineas, while the surveyor received five shillings for the trespass. It was learned that the three-years-lost boiler had hid itself on a piece of land quite near its owner's residence.

An Automatic Train-Stopper. Among recent inventions is a device by which the air-brakes of a railroad train can be applied from the track, as the train passes, without the intervention of the engineer. The air-brake system is connected with a lever controlling a vent in the train pipe, and attached to the truck of the pony wheels close to the track at the forward end of the locomotive. On passing over an obstruction, placed on the track for the purpose, the lever is tilted and the vent opened, thus letting the air in to the brakes. The engineer can reset the lever from his place in the cab.

A Demonstration. Detroit Free Press: She—I see, doctor, that the learned members of your profession object to kissing because liable to transmit disease. Now, honestly, doctor, does science recognize or define any such thing as a kiss? Doctor—Oh, yes, certainly. A kiss is an enlargement of the heart, accompanied by more or less palpitation, and a contraction of the labial muscles. For instance—

FOR ANTI-MONOPOLY.

CO-OPERATION VERSUS MONOPOLISTIC COMPULSION.

There Are Only Two Possible Forms of Economic Adjustment, the Monopolistic and the Co-operative—What This Means.

In the Public, Louis F. Post discusses present industrial conditions and the industrial pressure that is forcing masses of people deeper into a condition of helpless dependence, where squalid poverty and carking fear of poverty in the midst of luxury make life bitter and unwholesome. Economic adjustment always must offer for adoption two, and only two, possible forms—the monopolistic and the co-operative. Monopoly implies compulsion, and is the opposite of co-operation. It does, indeed, resemble co-operation, for it is a form of united industrial effort. But slave systems resemble co-operation in that sense. All production is through union of industrial effort; but compulsory union is a radically different thing from voluntary union. What distinguishes monopoly from co-operation, and puts them at opposite poles, is the compulsory character of the one and the voluntary character of the other.

Monopoly is a form of economic adjustment which is to be avoided wherever and whenever possible. For compulsion is abhorrent to democratic principles. To empower any man to compel others to serve or to put them at a disadvantage in contracting to serve, is to establish the principle of slavery. Monopoly is, indeed, a species of human slavery. Nor would it be any the less slavery if government instead of individuals or corporations were the master.

With the development of industry, some kinds of service become naturally monopolistic. The water supply of a city is an illustration. Cities cannot be supplied with water except through monopolistic methods. In all such instances there is no choice between monopoly and no monopoly; the choice is only between monopolists. And when that is the case there can be no reasonable question that as between government and private individuals or corporations, government is the preferable monopolist. But so long as an occupation is not necessarily and essentially monopolistic, free men will justly revolt at the thought of turning it into a monopoly under either private or public control.

To co-operation, then, as distinguished from monopoly, the democratic mind must turn for industrial development and industrial justice, barring only the exceptional occupations which have become necessarily monopolies. But co-operation must mean something different from what is usually understood by socialism. That is enforced co-operation, and therefore monopoly under another name. It would be infected with compulsion, which is the distinguishing characteristic of monopoly. Co-operation must also comprehend more than is implied by the organizers of profit-sharing societies and schemes, who have of late years appropriated the word. It must be taken to signify that world-wide combination of effort in production which is effected by the voluntary interchange of labor.

But in the interests of justice, how is this world-wide interchange of labor to be regulated? Who shall work? How much shall the workers do? What shall they do? For whom shall they do it? How much shall they receive? And who shall decide? Under a monopolistic regime those questions would be decided more or less arbitrarily for every one by superior authority—by trusts, if the regime were one of private and corporate monopoly; by governments if the monopoly were public or socialistic. But in both there would be arbitrary compulsion, which is to be avoided if possible. Co-operation avoids it—co-operation, that is, in the fullest and broadest sense of the term, and as distinguished from monopoly—by making every man free to decide the question for himself. Under a regime of co-operation each would work if he wished; each would work as much or as little as he wished and receive in proportion; each would work at what he preferred; and each would work for whom he chose, subject only to that person's corresponding right of choice. By what method co-operation would effect this result is the next point of inquiry.

We are setting up no patent device for social reform, but are investigating and trying to adjust ourselves to the operation of natural law. The natural law of social adjustments must be sought for in the laws of human nature. Seeking there, Henry George propounded this as fundamental: "Men seek to satisfy their desires with the least exertion."

This is a law which, as he explained, "is no more affected by the selfishness or unselfishness of our desires than is the law of gravitation." Let a man's desires be what they may, selfish or unselfish, in endeavoring to satisfy them he will seek the line of least resistance. It is this law, this universally recognized fact, and not an assumed principle of human selfishness, that regulates industry in free co-operation.

Monopoly, whether private or governmental, obstructs the line of least

resistance and thereby forces men to seek the satisfaction of their desires, selfish and unselfish, with greater instead of least exertion. But all that would be changed by abolishing monopoly in every vocation in which it is not a necessary condition, and private monopoly altogether. Unnecessary obstructions along the line of least economic resistance would be thereby removed and each man would acquire full economic freedom to satisfy his own desires in the way that seemed easiest to him. The only restraint upon this natural impulse of his would be the equal economic freedom of every one else. And that would be restraint enough. He would then co-operate with his fellows, from time to time or all the time, as he pleased, upon terms mutually desirable, and only upon such terms. Neither trusts nor governments would be his master. Selfishly or unselfishly, it matters not which except to his own character, he would be master of himself.

But a co-operative regime in which every one is master of himself is a regime of competition. Not only does competition alone make such a regime possible, but so long as it exists competition will persist. Self-mastery and competition are inseparable. To weaken or abolish either is to weaken or abolish the other. Monopoly implies mastery by some of others, be the monopoly private or governmental. Competition implies individual freedom. It is only under free competition (something, by the way, that has not yet been experienced within historic times) that all men are free to satisfy their desires, selfish or unselfish, with the least exertion.

The first steps, those obviously right in front of us, are those advocated in the People's party platform—the abolition of private monopoly in money, land and transportation. Those things in their nature monopolies must be made public functions, and be operated by society for the benefit of the whole people. Clear the way for free co-operation by abolishing plutocratic monopoly in production and exchange.

Martial Law in Idaho.

Slowly but surely the facts about the labor situation in Idaho, of which we gave some account in No. 66, page 9, are reaching the public. A most important contribution to this result has just been made by the Scripps-McRea syndicate of papers—the Cincinnati Post, the Cleveland Press, the St. Louis Chronicle, the Kansas City World, and the Kentucky Post—papers with an aggregate circulation of half a million copies daily. The syndicate, finding that censorship of telegraphic news had hidden the facts of the Idaho affair from the public, sent a staff correspondent, H. H. Smith, to the spot, and through Mr. Smith's uncensored reports, sent through the mails, the facts have been brought to light. The story is a long one, but its leading features may be summarized: On April 29 an armed and masked mob blew up a mill at Wardner, Idaho. In the excitement two men were shot. There is no evidence that the labor unions, or even labor union men, committed this crime; but the state authorities have treated it as a labor conspiracy. The governor declared martial law over the whole of Shoshone county, procured federal troops to execute it, and virtually turned over the government of the county to the state auditor, one Sinclair. A military press censorship was at once established, local county officials were arbitrarily removed from office, 700 miners were arrested and confined in a bull pen, in which 190 are still imprisoned, indictments were found by the wholesale, the bitterest enemy of the labor organizations in the whole country was selected to make out jury panels, and with a jury so selected one miner has been convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to seventeen years imprisonment. To the many details of outrage under cover of martial law, which the Scripps-McRea correspondent narrates, it is impossible even to allude. Fortunately for law and order a subcommittee of the United States industrial commission has wandered into Shoshone county and investigated the subject to the bottom. Through congress, therefore, a complete and trustworthy account of what now appears to be an unwarranted and extremely dangerous disregard of the safeguards of liberty by the authorities of a state, aided by a detachment of the federal army, may be looked for.

Parting of the Ways.

After long, weary days, I stood again And waited at the Parting of the Ways; Again the figure of a woman veiled Stood forth and beckoned, and I followed now;

Down to no bower of roses led the path.

But through the streets of towns where chattering Cold Hewed wood for fires whose glow was owned and feeced.

Where Nakedness wove garments of warm wool,

Not for itself; or through the fields it led Where idleness enforced saw idle lands, Leagues of unpeopled soil, the common earth,

Walled round with paper against God and man.

—From "The Parting of the Ways," by James Russell Lowell.

Takes Out Her Teeth for a Rest.

Daily Press-Knickerbocker and Albany Morning Express: A certain old lady in Albany rather surprised her relatives a few days ago by remarking that as soon as she felt the least bit tired she could not overcome the desire to take out her set of false teeth, for as soon as they were out she seemed to feel a bit rested.

WHAT WOULD JESUS DO?

If Jesus were on earth, would he vote, and if so, what ticket?

Would he approve the war in the Philippines? If so, how would he explain his position to his disciples and the rabble in general? Taking the New Testament as a guide, what justification, in your opinion, would Jesus offer for sending 100,000 soldiers, together with machine guns, dynamite and dum-dum bullets, to the Philippines?

Would Jesus defend the private monopoly of land?

Would Jesus support a protective tariff? Or a tariff for revenue? Or free trade? Read the four gospels once, and be honest in stating your opinion.

Would Jesus appoint an attorney general who would act as the confidential agent of the trusts?

Would Jesus send negro soldiers to enforce martial law in an Idaho county, imprisoning the whole population and suppressing the newspapers, all at the request of the Standard Oil company, who own mines there in which the miners were striking?

Would he not rather say to the pious head of the Standard Oil monopoly, "Ye hypocrite, treat these men as your brothers, and you will have no trouble with them?"

Would Jesus adopt Mark Hanna as a political mentor and a personal friend?

Would he favor a large standing army?

Would Jesus accept office, and if so, for what purpose?

Would He, as a public official, obey the orders of railroad monopolists?

Would Jesus support the gold standard, and fire his free-silver employees?

Would Jesus habitually vote a ticket whose nominations were dictated by the money changers?

Do you think Jesus would advocate a colonial policy backed by bayonets?

Suppose we govern our political actions next year by the rules of that new political organization founded by Rev. Sheldon's book; suppose before election we read the New Testament and in casting our ballots ask ourselves, "What would Jesus do?"

Do you think Jesus would approve or disapprove of such voting?

If He would approve it, what right have you church members to cast any other kind of votes, you stubborn and stiff-necked generation, you? PERCY PEPOON.

POINTS FROM THE PRESS.

The Republican party has no longer any claim upon the votes of taxpayers or wealth producers. It has become the political machine of the money kings, trusts, and corporations and favors a large standing army.—National Watchman.

In voting for McKinley western farmers have received great benefit. The plow trust has advanced the price of all farm implements about 25 per cent, and as every farmer owns one or more of these implements he has been enriched that much. His plow is worth more than it used to be.—Wichita (Kan.) Beacon.

If the people rule, by what right does McKinley order the truth concerning Cuba and the Philippines suppressed and perverted? Are not the rulers entitled to know what their servants are doing?—Wilmington Justice.

If the people will arouse themselves and commence at once the work of educating their neighbors and friends upon the issues before the country and party of the gold standard, trusts, and monopolies and imperialism will meet with a crushing defeat in the election of next year in spite of all the money that can be used in its behalf.—National Watchman.

Nature is opulent. All over the world she annually produces much that goes to waste and in her bosom she carries untold wealth of everything that goes to make life desirable. But man, with his fear of not getting his share, steps in with a grab game that nullifies the extravagance of nature.

Only those things to which it has been impossible to apply private ownership are free to all on even terms and in such quantities as defy exhaustion. Take air, for instance. How would it be if the air was measured off into square feet and "owned" by individuals? How would you like to trade your present supply of unlimited air for the prospect of making a fortune out of the ownership of air? Wouldn't it, would you? Well, if the ground was not privately owned you could have your share of it, just as you now have air, light and heat of the sun—free. And of all the products of labor, under public ownership, you could have your proportion at labor cost.—Appeal to Reason.

The Worse Feature of It.

New York Journal: Visitor—Don't you feel it to be an awful degradation to be caged up here like a wild beast? Prisoner—I wouldn't mind degrading myself if I only wouldn't let a lot of you guys come around an 'ask fool questions.

PRICELESS PICTURES.

DISCOVERED IN TAKING DOWN PICTURES OF GEORGES.

Are the Work of Verrio—They Were Defaced by Nail Holes, but Damaged Parts Have Been Reproduced by Restorers.

An interesting discovery has rewarded the researches of Lord Esher and other officials at Hampton Palace, England.

There has always lurked a suspicion that the walls of the famous Queen Anne's drawing room, which is in the center of the east wing of Wren's famous building, which room forms the apex on which the three great avenues of trees known to the whole world converge, contained more than the second rate portraits of the Georges. Never, however, was it supposed that an important work by that once famous decorative artist Verrio had been concealed since 1735, owing to a stupendous act of vandalism, which it is presumed was carried out by Queen Caroline in 1735, probably to prevent the apotheosis of Queen Anne from meeting her eyes in her drawing room when she became queen. And again in 1833 the beautiful paintings now discovered were covered up. The date is known by the extraordinary act of the paper hanger of that time, who, in covering up Verrio's work, scratched his own name and the date of the paper-hanging. In taking down some of the portraits of the Georges, which were intended for Kensington Palace, it was noticed by an official that the top right-hand corner close to the ceiling seemed abruptly cut off from the general scheme of the beautiful ceiling, which every one has seen and admired, and which represents Queen Anne, in the chariot of Justice, dressed in purple, lined with ermine. Over her head is a crown, held by Neptune and Britannia, while surrounding and floating in the clouds are various allegorical figures representing Peace and Plenty, etc. The discovery now made shows that the whole of the walls were originally painted by Verrio in the same manner, the subject being Queen Anne's apotheosis as Queen of the Sea in the four great quarters of the globe. The importance of the "find" was not really known until Haines & Sons, the queen's picture restorers, began to clean away the century and a half's dirt and dust which had accumulated under the wall paper, when it was seen that the very dirt that obscured the pictures had really preserved their beautiful colors and designs and it is only now, when the walls have been nearly restored, that a true appreciation of the discovery can be made. On carefully stripping the red colored paper off the walls it was found that the vandals who first obscured the pictures had done immense damage by cutting away much of Verrio's mural painting to insert the battens on which they stretched the tough canvas to hold a great silk damask covering. By carefully nursing every bit of the design the restorers have been able to reproduce these fragments of the picture which were torn away by the workman's plaster hammer. The green silk damask covering was Queen Caroline's (George II.'s wife) design for the covering of Queen Anne's pictures, and over this she hung the pictures of her own people, which she brought from Kensington Palace. Many shreds of this silk covering were found attached to the battens. In 1833 this silk became tattered and faded and was taken down to give place to ordinary heavy wall paper stretched on rude canvas. The workmen at the latter date, owing to the dirt, may not have noticed the splendors of the work on the walls; however, no notice was taken of it at the time. In Queen Caroline's time it evidently was forgotten that rich paintings were under the silk covering, for whenever it was necessary to hang a new picture or rehang another, or put up a piece of tapestry, nails to hold these were ruthlessly driven into the paintings at the back, and the restorers have found thousands of holes all over the works. Luckily, however, the holes have mostly escaped the faces and figures of the paintings. Every one who has visited Hampton Court Palace knows the king's great staircase and its heroic paintings by Verrio representing the Triumph of Bacchus. It may be safely said that the new Verrios in Queen Anne's drawing room are infinitely better in color and design than those on the staircase by the same artist. The room is now closed to the public, but will be open to all as soon as the restoration is complete.

A Poor Mental Diet. Keats: Do not suffer your mind to dwell on unpleasant reflections—that sort of thing has been the destruction of my health. Nothing is so bad as want of health—it makes one envy cavers and cinder shifters. There is no enough real distresses and evils in "alt for every one to try the most vicious health. Not that I would say ours are not real—but they are such as to tempt you to employ your imagination on them rather than endeavor to dismiss them entirely. Do not diet your mind with grief—it destroys the constitution.

Substitute for a Corkscrew. Corkscrews are not always at hand when wanted. When this is the case use an ordinary large screw, with a string attached, to pull the cork.

A Natural Inquiry. Softleigh—A brilliant—aw—idea twuck me last evening, doncher now? Miss Cutting—Indeed! And did it have a fender on it?

General Manager Underwood of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has a plan to unify and simplify the titles of officials. Several of the officials have duties to perform which are not shown by their official designation, and on July 1st the following changes will be made: Harvey Middleton, now general superintendent of motive power, will be mechanical superintendent in charge of all shops, and the construction of and repairs to locomotives and cars. David Lee, engineer maintenance of way, lines west of Ohio river, will be superintendent maintenance of way, trans-Ohio division, and D. A. Williams will be superintendent of stores.

There Is No Country Being Opened for Settlement in This Broad Land which affords such opportunities to the homeseeker and investor as that along the line of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific.

Excursion Rates Twice Each Month. Shortest and best line to Joplin, Hot Springs, Ft. Smith, Houston and Galveston.

Only line to Port Arthur. H. C. Orr, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Houston, Texas.

The earnings of the Chicago Great Western Railway, "Maple Leaf Route," for the third week in August, 1899, show an increase of \$7,440.52. Total increase since beginning of fiscal year (July 1st) to date, \$11,380.07.

Mr. C. A. Christoffersen, is appointed Signal Engineer, with headquarters at St. Paul.

Never resurrect an evil that has been fairly buried.

INVENTORS.

BIG FORTUNES have been made from simple inventions, therefore take no heed of small details and description of your NEW IDEAS to us. We are thoroughly reliable, as our clients throughout the world will attest, and turn out the very best work. OUR OPINION FILED AS TO THE PATENTABILITY OF YOUR NEW IDEAS. Write for our FREE instruction book it is overflowing with valuable advice, and is a safe guide to follow. Address all communications to FISHER & THORPE, Kansas City, Mo., 209-211 West. Junction Building.

Candor with self creates charity to others.

Prof. Chas. F. Curd, A. M., Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., says: "We unhesitatingly attribute the recovery and continued good health of our little boy to TERTHIA. Upon these powders he seems to fatten and thrive." If not kept by druggist mail 25 cents to C. J. Moffett, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Nerves and Pianos. A medical expert contends that out of 1,000 girls studying the piano before the age of 12 about 600 are afflicted with nervous troubles in later life.

To Laundry Dresses and Skirts. To get best results, mix some "Faultless Starch" in a little cold water; when dissolved pour on boiling water until it becomes clear. All grocers sell "Faultless Starch." Large package, 10c.

The picture of health is often a genuine work of art.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grover's TARTARUM CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 60c.

A lawsuit is the proper court dress for an attorney.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent. Easy to buy, easy to take, easy in action, easy in results—Casey's "Andy Cathartic" ideal liver regulator and intestinal tonic. All druggists, 50c, 25c, 50c.

An extravagant person is one who exchanges money that he doesn't want for a lot of fool things he doesn't know what to do with.

FIT'S Permanently Cured. Notice or correspondence to first day of use of Dr. Kline's Great Renal Restorer. Send for FREE 24.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, 164-191 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

If at the age of 2 years a child does not know which of its parents is most easily imposed upon it will never amount to much.

Pico's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1825.—J. R. Madison, 2409 43d Ave., Chicago, Ill.

We are admonished to lick the hand that smites us, but we feel more like smiting the hand that smites us.

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."

A hearty laugh indicates a degree of good health obtainable through pure blood. As but one person in ten has pure blood, the other nine should purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then they can laugh first, last and all the time, for

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER WILL KEEP YOU DRY. Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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