

A Republic of the World

By James A. Edgar

When our deathless Declaration
Brought a new land into birth,
It was not alone a nation
It conferred upon the earth;
But it added to the glory
Of that fair, immortal page
The first chapters of the story
Of a new and golden age.

Over this achievement real,
That the eyes of all might see,
It erected an ideal
Of humanity made free;
It set up for all the races
The same goal that it had won
And it bade them turn their faces
To the rising of the sun.

Since that time the generations
Of mankind are growing free,
While the progress of the nations
Keeps in step with Liberty;
New republics are the fashion,
Of our own design and plan,
Burning with the sacred passion
Of the brotherhood of man.

What though now the lands kin-
ridden
All are weltering in gore,
Freedom's light cannot be hidden
By the clouds and wrack of war;
For, from out its devastations,
A new flag may be unfurled
Of a Union of the nations,
A Republic of the World.

Herein lies the deeper meaning
Of the many in the one:
'Tis a lesson for the gleaming
Of all lands beneath the sun.
Racial rivers coalescing
Here mingle and increase,
So all earth may find the blessing
Born of union and of peace.

The DISPATCH RIDER

F.A. MITCHEL

HERE was a time during the American Revolution when the British held New York city and a portion of New Jersey. The American forces were at Morristown, N. J., and at Dobbs Ferry on the Hudson and points above. Communication between Morristown and Dobbs Ferry was maintained by dispatch riders who traveled in a line between the two points through Orange. At a recent centennial celebration of the founding of the latter place a bronze statue of the dispatch rider was erected.

One day George Paton, one of these messengers, stood in Washington's private office at his Morristown headquarters. (Any visitor may see the room today just as it was then, on the northwest corner of the building.) Washington, sitting at his desk, turned and handed Paton a dispatch, saying:

"I wish you could contrive to let this dispatch fall into the hands of the enemy. Further, I would like information of their movements when they receive it, though I admit I don't expect such information. At any rate, after leaving Orange you might pretend to have lost your way, taking a southerly direction between Newark and Elizabeth, where the enemy's outposts are located. I will give you the best horse in the command. You may contrive to drop the dispatch—let them pick it up and escape. This is only a suggestion; you must, of course, be governed by circumstances."

That afternoon George Paton, instead of following his commander's suggestion, rode boldly up to a British outpost near Elizabeth, surren-



Turned and Handed Paton a Dispatch.

dered himself and asked to be taken to the British general. There he produced his dispatch, which the general read eagerly.

"What does this mean?" he asked, looking up at Paton.

"It means, general, that I have been a dispatch rider in the American army, but I am convinced that it is useless and wicked to fight against the lawful sovereign. I was charged this morning to take this dispatch to Dobbs Ferry. I have brought it to you."

The general turned again to the dispatch. There was Washington's handwriting—his signature. Then he looked anew at the dispatch rider. Then he probed Paton with cross questions, all of which the man

answered satisfactorily. Then the general sat looking at him with an expression on his face which plainly said: "Dare I trust you?"

"Young man," he said presently, looking up with a crafty eye. "You can do your king a great service. I will give you a dispatch for General Howe, commanding in New York. Go back with it to this rebel, Washington, and tell him you chased a messenger of mine and took it from him. Will you do this?"

"You ask too much, general. I was met and questioned by a party of American horsemen just outside your lines. Seeing that I could not give them a good reason for not being on the road to Dobbs Ferry, I put spurs to my horse and got away from them. To go back to General Washington would be to go to a halter. But this I will do. Give me the king's uniform and the dispatch. I will approach the American lines, and on being seen will turn and run, dropping the dispatch on the way, for them to pick up."

"H'm," said the general, thoughtfully. "I am disappointed that you can't adopt the plan I propose. However, your refusal to do so convinces me that you have told me the truth and have turned to our side. If you can work the plan you suggest it may serve the same purpose."

At nine o'clock that night George Paton rode up to the ferryman at Communipaw and as a courier from the general commanding at Elizabeth, demanded to be taken at once across to General Howe at New York. He found the general just about to go to bed. Paton handed him the dispatch. General Howe read it and called an aide-de-camp. Couriers were sent flying down the Jersey coast.

Paton, stating that he had orders to return at once to Elizabeth, recrossed the ferry, and at daylight the next morning rode up to the American pickets at Morristown. He was recognized and permitted to go to headquarters. He found General Washington up and giving his aide, Capt. Alexander Hamilton, memoranda upon which to write the communications for the day. Washington, seeing Paton in the uniform of a British trooper, looked at him in astonishment. The young man gave him an account of his doings as it has been given here, following it up by an explanation of what had probably been accomplished.

Washington, desirous of making transposition of his forces between Morristown and the Hudson in order to distract the enemy's attention, had sent by Paton a communication that



Demanded to Be Taken Across to General Howe.

he was about to attack certain British troops in the neighborhood of Trenton. The general commanding at Elizabeth gave Paton a dispatch to General Howe, intended for Washington, stating that the troops at Trenton were without arms and ammunition and practically defenseless. At the same time he ordered a large portion of his force there. General Howe, on receipt of the dispatch, ordered troops on the Jersey coast hurried to Trenton. The consequence of this secret service diplomacy was that Washington made his transfers between Dobbs Ferry and Morristown without being disturbed.

When the dispatch rider had finished his account Washington said to him:

"Your riding into the enemy's lines as a deserter was an exhibition of splendid nerve; your refusal to bear a message back to me was a stroke of genius. Had you agreed, it would have shown conclusively that you were a spy, seeking to deceive and gather information. You are the champion secret service rider in this or any other army."

"And the champion liar," added Captain Hamilton.

"Given a spy," said Paton, smiling, "and a bad liar, and the result is a scaffold." (Copyright, 1913, by Western Newspaper Union.)

This Day of Enlightenment.

In the generous spirit of our time, and the broad catholicity of this hour, we cultivate no resentment, and harbor no revenge. We remember Great Britain not as the land of George the Third and Lord North, but as the country of Shakespeare and Milton, of Chatham and Burke, of Gladstone and John Bright. With the same language and lineage, we no longer settle our difficulties by the bloody issue of war, but by peaceful arbitration, and are rivals only in the race for a better civilization and its beneficent results. We of the North and our Southern brethren are united in strengthening, enlarging and perpetuating the republic. We hope to await the time when the heaven of liberty from America shall have regenerated the political condition of every man.—Channing M. Deppow.

FEDERATION OF LABOR DEMANDS RAIL OWNERSHIP AND FREE IRELAND

Plumb Plan for Buying and Managing Railroads Indorsed by American Federation of Labor—Senate Hearing on Treaty Leak—Io'va Senator Wants Farm Loan Act Applied to Workmen's Homes—Astor Sells a High-Priced Acre—National Taxes in Sight Cover Less Than Half of Expected Expenses—Government Has More Life Insurance Than All Private Companies.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Not only labor but the whole nation has its eyes turned toward the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City. The progressive elements are wondering whether the convention is going to indorse independent political action; the old-line politicians and the big interests are wondering whether Gompers and others are going to be strong enough to keep the convention away from it.

The big struggle which will decide this issue has not broken out yet. Whatever the convention does in regard to it, labor in many states, such as Pennsylvania, Illinois and North Dakota, are going to keep on in political independence. Indorsement by the general federation would merely give encouragement to a movement well under way, and failure to indorse would not hinder it.

The convention has indorsed the Plumb plan for government ownership of railroads, a plan which provides for the squeezing out of the water in the stock and a joint control by the public, the officers and the employees. It has demanded the withdrawal of American soldiers from Russia and recognition of the "republic now existing in Ireland."

On the other hand, the convention has apparently turned down the strike in favor of Mooney. There may well be differences of opinion in value of this method, but the arguments against it, especially those advanced by Secretary of Labor Wilson, appear decidedly weak. The division appears to break rather over opinion as to relative seriousness of the Mooney case. One side sees that if the notorious Mooney frame-up is allowed to stick, no honest labor leader in the country is safe, and that beyond this the whole organized labor movement is seriously threatened. The other side sees it as merely a personal matter of getting another radical labor leader out of jail. The conservative wing of labor naturally takes this position, because it is in little danger while there are advanced labor leaders receiving the brunt of the special interest attack.

Treaty-Snatching Scandal. Senate hearings on the "peace leak" demonstrated the fact that Wall street has no fear of secret diplomacy. A president may find it convenient to negotiate compacts to a conclusion before making them public, but the banking interests confess and boast that "the people," who have no moral right to advance information, do not include themselves. Elihu Root made that quite clear when he came to Washington without an invitation to help the bankers out of a fix.

"I should be inclined to resent any suggestion from any one that I am not entitled to this document, and to make any use of it that I see fit, which I propose to do," he said. "The German government, having the full right to make it public, has made it public, and it is public."

Root to the Rescue. Many plain people felt just that way about it, but the president cabled us from Paris that it would be a dishonorable thing for the people or the senate to see the treaty draft at this time. Millions respected Mr. Wilson's feelings. But not Elihu Root. Root tells the world flat that he takes his tip from Germany, not from the White House; that Berlin has certain rights, which, when exercised, automatically overrule the president of the United States.

None but a Root would have dared base his defense upon such "seditious" grounds, at a time when Americans are not supposed to concede that enemy governments have any rights left, much less that they have rights which free the American people from presidential injunctions. These awkward implications, and the equally distressing fact that Wall street got its copies of the treaty from the International Red Cross league, the embarrassed newspapers have thought it best to drop and forget.

When they looked into Root's fearless eyes the senate investigators also deemed that the probe had gone far enough. The mystery had been solved. The incident was closed.

Kenyon's Labor Program.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa believes that the policeman's club is not the only remedy for social unrest in America. His mother taught him that when the baby howled it might have a pin sticking into it. So, while the department of justice applies the birch, Kenyon believes congress ought to busy itself at removing some of the established causes of unrest and rebellion. His first thought is that people who own their own homes do not want to wreck the world. And, since farmers are being helped by the government to buy land, he thinks the town worker should be helped to buy a home. To this end the farm loan banks might be empowered to extend credit to the city workers, without any serious alteration of their present procedure.

Kenyon's other projects include an eight-hour workday; an enlarged system of mediation within the depart-

ment of labor; a better federal employment service; a public works commission to provide jobs for the unemployed in emergencies; old age, sickness and accident insurance; vocational training for mutilated industrial workers as well as for mutilated soldiers; a land settlement project to relieve congestion in the towns, and a permanent industrial relations commission to collect and co-ordinate all data on wages and conditions of employment.

An Acre Worth \$4,000,000.

Is \$4,000,000 an acre a fair price for land? Vincent Astor thinks it is not too much—when he is selling it. The Farmers' National Single Tax league furnishes the following details: When Colonel John Jacob Astor lost his life in the Titanic disaster he left to his son Vincent, by his first wife, along with other great wealth, a piece of New York real estate, 200 feet on Broadway by 207 feet on Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, improved with buildings and bringing an annual income of \$320,000. This property had been in the Astor family for three generations and was probably a part of the old Long Acre farm. During all the years since the original Astors immigrated to America and managed to secure a large part of Manhattan Island, this property has been growing in value with the growth and development of the city. When the bare ground sold the other day for about \$3,500,000 the people of New York made young Vincent Astor a present of that princely sum.

Republicans Face Deficit.

The aviation section of the war department asked the present congress for \$33,000,000 to spend during the coming year. The committee in congress has decided to let it have \$15,000,000. By careful study of that brief news item any one may obtain the key to much that will figure in the foreign and domestic policies of the United States during the next 12 months. From all sources of revenue now in operation and reasonable prospect, the government will collect \$5,000,000,000 this next year. Senator Smoot and others figure that Uncle Sam will have to spend no less than \$12,000,000,000 during the same period.

The missing \$7,000,000,000 is giving politicians a headache already. It is perhaps a source of secret satisfaction to the Democrats that they are no longer directly responsible for raising revenues. The Grand Old party has come to bat just in time to enjoy that post-war burden.

The greatest consolation may be to compare our lot with that of others. When France adds all the German indemnity in sight to her present strained income she will still have to add 1,200,000,000 francs of fresh taxation to pull through the fiscal year. All that, provided the franc continues to be worth 19 cents. It is actually worth less than 10 cents abroad, and that is why the French government will not allow the French manufacturer to go abroad for materials to resume industrial operations. Italy is in the same plight. And unless industry is resumed in both countries very soon a sure collapse is in sight.

Government Insurance.

Through the war risk insurance bureau the government has written about \$40,000,000,000 in life insurance for soldiers and sailors. That is more than all the private insurance companies combined have written. That is why the private companies are desperately anxious to have the government turn the business over to them, free, gratis and for nothing. That desire may not be gratified, however. The war risk bureau has prepared a new policy to be substituted for the war-time contract, one that is said to contain all the advantages possessed by any private company contract and others besides. The department of justice is now examining the new contract, and if it be approved congress will be asked to provide for permanent business of government insurance.

The Berger Controversy.

Victor Berger, Socialist congressman-elect, continues his fight for a seat in the house. The special committee of nine began early in June to hear arguments from his counsel and the attorney for the Democratic candidate, Carney, who ran second to Berger in the fifth Wisconsin district. Berger contends that he has violated no law and has not been finally convicted of any violation. Carney claims the seat on the ground that Berger's alleged disloyalty made him ineligible from the start. Everybody expects Berger to be kept out and nobody expects Carney to get in. The house is against both of them, though for different reasons.

African Idea of Beauty.

In Africa a crop of the blackest, curliest, closest hair imaginable makes a girl the belle of the kraal, especially if she be plump, with piggy eyes, thick lips, a nose like an India rubber shoe, and a skin that shines like a cooking stove.

STATE BREVITIES

Crookston.—The chautauqua program will begin in Crookston July 11. The chautauqua will continue five days.

Trommald.—A. H. Carlisle, founder of the Deerwood Enterprise, will soon get out his first number of the Trommald paper.

Greenbush.—C. M. Carlson, of Thief River Falls, was awarded the contract for the new school building here, to cost in the neighborhood of \$55,000.

Hibbing.—Hibbing's celebration on July 3 and 4 will cost over \$3,000, according to figures of the finance committee submitted at a meeting of all committees.

Winona.—Anna Hanson of Homer is the first woman to be appointed to carry mail over a rural route in Winona county under the modified Federal regulation.

Stillwater.—August Sieber was fined \$10 and costs or thirty days in the county jail when he entered a plea of guilty to catching under-sized black bass in Lily lake.

International Falls.—Jack Bennett of Fort Frances was seriously injured when in the act of diving, while swimming up lake. The accident is said to have paralyzed him.

St. Paul.—More than 150 applicants have taken examinations for appointments as deputies under Hjalmar Nilsson, state oil inspector. Seventy deputies are to be appointed.

Pipestone.—Rev. J. G. Little, for several years pastor of the First Baptist church of Galva, Ill., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Pipestone Baptist church, and will take up his work here early in July.

Pillager.—Rev. J. H. Allison, pastor of the Pillager M. E. church, and Mrs. J. M. McGuire, widow of the late Rev. J. M. McGuire, were married last week. Rev. H. G. Gardiner of Motley performed the ceremony in the M. E. church.

Brainerd.—Senator Hilding A. Swanson of Brainerd has been married at North Branch to Miss Alice Marie Elmgren. The ceremony took place in the Swedish Lutheran church. Senator Swanson and his bride will be at home at Brainerd after July 20.

Chatfield.—Lieut. O. W. Houck has arrived home from France after a year's service overseas. Lieut. Houck was mayor of this city when he left and was re-elected during his absence with no opposition. He saw his daughter, 9 months old, for the first time on his return.

Stillwater.—The hay crop now being harvested in this section is said to be excellent and of a far better quality than for several years. Farm hands are scarce in Washington county, notwithstanding that in some instances \$75 to \$85 a month is being paid for competent help.

St. Paul.—W. T. Cox, state forester, has been reappointed surveyor of logs and lumber, and commissioned in that office for two years. He held a temporary appointment, expiring July 1. His commission was issued under a new law empowering Governor Burnquist to combine the offices of state forester and surveyor general.

Crookston.—Delegates at the Ninth congressional district convention of the American Legion and the Polk County World War Veterans' meeting here July 1 and the homecoming July 2 will wear their uniforms. The soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses can only expect to be recognized as returned veterans by their uniforms.

Minneapolis.—Andrew Nelson, 27, employed on N. J. Moline's farm near Belle Plaine, shot and killed himself at the farm, because the farmer's daughter, Miss Myrtle Moline, 20, rejected his advances, according to Coroner Yivlasker of Hennepin county, who says Nelson shot himself after threatening the girl and her father with a pistol.

Thief River Falls.—A meeting of the Merchants' association and the Commercial club was held Wednesday to hear the proposition of Mr. Winters, representative of the Gopher Gunners (One Hundred and Fifty-first field artillery) band. The matter was referred to the homecoming committee, as the directors favor the entertainment by the band as being part of the homecoming event.

Two Harbors.—The newly organized Northland Stock company of this city has received its first carload of sheep, totaling 275 head. At present they are being yarded here, but will be taken to the Hillman farm, three miles north of this city, to be pastured this summer. The new company is composed entirely of local men, who believe there is a good future in the sheep raising business in Lake county.

St. Paul.—The state securities commission has granted an application for a charter by the Citizens' State bank of Watertown by John W. Boock, formerly a banker at Gibbon, and others. Charters were denied the proposed Security bank and the proposed People's State bank of Watertown. The application of the proposed State bank of Dorset, in Hubbard county, by W. L. Cary and others, also was denied.

Virginia.—Although the deputy sheriffs have been working for several days in the township of Markham, searching for the slayers of Jacob Carlson, Markham storekeeper, they report little success. They have traveled hundreds of miles in their search.

Chisholm.—A modern concrete swimming basin has been erected on the Frank G. Harris farm in Balkan township. The basin is 18 by 11 feet and 6 feet in depth, and will be surrounded by trees and shrubbery to shield the bathers from the sun's rays. Mr. Harris erected the tank for the pleasure of his children.

Fargo.—C. M. Berg, of McIntosh, Minn., was elected president of the Solaraget, which was in session here.

Glyndon.—A meeting of the farmers of this neighborhood was held at Glyndon to plan a systematic fight on the grasshoppers.

Blue Earth.—Mrs. Rosa Peterson, wife of Jens Peterson of Emerald township, who had been acting strangely for some weeks, hanged herself in jail here.

Waseca.—Three bandits held up the night operator at the Minneapolis & St. Louis depot here and rifled the till of \$25. They were unable to get into the safe.

Thief River Falls.—V. C. Noper, living just east of the fair grounds here, has a brother animal to the bull which was sold at the big sale of cattle at Moorhead for \$65,000.

Moose Lake.—Moose Lake is arranging for a big Fourth of July celebration and homecoming day for the returned soldiers. Representative Theodore Christianson will be the principal speaker.

Mora.—Fire of unknown origin was discovered in the old fire hall building, which is now occupied by the George E. Rice Potato company, in charge of W. M. Anderson, and it was badly damaged.

St. Paul.—Forty forest fires reported last month did \$5,000 damage to state and private property in the vicinity of Tower, according to reports to the state forest service office from F. P. Murphy, forest ranger in that district.

Nashauk.—The Great Northern station agent and assistants had some trouble to induce a cow that wandered into the waiting room of the depot recently, to leave, after the animal knocked a map from the wall and chewed up some timetables.

Virginia.—Several American soldiers of foreign birth are being examined for citizenship in district court here by R. K. Doe, Federal immigration bureau representative. Ten of the number filed petitions for citizenship while they were overseas.

St. Cloud.—The remains of D. W. Sprague, who died of pneumonia in Minneapolis on Dec. 31, 1918, and who was at one time superintendent of the St. Cloud schools, were brought to this city by W. L. Klein and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Horace Klein, for burial.

St. Paul.—Preliminary plans for investigation and study of state industrial accident compensation and a state industrial accident fund were formulated at an organization meeting at the capitol, of the commission created by the 1919 legislature for that purpose.

Stillwater.—Potato bugs have appeared in great numbers since the heavy rain of last Sunday in all sections of Washington county, and in some instances the bugs have eaten up the vines so close to the ground that it has been almost impossible to save them from complete destruction.

Hibbing.—Walter Stenberg, 37, of Alice, died at a local hospital of injuries received in Brooklyn, when his motorcycle collided with an automobile said to belong to Gust Anderson, a contractor of Chisholm, he was thrown some distance receiving a fractured leg and internal injuries.

Moorhead.—Dr. Patrick N. Barnes of Fargo was taken to Stillwater by Sheriff Dan W. McDonald to serve an indeterminate sentence of from one to five years. Dr. Barnes was convicted in Clay county district court on the charge of shooting and injuring Charles Ottersetter at his home here last winter.

Hibbing.—The question of the increased telephone charges will be brought up at the next meeting of the Commercial club on July 1. Local business men and others having occasion to use the lines between Chisholm and Hibbing claim that a charge of 10 cents is too much and that the rate can be reduced.

St. Paul.—While Judge Grier M. Orr in Ramsey county district court was granting 20 divorces one day recently, James Drummond, marriage license clerk in the offices of the clerk of the Ramsey county district court, sold 21 marriage licenses. The day was one of the busiest the divorce "mill" has experienced in many years.

Little Falls.—Hard-surfacing of the state road between Little Falls and the Benton county line, which it had been hoped would begin this summer, will be indefinitely delayed as a result of the action of the state highway commissioner in changing the route of State Road No. 2 from the Jefferson highway and running it parallel with the Northern Pacific right-of-way.

St. Paul.—A minimum wage of 23 cents an hour for all women and minors employed in Minnesota is proposed in a tentative order adopted by the Minnesota Minimum Wage commission. The tentative schedules for apprentices will permit employment of those 18 or over at 18 cents an hour for three months, and 21 cents for the second three months, the regular minimum then to apply, and of those under 18 at 15 cents an hour for the first, 18 cents for the second and 21 cents for the third three-month periods, the 23-cent wage to be paid afterward. Public hearings on the tentative order will take place at 2 p. m. & 6 p. m., June 30, in the house chamber at the new state capitol.

Red Lake Falls.—Daily shipments of liquor are leaving this city, which, with Plummer, are the only two wet places in this part of Northern Minnesota. On one day recently, it took half an hour to load the liquid express shipments on the southbound Great Northern passenger train, and the depot platform was piled high with cases, cases and barrels of liquor. There are six saloons and one wholesale house here. Three of the dealers whose licenses expire June 30 have applied for and have been granted licenses for another year in case the president should let down the bars.