

New Telescope Gun.

A new sighting arrangement, called the focoric telescope, is to be a feature of the French heavy artillery. The new telescope is attached to the gun, and enables the whole of the horizon to be seen by the gunners.

PIMPLES ALL OVER FACE

1113 E. Genesee Ave., Saginaw, Mich.—"Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me of a very bad disease of the face without leaving a scar. Pimples broke out all over my face, red and large. They festered and came to a head. They itched and burned and caused me to scratch them and make sores. They said they were seed warts. At night I was restless from itching. When the barber would shave me my face would bleed terribly. Then scabs would form afterwards, then they would drop off and the so-called seed warts would come back again. They were on my face for about nine months and the trouble caused disfigurement while it lasted.

"One day I read in the paper of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I received a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and it was so much value to me that I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment at the drug store. I used both according to directions. In about ten days my face began to heal up. My face is now clear of the warts and not a scar is left." (Signed) LeRoy C. O'Brien, May 12, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Deferring to Expert Opinion.

Representative Richmond P. Hobson, who was the hero of the big boat-sinking in Santiago harbor during the Spanish-American war, and who later had his reward in being kissed by the longest and loveliest line of girls known to history, was cross-examining Miss Minnie Bronson, an anti-suffragist, at a hearing before a congressional committee.

"So you don't think women would do as well as men in politics?" asked Mr. Hobson.

"I emphatically do not," replied Miss Bronson.

"Well, tell us why. We would like to hear more of that."

"For one thing, women are much more emotional than men?"

"Certainly."

"Can that be possible?"

"Nobody should know that better than you, in view of your experience directly after the Spanish-American war."—The Popular Magazine.

Lloyd-George Smiles.

The caustic tongue of David Lloyd-George recently caused Sir John Randles to move in the house of commons: "That this house contemplates with regret the repeated inaccuracies of the chancellor of the exchequer and his gross and unfounded attacks on individuals." When the motion was debated Lloyd-George responded with what T. P. O'Connor declares was the most brilliant speech of his career. The motion was not carried.

No Swimmer.

Edna—Did she sink in the social sea?

Winifred—Yes; she went beyond her depth.—Judge.

UPWARD START

after Changing from Coffee to Postum.

Many a talented person is kept back because of the interference of coffee with the nourishment of the body.

This is especially so with those whose nerves are very sensitive, as is often the case with talented persons. There is a simple, easy way to get rid of coffee troubles and a Tennessee experience along these lines is worth considering. She says:

"Almost from the beginning of the use of coffee it hurt my stomach. By the time I was fifteen I was almost a nervous wreck, nerves all unstrung, no strength to endure the most trivial thing, either work or fun.

"There was scarcely anything I could eat that would agree with me. The little I did eat seemed to give me more trouble than it was worth. I was literally starving; was so weak I could not sit up long at a time.

"It was then a friend brought me a hot cup of Postum. I drank part of it and after an hour I felt as though I had had something to eat—felt strengthened. That was about five years ago, and after continuing Postum in place of coffee and gradually getting stronger, today I can eat and digest anything I want, walk as much as I want. My nerves are steady.

"I believe the first thing that did me any good and gave me an upward start, was Postum, and I use it altogether now instead of coffee."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers.

Making Tomorrow's World

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.

(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

FREE HOLLAND'S SLAVE ISLANDS



Batavia, Java.—Kechil was only six years old. Slight of figure and short of stature, she appeared even younger. Her name, in Javanese meaning "Tiny One," had been given her at birth, not because she was small, but as an expression of endearment. The Javanese, a smiling, bright-eyed, brown-skinned race, are devoted to their children. Indeed, when Sina, who was Kechil's oldest

sister, the first-born of the family, came to the Java home, her parents' names were changed, according to ancient native custom, and they were thereafter known by words that mean in our prosaic English Pa Sina and Ma Sina. The baby is an important personage in the Javanese home life. Practical Peonage Enforced. When Kechil went to work in the sorting room of the big tea estate she was scarcely five years of age. Labor was needed at the tea estate, however. The Dutch rulers of the East Indies archipelago have a century-old system of impressment of labor which, technically abolished in some islands and for some purposes, exists in actual practise almost to peonage in districts of the tourists' beaten track. Nowhere in the Dutch archipelago is there a child-labor law. Nowhere is there compulsory school attendance. Why seek to compel the attendance of children at schools when there are not schools enough provided to accommodate those who go voluntarily? Why have a child-labor law when it would interfere with the profits of the Dutch-owned estates? The very idea seemed ridiculous to the courteous manager of the estate. As for sending girls to school—bah! That might do in Europe and of course in America, where he had heard they even sent black girls to school, and did other mad things, or possibly in Batavia and the big towns, but not in the country districts, no, indeed.

No Protection for Laborers. Nor is there a minimum wage law or any other legislation which gives protection to the native laborer, young or old, in Java. "It isn't hard work," said the manager, "this sorting of tea. The baskets with the tea are light. These handled by the young girls weigh but a few pounds. The hours are only from six in the morning until four in the afternoon, with time for lunch." There may be a difference of opinion as to the work. To shake a sieve holding ten pounds of tea, more or less, for nine or ten hours a day, in a climate of tropical heat, might be regarded by some persons as rather hard work. In the sorting room with Kechil were a hundred other laborers, girls and women. "The wages," replied the manager. "We pay according to the work done. Our scale of wages is about a half cent higher than that usually paid. Some of the more skillful women can earn 50 or 60 cents a day, Dutch money (in American money, 20 to 24 cents)." Kechil, the Tiny One, had been working a year. She was paid the equivalent of four cents, American money, a day.

The Overseer's "Housekeeper." Kechil's mother and two sisters work in the factory. Her oldest sister, Sina, had worked there. She did not now. She had a dash of rose-color in her rounded cheeks, was graceful and pleasing to look upon, with the merry laugh and chatter characteristic of the Javanese. One evening the overseer called Sina into his bungalow. She struggled, but of no avail. Her father appealed to the magistrate, but with no more success. The double standard of justice exists in Java—one standard for the Europeans and another, save in a few notable cases, for the native. Sina remained as "housekeeper" in the overseer's bungalow, her predecessor being no longer pleasing in the master's sight. She did not return to the tea factory, nor did the color return to her cheeks.

Kechil's father and brothers, Javanese of intelligence and strength, could relate, if they dared, stories of their own enforced labor which make the Dutch islands in the Far East, mistakenly called model colonies, seem slave islands. Her father could tell—and did tell, under pledge of se-

crecy as to his name—some things from his own experience and others from the common stock of native knowledge.

Few more fertile countries are to be found in all the world than Java. Its inhabitants are born farmers, skilled in irrigation methods and with expert acquaintance with hydraulics, and yet, living in a land where the richest harvests come with scarcely an effort, large territories are periodically visited by famine. "The cause of this," said J. F. Scheltema, "has to be sought in a system of colonial exploitation which made the natives raise products for the European markets by forced labor and deliver them into the government storehouses whence they were shipped to Holland and sold at an enormous profit. This system, called after Count van den Boseh, on whose recommendation it was introduced, to meet Holland's financial difficulties, has now been abandoned, though the corvee, the calling out of the villagers in unpaid service for the mending of roads, etc., continues as before. Even now, however, it would be too much to say that native toil, when demanded by direct or indirect pressure, always commands wages sufficient to keep body and soul together. The word "coffee" still has an especially ominous sound in native ears, for it reminds them of the oppression connected with the growing of that commodity for government purposes. Rice, the principal food of the people, if they can afford it, is also their principal crop, and yet, for reasons closely connected with the government's methods referred to, the production does not come up to the consumption.

Java, thanks largely to the official tourist bureau, is the best known of the islands constituting the Netherlands East Indies. It is also the best governed, the most prosperous and the one where the most consideration, slight though this may be, has been shown by the Dutch government for the welfare of the natives. Java has a population of 35,000,000, more than one-third the population of the United States. Six hundred to a square mile live on the island. Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes, all islands in the Dutch archipelago, exceed Java in size. In these the conditions are even less favorable to the development of the native population.

Have No Political Rights.

In Java the primary schools open to natives are few and inadequate, and, except recently for doctors, there are no higher institutions of learning. The native wishing higher education must go to Holland. Taxation is high, particularly for the native, and the returns he receives therefrom are few indeed. He has no voice in any administration of the island's affairs. He cannot vote nor hold office of any importance.

The Dutch government, sterner in administration in the archipelago than the Holland officials at home believe or wish, has been forced to take cognizance of the awakening demand for liberty and justice. The Moham-medan organization, though its chief aim is religious, has had some effect in disclosing conditions and urging social and political reform. Moreover, in a country where the discussion of politics is not merely discouraged but by law forbidden, it is hopeful to find a political society, well organized, with more than 12,000 members, the Indische or Indian party, the avowed purpose of which is equality before the law for all inhabitants of the islands. This society includes in its membership all classes and is doing an excellent educational work though, prudent as its leaders are in the main, it comes frequently into collision with the local government. The organ of the society is the Java Express, edited at Bandoeng by H. C. Kakebeke, a Dutchman by birth, a resident of Java, but by naturalization a citizen of the United States. The Express is the best edited newspaper in Java, and has the largest circulation. Kechil, Sina, their father and brothers and the 35,000,000 of the same race are not without a strong advocate.

Aims of Reform Society.

"The object of the Indische party," explained Mr. Kakebeke, "is to awaken the patriotism of all Indians for the soil that nurtures them, to create a desire for political equality in an Indian fatherland and thus prepare the way for independence." It was this hint at possible future independence that caused the governor-general to decline to permit the incorporation of the society under the

forms of law. "The Indische party purposes," said Mr. Kakebeke, "to teach the history of these people to them in order to awaken the latent national sentiment. We would abolish all special privileges that attach to race or caste. We are opposed to religious sectarianism or strife. We seek the establishment of technical schools that the natives may become skilled to do their own technical work rather than be compelled to import men to do it. We wish free education for all, morally taught in the schools and no difference in education because of race or sex. We favor one law for Europeans and natives alike. We desire to enlarge the influence of the native in the government by giving him the right to participate in it. We wish to equalize taxation, to protect the laborer, to improve economic and social conditions, and to do all these things within the law."

Robbery by Tax-Collectors. Conditions far worse than those which the Indische party seeks to remedy in Java exist in the other islands of the archipelago, Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes and the smaller ones. In these the native is a peon, half-savage and half-slave. The exceptions are not numerous. Take the matter of taxation in Borneo, as the one sufficient example of the general rule. Let an intelligent, high-minded, patriotic Dutchman tell the story. "I lived for some time among the primitive population in Borneo," he said. "Away in the interior the different tribes of the so-called dreadful Dajaks were my helpers. Shy at first, they soon became friendly when they found that I was not after their slender belongings but paid fair wages. One day a government tax collector came. When you and I pay taxes we get something in return, police protection, courts, justice. These Borneo natives get nothing in return. The tax-collector kept at his work until there was not a fellow in the whole camp that had a dollar left except myself. He stripped the camp and the native village bare of everything of value. His boats carried it all down the river—as taxes. The Dajaks, who still are uncivilized and cut off their enemies' heads, when they hear of the visit of the tax-collector to any tribe, immediately attack those thus visited, knowing they will have nothing left with which to make defense. Is it strange that the tax-collector is sometimes the victim of the enraged natives? I do not blame him for his tax-collecting. The stay-at-homes must have revenue, and he must produce it for them. It is a rotten system of avarice and greed."

Rebellion Mercilessly Suppressed.

Occasionally even the light-hearted, happy-go-lucky Javanese rebels against such treatment and there is bloodshed. The Dutch speedily and mercilessly suppress the insurrection and the outside world, so rigid is the control of the press, hears little or nothing of it. In the other islands, particularly in Sumatra and Borneo, where the natives are less gentle than in Java, there is constant strife. In Timor the natives arose in wrath the other day at the exactions and bestialities of an official and well-nigh toppled the entire government of the island, half Dutch and half Portuguese, into the sea. Though there are many excellent and unselfish men in the Dutch administration of the East Indies, the system is one of exploitation primarily. It shows well on the bank books, but not in the lives of the native men and women.

Kechil's face brightened into a smile. She had begun work early that Sunday morning—the exploit of Java has no Sabbath in his calendar—and she might earn the enormous sum of five cents for her ten hours' labor. The stern overseer, too, had smiled at her—visitors were in the room—and the gentle Javanese are quick to respond in kind to generous humor. Suddenly the baby worker's face hardened into a frown. Perhaps the overseer's smile suggested her sister's fate.

(Copyright, 1914, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Enthusiasm.

Enthusiasm is faith in action. "Faith believeth in all things." Enthusiasm puts that belief to the test. The enthusiast believes that the thing can be done; he has faith to believe that it ought to be done; he has enthusiasm to do it. To the unthinking, enthusiasm is but the foam on the deeply stirred waters. In truth, it is the striving of the waters themselves. It is the very life of effort.—From "The Power of Mental Demand," by Herbert Edward Law.

How to Become a Poet.

"The art of writing poetry is very difficult at first, but it becomes easy by practice," says an English writer. "The best way for a beginner is to take a line from another poem; then he should construct a line to fit it; then, having won his start, he should strike out the first line (which, of course, does not belong to him) and go ahead. When the poet has written three verses of four lines each, he should run out and find a girl somewhere, and read it to her."

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