

The Journal and Courier

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Many tons of sand blown from the Sahara desert have been plowed into their furrows by English farmers this year, said H. R. Mill in a lecture recently before the Royal Meteorological society.

Germany is gradually dismantling her old-time fortresses. The old fortifications of Mainz and of Cologne have been torn down and now it is the turn of Ulm, in whose old tower the capitulation of 1806 took place. Part of the walls of Metz have disappeared, and at Thionville they are tearing down Vauban's famous ramparts.

Enthusiastic Philadelphia Republicans are building a ball twenty feet in diameter upon which will be a painted map of the world and designs illustrating the achievements of the Republican party. It is proposed to take it to Erie at the time of the State meeting of Republican clubs and have it rolled from there diagonally across the State to Philadelphia, one Republican club after another rolling it from town to town.

St. Augustine, Florida, has an oddity in the way of industrial machinery in the shape of a water power wheel driven by an artisan wheel, the only wheel of the kind in America. It supplies power to a woodworking shop. The wheel is sixteen feet in diameter, the well six and one-half inches and 240 feet deep. Since the well does not supply power enough, however, a second well has been driven near by to reinforce the present one. The new well is eight inches in diameter.

It will surprise most people to read that the jirrikisha is not a Japanese invention. It was the notion of an American named Goble, who was a peddler and missionary in Yokohama, long ago. He was an honest and good man, it is said, and designed the vehicle for his frequent travels in the country, and the first one was made by a Japanese blacksmith "either in Kawasaki or Fujiwara," writes an old resident in the Kobe Chronicle. The Japanese immediately accepted the jirrikisha, but it was long before the foreigners took it up.

According to the Philadelphia Ledger, George W. Guthrie, the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, was asked the other day if he could suggest a single logical issue upon which William Jennings Bryan might again come before the people as a candidate for President. He replied that Bryan never had but one issue, and that his position was exactly that of a negro fish peddler Mr. Guthrie once encountered in Pittsburg. The peddler was urging his horse along with cruel blows from a heavy stick, and all the time crying at the top of his voice, "Herrin! Her-rin! Get yo' fresh her-rin!" Mr. Guthrie, wishing to save the horse, stopped the peddler and asked, "Have you no mercy, fellow?" "None!" was the reply, "nothin' 'cept herrin!"

When the excursion train from Paris filled with negroes, bound for the camping-ground, reached this city, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, it passed the station and went through Cythina at a rate of about twenty-five miles an hour, the idea being to keep the crowd on board until the arrival at the grounds at the Falmouth Pike crossing. Just before reaching Pike street a negro man jumped from the train. Of course, the momentum of the cars carried him along at a terrific pace. His body was going so fast that his legs could not possibly keep up, but they made a valiant effort to do so, and such a lickety-split a negro never cut before. He galloped across the gutter at Pike street at a tremendous speed, barely missed a telephone pole, flew up into the air, turned a couple of somersaults, and landed all in a heap in the middle of the street. His eyes were as big as saucers and seemed to pop out. As he slowly gathered himself together his trousers were split, his knees were bruised and bleeding, his arms were wrenched, his coat tails were in tatters, and his battered stiff hat was mashed down right over his ears. At that moment a negro girl who knew him came along. "Why, how do you do, Mr. Hopkins?" she exclaimed. "Why, how do you do?" he an-

swered, in deep, calm notes, with carefully measured accent. "How do you do? You are looking quite we-we-well. I just stepped off the train to meet you."

A BRUTAL HUSBAND-BEATER. There are many "new women" in Kansas and some new men. One of the new men has just applied to the courts for release from his wife, who has been treating him with intolerable cruelty. In his petition he tells how his wife was wont to become enraged and swear at him and then strike him with her brutal fists. Patiently he bore with these bursts of temper, hoping against hope that she would do better in the future, but the outbreaks became more frequent, the blows fell oftener with greater ferocity, his tears and patience grew less effective, and at last he fled in terror and took refuge in the home of his parents. An example should be made of this Kansas husband-beater. When a gentle, trusting man marries a woman he gives up much for her sake, and he is entitled to be loved and cherished. When instead of love and kindness cuffs and kicks are his portion the law should step in and show the brutal wife that there is a limit to the sufferings a husband is obliged to endure.

REMARKS BY THE EASY BOSS. When Senator Platt of New York talks he is apt to say something. This is what he says about the action of the New York Republicans at their State convention next month: The platform which will be adopted by the State convention next month will contain a very warm indorsement of the administration of President Roosevelt, but it will not declare for his renomination in 1904. The platform will contain a plank on the subject of trusts, but at this time it is impossible to say how this will be worded. No one knows how far the platform will go on this subject, but the matter is receiving the consideration that its importance deserves. I cannot say that the platform will go as far on this subject as the President has gone in the speeches he has been making in New England. When it is remembered that the Republicans of Pennsylvania, Iowa, Kansas, and other States where conventions have been held have declared for the renomination of President Roosevelt, the significance of Boss Platt's remark that New York will not do it is very significant.

THE TRUSTS. The contribution of U. M. Rose, president of the American Bar Association, to the trust discussion is as interesting and perhaps as important as any that has been made. He isn't as hopeful about the situation as some are, but perhaps that is because he knows more about it than some do. Mr. Rose reviews the history of monopolies since before the days of Pharaoh. He shows that for the fifty monopolies which oppressed the people under Queen Elizabeth we have "more than 4,000, to say nothing of price and rate fixing and profit sharing pools, all organized for the purpose of fixing prices arbitrarily." He recalls that the Greek, the Roman and the English common law all prohibited monopolies, in spite of which monopolies existed. He points out that the most drastic state legislation in this country—instancing that of South Carolina, which is fiercer, if anything, than the laws of Missouri and Texas—has been powerless to curb the trusts. He discusses President Roosevelt's proposed remedy of publicity and doubts its effectiveness, because the science of "flexible bookkeeping" has gone so far that reports of the corporations would not reveal things which the managers wished to keep secret. The proposition to amend the Constitution Mr. Rose regards as "a very drastic remedy indeed, one that would greatly strengthen the lobby, one that might introduce an era of political corruption hitherto unknown." Tariff reduction, Mr. Rose thinks, would have an excellent effect in limiting the control of prices by those trusts whose wares it affected, although the relief would necessarily be partial.

If the trusts need restraint, and if there isn't a strong probability that they can be adequately dealt with by law, where are we? CAN DO BUSINESS. The evidence is increasing that there is a business in the negro, and that the negro is in business. The meeting of the National Negro Business League at Richmond, Virginia, last week was very encouraging to those who believe that the negro has soul enough in him to do business successfully. Some very interesting stories of business effort and success were told by members of the League. For instance, that of A. C. Howard, a young colored man who not many years ago was running as a porter in a Pullman car out of Chicago. Of an inventive turn of mind, he began to experiment in the making of shoe-blackening, succeeding in a year or so in producing a satisfactory article. The porter went on running, and in his lay-offs in Chicago made blackening and sold it until he had saved \$180. With this as a capital he embarked in business life as a manufacturer of shoe-polish. That was less than six years ago. Now it takes three teams to supply the trade in Chicago alone with his shoe-polish. Last year a Mexican firm placed an annual contract for six hundred gross of

it, and a New York firm has just ordered two hundred and fifty gross for foreign shipment. Mr. Howard and sixteen other negro business men who went to Richmond from Chicago were not troubled by the color line. They went in a special Pullman car chartered by them for the trip, and as there is a good negro hotel in Richmond they had no difficulty in finding hotel accommodation there.

"Nothing to Arbitrate." Devout and truly pious are we men of solid worth. To whom Almighty God has given the fullness of wisdom He displayed in doing thus; And cannot help loving him, because He so loved us. We'll guard the rights and interests of every working man And see that he earns all he gets, according to God's plan. But when the worker proves himself a thankful, base laborer, we will not arbitrate. And goes on strike for higher pay, we will not arbitrate. The mines of coal and iron by our title deeds are held, Likewise the boundless forests where the On oil fields and on copper beds we have a sturdy grip; Of nature's bounties, very few have given us the slip. We are the chosen people of this highly favored land, We hold its business interests in the hollow of one hand. Consumers need our product, while our But we stand on our privilege, and will not arbitrate. We own the steel laid highways that cross forest, plain and vale; Don't ask how we acquired them, for that's another tale. We must confess our methods have been sometimes very warm, But God moves in mysterious ways, His wonders to perform. The farmers on the prairies, who His mortgaged acres till, The farmers who grind out their lots in city shop and mill, Pay tribute on our watered stock, and we with pride state— Will take care all we can get, but will not arbitrate. We have a clutch in politics, that's worth a mine in gold; Good comes to those who love God now, as in the days of old. Comparing cost and product, we've the cheapest labor known; Our exports vie with foreign goods in every clime and zone. The tariff laws enable us to sell our wares at home For better prices than we get where rivals freely come. The people think they'd surely starve if taxed at lower rates, If they are pleased to have it so, why need we arbitrate? The people are dead easy, when you stand on their blind side— They let us bit and saddle them, and then we mount and ride, Crouching like Jesu-christ, they between their burdens cower; But like old Gershon, they will kick if once they learn the trick. They claim labor's product as its only just reward; Our snip seems far too good to last; Increase our rate, O Lord, Remember now Thy chosen few, and save us from our fate— That through what the people rise, and will not arbitrate. —"J. K. Rudyard," in Brooklyn Eagle.

THE SENUSSI MAHDI. Death of the Leader of a Powerful Religious and Military Fraternity. The death of the Sheikh Mohammed es-Senussi is an event of some importance. Senussi was the acknowledged head of a powerful semi-religious, semi-military confraternity, whose headquarters were in the Borku oasis of the Sahara, but whose influence extended from Morocco to Mecca and from Lake Chad to Darfur. The founder of the sect, who preached a return to the "primitive doctrines" of the Koran, was Mohammed Sidi, father of the Sheikh whose death is now announced. Mohamet, through Fatima, gained a great reputation in Fez, some seventy years ago for sanctity. He performed the pilgrimage to Mecca and afterwards founded a convent at Alexandria. His doctrines not finding favor with the Sheikh ul-Islam, Mohammed Sidi retired to the Libyan Desert. At first he settled near Bengazi, in the peninsula of Barea, afterwards removing to Jera-bub, near the oasis of Siwa. At Jera-bub he gathered together a large following, and when he died, in or about 1860, the Senussi organization was firmly established. His son, who cherished bitterly anti-Christian feelings, had largely extended the power of the brotherhood, which now has converts scattered all over North Africa. During the seventies he removed into the Sahara to the oasis of Kufra and entirely closed the desert to European travelers. He acquired a predominant influence over the ancient Sultanate of Wadai, which he prevented from falling under the sway of Mohamet Ahmed, the Suran Mahdi. With the Mahdi's movement Senussi would have nothing to do, and he contemptuously rejected Mohamet Ahmed's offer to make him

(Senussi) one of his khalifas, or lieutenants. About the time of the Fashoda crisis the Senussi Sheikh made an important movement southwest into the Tripoli hinterland. When, in March, 1899, the Anglo-French agreement defining their respective spheres of action in North Central Africa was made, it was found that the Senussi country lay entirely within the French sphere. For a time the campaign against Rahab kept the French fully engaged, but last year the forces of the French and the Senussi came into conflict in Kanem, the kingdom in which the Senussi is reported to have died. For many years the followers of the Senussi had spoken of their Sheikh as El Mahdi—the guided one, who is expected to complete the work left unfinished by the Prophet—and from the reports which have reached France of the fighting in Kanem it would appear that the Senussists have proclaimed a "holy war." It is, however, impossible as yet to estimate the strength of the Senussi army, or whether the brotherhood intends at this time seriously to challenge the advance of the French. At present, the Colonial ministry in Paris has given orders for all aggressive military movements to cease. Judging from past experience it might be expected that the Senussi would remain quiescent if left alone. They have, however, largely extended their influence westward during the past two years. Kanem, which lies northeast of Lake Chad, being the last country to fall under their sway. In 1899, when Kanem was traversed by the Pourtau-Lamy and Jolland missions, it was free from Senussism. Since then Mohammed es-Senussi and the Sultan of Wadai have placed themselves in closer relations with the Sultan of Turkey, and through the viceroy of Tripoli there exists a safe and easy means of communication—and of importing warlike stores. If the new head of the brotherhood—who will be either a son or brother of the Sheikh just deceased—wants to choose to begin an active campaign he would not lack for men, money or munitions—and the Arabs of the Sahara are among the finest fighters in the world. Not only would the French position on Lake Chad be threatened, Hammed Sidi, a descendant of the Prophet also it might be found that the newly established British posts in Bornu would be in danger. Indeed, the whole of North Africa might be involved in the conflict. Nothing is known of the personality of the Senussi leaders, and this ignorance greatly adds to the perplexity of the situation.—London Evening Standard.

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