The Semi-Weekly Journal

Entered at the Atlanta Postoffice, as Mail Mat-ter of the Second Class.

The Semi-Weekly Journal is published as Mondays and Thursdays, and mailed in time for all the twice-sweek star routs mails. It contains the news from all parts of the world brought over a special lessed where into The Journal office. It has a staff of clistinguished contributors, with strong Agricultural, Vetesinary, Juvenile, Home. Book and other departments of special value to the home and farm. Agents wanted in every community in the South.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, express money order, registered lester or check.

Person's who asend postage stamps in payment for subscriptions are requested to send those of the 2-cent denomination. Amounts larger than 50 cents postofice order, express order, check or registered mail.

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NGTICE TO *THE PUBLIE.—The only traveling representatives of The Journal are C. J. O'Farrell and J. A. Bryan. Any other who represents him-

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1902.

only traveling representatives of The Journal are C. J. O'Farrell and J. A. Bryan. Any other who represents himself as connected with The Journal as a traveling agent is a fraud, and we will be responsible only for money paid to the above named representatives.

Uncle Russ Sage is beginning to talk just like a man who sees his finish.

Just to cheer you up, suppose you take out your winter flannels and air them.

After a careful survey it has been de-cided that the Alaskan boundary is where

it was. That \$5,000,000 broom trust now being

needless to say, is also out for

While he is at it, Governor Candler might also give us his legal opinion of ping pong. As usual, the railroads of the state have

managed to beat the people at the tax dodging game.

We would infer from his recent remarks that Uncle Russ Sage doesn't own any trusts worth speaking of.

Why hasn't somebody thought of taking ut an injunction against some of those outh American revolutions. The coal trust seems to be about the only one that can't do things to the farmer. The farmer is a wood burner.

Bishop Potter, is now engaged in trying o settle the coal strike. The bishop has got to buy ceal for two this winter,

Col. Watterson says "no unclean dollar ever passed my hands." Presumably the Colonel plays altogether with chips.

Pretty soon we may have to begin form

ing societies in the south to prevent these white-cap outrages in Massachusetts.

Mr. Schwab's illness from overwork at least serves to give us all an excuse for working even less than we've been doing. President Roosevelt shows a disposition southern Republican delegates

in future by his works-and not by his And we would also like to get out of

Governor Candler a "common sense" opinion on the proposition, is twice double? The elimination of the negro vote in Alabama doesn't appear to have interfered in the least with the working of the

Has anybody yet tried to figure out how many different kinds of a liar the Hon, Jim Tillman has been called during the

Of course, the trusts understand that

But what we are most anxious to learn from Governor Candler is whether politics is or politics are. Then we will be ready

The Shah of Persia gave a \$15,000 lunch-con in London the other day. This makes President Rossevelt's free feeds look like

Tust for the sake of diversion why don't some of those northern theorists now try their hands at settling the South African

Governor Candler announces that he has no intention of retiring from politics. Perhaps he has designs on a supreme court judgeship.

There is one admirable thing about the ection of the Atlanta Federal prison. Convicts who escape never manage to get very far away.

If Mr. Bryan-will now just keep quiet for a little while and let President Roose-velt do the talking Democratic chances will soon brighten.

Think of a man having lived to the age of 40, as Robert Remington did, without even having learned how to take these little disappointments in love.

J. Pierpont Morgan is doing more to popularize the doctrine of government ownership of public utilities than the late Populist party was ever able to do.

It having developed that the Rev. Sam P. Jones owns stock in a mammoth mule pen, we may now expect someone to accuse him of being a horse swapper.

Secretary Shaw proposes to put a stop to poker playing among treasury clerks. Presumably he wants to make the festive game of poker strictly a congressional

So England has walked off with the tennis championship. Well, we thought England ought to be good at tennis—on the principle that we had tried her at

everything else. theft." Certainly, and our courts readily recognize the distinction-by making the

theft of a herse. A correspondent writing from a neigh-boring town asks that his community be net judged by its politicians. Certainly net; it wouldn't be fair to judge any city by its politicians.

Governor Candlensays he will not retire from politics until he has paid off all his enemies. The man who pinned that eligi-bility opinion on the governor had better

take to the woods

It seems never to occur to those girls who insist on taking long walks before breakfast in order to make their checks red, that cooking breakfast for mother would produce the same effect.

An exchange alludes to the "magnani-mous" way in which the British received the Boer generals. Strikes us the Boer generals showed all the magnanimity-in allowing themselves to be received.

What a lot of time and money could be saved K Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan should just decide to take charge of this country and run it without making us go through the formality of holding elections!

And now somebody has discovered that Thomas Jefferson is the original Cuban annexationist. It looks like we can't have any sort of issue these days without having Thomas Jefferson butt into it in some

THE GROWING DEMAND FOR RAILROAD REGULATION.

The New York Commercial of a recent date published the following significant dispatch from Minneapolis:

"There is much evidence that the country miller is to become a warm advocate of regulation of railroad rates by a government commission, or in other words, the granting of more power to the interstate commission. Many of the Minnesota and South Dakota millers express strong opinions in this direction, and the North Dakota millers are reinforcing their action of their state organization by asking their congress delegation to support measures now before congress, granting the interstate commission more power.

"This question has been more thoroughly agitated among the millers of North Dakota than those of the other two states. They complain bitterly of discrimination in the past by the railroads against the smaller mills. They concede the situation is much better since the injunctions were served on the various railroads operating between Chicago and other central points in the middle west, but they enthusiastically endorse the proposition that regulation through a commission There is much evidence that the country miller is to become a warm advocate

operating between Chicago and other central points in the middle west, but they enthusiastically endorse the proposition that regulation through a commission with power to enforce its rulings will be an added improvement. One of the representative millers of the state says;

"There is good argument against granting more power to the interstate commission. It comes to us principally from the railroads and big shippers, and we recognize that there may be some merit in it. But our experience has taught us that we need the assistance of a power over and above the railway manager if the small mill is to receive fair treatment from the roads in its fight against its competitor in the big centers.

"We have suffered from the demoralizing rebate system which was on in all its glory until the recent injunctions were served by the courts. Tempora-

"We have suffered from the demoralizing redate system which was on in all its glory until the recent injunctions were served by the courts. Temporarily the situation is some better, but it is not what it should be now.

"Notwithstanding the talk that the business interests of this state have no objection to the merger, you will find that most of the millers of North Dakota will not subscribe to the theory that the elimination of railroad competition is a good thing. We need competition here under present conditions in order to develon the industry. velop the industry.

"'If the merger holds and competition between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific is consequently eliminated, as is the case now, strict government regulation of railway rates cannot come too soon." "The country miller" referred to in this dispatch is in the same condition as

the small manufacturer, the farmer, the producer in every line who is under the protection of some great trust or for some reason in special favor with the railroad combines. The average citizen of the United States, whatever his occupation may be, has

been placed at the mercy of a few railroad magnates who control more and more fully the transportation business of the country. It was the design of the Interstate Commerce act to protect the rights of the people, the rights of even the humblest individual, against injustice, discrimination and possible oppression by the great railway combinations, but the act has failed signally to accomplish its object because the commission which it established has never been clothed with the power to enforce its decrees or to make its provisions for fair freight rates effective.

Recent developments as to the program that is to be pursued by the magnates who control the railroads of the south give great emphasis to these opportune words from The New Orleans Times-Democrat:

"The advocates of efficient regulation of rates fight the battle of the small farmers, merchants and manufacturers who are, in the truest sense, the nation itself. The present system, or lack of system, in effect places the masses of the American people at the mercy of a few magnates and their henchmen. Armed

American people at the mercy of a few magnates and their henchmen. Armed with plenary rate-making power, the traffic manager licenses a coterie of favorites to do business and relegates everybody else to the role of the underling.

"The continual consolidation of great lines makes the problem all the more pressing. Returns on Lloated capitalization can be secured only by grinding the faces of the helpless many. It is rumored, for example, that the Southern railway is to guarantee an annual dividend of 7 per cent on Louisville and Nashville. The result must be achieved by imposing an inordinate tax on the commerce of the entire south. It seems to be thought that shareholders alone have rights in such a case, but there is another face to the medal. The supreme court of the United States has laid down the principle that holders of railway stocks and bonds are entitled to tariffs which shall assure a fair interest on the capital involved. The converse of the proposition is no less true. When the rates give an excessive return, they should be cut down by public authority.

"In existing circumstances, the Interstate Commerce commission is the mere shadow of a name, and its hearings are, to all intents and purposes, purely aca-

shadow of a name, and its hearings are, to all intents and purposes, purely academic. It is, however, idle to suppose that the bankers and the traffic managers will be 'chartered libertines' through all the years to come. In the end, the government will regulate charges for transportation—or will own the roads outright. "To this complexion must we come at last.' Otherwise the American people must continue to wear the yoke imposed by the creatures of their sovereign will."

The south, as well as every other part of the country, is face to face with the distinct propositon that the government, state and federal, must control the railroads, or be controlled by them.

BALE OF COTTON TO THE ACRE. day and play poker until late in the The ability to raise a bale of cotton to the acre is, probably, the height of every progressive farmer's ambition. Any suggestion bearing upon this problem, therefore, is of very vital interest, not only to the farmer, but the public generally, In this connection Mr. Frank Woodall, a prominent Jones county planter, offers his brothers the benefit of his experience along an entirely new and novel line of cotton cultivation. He tells the Macon Telegraph that he rarely fails to make a bale to the acre, and his claim is corroborated by local warehousemen and others who have watched his methods for

a number of years. "My cotton never suffers from excessive ly hot weather," says Mr. Woodall, and the secret of this he explains by saying President Roosevelt's remarks about the secret of this he explains by sayin them are necessary at this stage of the plants his cotton in the water furrow. or, in other words, just as corn is planted. The effect of this, he says, is that the tap root quickly strikes moisture and it goes right on to growing, and then the lateral roots spread out in the soft earth, and

are never disturbed during cultivation. experimented, planting some of his cotton | especially the treasury, on the beds as his neighbors have done and some in the water furrows, with the result that the weather would ruin one field while the cotton in the water furrow would thrive. He has made as high as

4 33 bales on 26 acres, he declares. Mr. Woodall, who is evidently an observant farmer, explains how he came to adopt this method of cultivation by saying that he once placed some green cotton seed as a fertilizer under his corn, but the seed sprouted and grew in the same furrow with the corn, baffling all of his efforts to bury the plant. Finally, being struck by the vigor of the plants as compared with cotton in other fields planted in the old way, he concluded to give it a chance and see what it would do. The result was astonishing; the cotton in the water furrows with the corn yielding an average per stalk more than double that of any other on the farm. He decided that he had thus accidentally discovered the proper way to grow cotton, and finally abandoned the old method entirely. Many of his neighbors, he says, followed his example, and invariably secured simi-

lar results. He cultivates his cotton entirely with the field except to chop the cotton to a stand.

If Mr. Woodall is correct in his theory of cotton growing there is no question that he has rendered the farmers of the south a great service in making it known,

GAMBLING TREASURY CLERKS. The recent order of Secretary Shaw

which prohibits clerks who handle money either to play poker or bet on horse races is exactly right and will be cordially approved by the country.

The secretary of the treasury has set an example which all custodians of federal. state or private funds would do well to

That Secretary Shaw intends to enforce this order is shown by the following item which has appeared in several newspa-

pers under a Washington date line: "By order of Secretary Shaw three Treasury Department clerks were today reduced in salary and removed to divisions where they will not be required to touch public money funds. This was a punishment for their constant poker play-

"One of the clerks suffered a cut of \$800 a year in his salary, and the other two were reduced several grades in pay, "It seems that one of the trio has long been addicted to card playing and with much bad luck. Suspicion had been directed toward him for reveral months, and it was thought that his passion for gamb-ling was getting away with his better judgment. This feeling was clinched the other day when his wife appeared at the department and requested that a portion of her husband's salary be turned over to her every month, as he had lately failed

'The matter was at once investigated by the treasury officials, and it was found that the greater part of the salary of \$1,800 was passed over the green table at a gambling resort. It was the habit of the clerk, from 25 to 233 per cent. For instance, the and his two associates to ride to this re-sort at the close of office nearly every pounds; pine lumber must pay 4) per cent

o provide the expenses of living for the

It is a notorious fact that there is much gambling among government employees at Washington. The habit has caused the dismissal of many capable government clerks whom it caused to neglect their duties, or to fall into still worse ways.

No good business man will place his money in charge of a clerk whom he knows to be in the habit of playing poker, betting on horse races or indulging in any other species of gaming.

Secretary Shaw is a practical man and knows that the gambling passion is so strong that it is likely to lead those who become possessed of it to take risks with money which does not belong to them. Like every other conscientious public of ficial he feels bound to take as scrupulous care of the business which the government has placed in his hands as he would if it were his private concern.

There can properly be nothing but com mendation for his order forbidding treasury clerks to gamble.

It is remarkable that such a regulation has not long ago been established and en-Mr. Woodall says he has occasionally forced in all the government departments,

SAGE ON TRUSTS.

Though Russell Sage's condemnation of Pierpont Morgan's trust schemes seems very much like Satan rebuking sin, the force of what the old man says cannot be denied.

Mr. Morgan's reported opinion that are just at the beginning of the trust era leads Mr. Sage to remark that if that is so we may be also much nearer the end of it than the trust magnates dream of. Mr. Morgan has been quoted as saying

that "more gigantic corporations are stored in the near future, some of which may overshadow the steel trust." This caused Mr. Sage to make the fol-

lowing prediction: "In such an event the American people will revolt against them and there will be financial ruin the like of which this

country has never seen-nor any other.' We are used to such talk from hot-headed agitators and professional alarmists, but in this instance it comes from one of the coolest and most deliberate of mer one whose associations and sympathies have been for many years with the wealthy. This is not the cry of a sociala plow, the hoe hands never going into | ist, but the deliberately formed conviction of one of the ablest of financiers. He may not be a prophet but he certainly takes a statesmanlike and patriotic view of the trust problem when he says: "Combina-

> true government. Not only so, but they are the oppressor of the people."
>
> Mr. Morgan seems to be laboring under the delusion that the patience of the people may be tried indefinitely without danger of exhausting it. This theory has been held before by those who were high in political and plutocratic power and some of them have found out its fallacy at a ter-

> tions of all industries are a menace to

CUBA HITS BACK.

It requires ony a glance at the new Cuban tariff bill, a copy of which has been received in Washington, to convince us that Cuba is inclined to hit back at the United States for the treatment she received at the hands of the last con-

But however much we may protest against this evident act of retaliation, the fact remains that Cuba is merely doing what she has the right, as a free and independent nation, to do and what we would, probably, do under the same cir-

When it is known that about 80 per cent of everything that Cuba imports comes from the United States, the effect of the new tariff on the commercial interests of this country may be fully real ized. Yet it is only what we have invited by our refusal to establish freer commercial relations with the island. In other terests, we have forced a hardship upon certain other interests, the effect of which may be judged from the following sched-

In the first place, the increases in the duties now prevailing will run all the way

more than formerly; poultry, 100 per cent; fresh beef, 50 per cent; lard, cheese and ondensed milk, 100 per cent; fresh mutton and pork, 50 per cent; salt pork, 100 per cent; bacon and ham, 50 per cent; butter 70 per cent; codfish, 100 per cent; soap, 150 per cent; corn, 333 per cent; hats, 100 per cent, and other articles in varying propor-

During the past ten months Cuba imported from this country about \$2,000,000 worth of wheat flour, and about \$800,000 worth of corn. With the duty on the forner article doubled and the latter increased 333 per cent it is easy to see how Cuba proposes to make us regret the condiions forced by the beet sugar interests. It is easily discerned, therefore, where

ertain commercial interests conflict, and right here may lie the remedy for the trouble that now exists. It is not reasonable to suppose that all these interests will quietly allow themselves made subservient to the beet sugar interests. In other words, when the trusts

FOREIGN LABORERS COMPLAIN.

fall out, Cuba may get her dues.

A Garment Makers' union went on strike some weeks ago in New York. A Polander who headed the strike talked affectingly to a reporter. Hé came to America because it was called the land of the free, but he had found it the land of the real slave. "Poland," said he, "is the land of serfs, America, the land of

His wife did not care to leave her peo ple in Poland, but he over-persuaded her to come. His wages as a worker for clothing manufacturers was their entire support. He has worked for 30 years for these clothiers at \$6 a week. His wife helps him on his work. His work is just as acceptable as it ever was, but they can barely live. "Employers in America grind us so heavily we can hardly live. We cannot increase at all-do not accumulate a cent. Masters in our own Poland cherish the serfs that they may profit. Employers here grind us so that we may not possibly profit. Since I came here I have been a living machine. I am nothing but a machine now. I sew in my dreams. I cannot change my avocation. I have no time for my prayers. I may only work. My children sickened and died. I was unable to care for them.

"It is hard to feel that with all my struggling I have accomplished nothingthat America is not the land of promise Would it not have been better that I had cared for my spirit, and have starved, than to have nourished my body at the ost of my soul?"

When there are thousands of acres of land all over these United States where poor man can make his bread and care for his soul at the same time, this cry from the sweat shops of New York city

is a terrible thing. A dollar a day (not counting Sundays) in midwinter in New York city, with rent o pay, food to buy and coal to burn for two grown people, is very little indeed-less than 45 cents a day for each of them, and with clothes to procure and bedding to supply, medicine and doctors thrown in, we can easily understand the unrest of these foreigners and their readiness to join the strikers.

This man is set down as a capital workman in making tailor clothes, and this is the story he told and his reasons for striking. For 30 years he has lived and suffered in one of New York's cheapest tenements, and he has no hope of relief until the undertaker is duthorized to burn another pauper at the city's expense.

The way the railroad consolidators deny all rumors of proposed mergers and then, a few weeks later in the face of these denials, proceed to merge, forces the conclusion that some of our captains of industry are also good cheerful liars.

An English paper records the recent marriage near Cornwall of Miss Jane marriage near Cornwall of Miss Jane Weeks to Mr. Thomas Day, and adds: A Day is gained, a Week is lost—but time cannot complain; for soon there will be days enough to make a Week again.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

New York Press. Two leans never made a fat. It is seldom the price that makes the value

It is speculation when you lose; investment The longest way home is the shortest road of family row. In the game of success a level head is the rump and a silent tongue the joker.

You can't always tell how much a girl wants you to kiss her by the way she objects to it. After a woman has learned one lead in oridge whist she is ready to instruct a class Men talk about spending money in a bar-room but throwing it away when they put it in the church plate.

When a man gets up in the night and barks his shins on a rocking chair you can never make him believe his wife didn't arrange it just that way on purpose.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Chicago Daily News. Cupid never bothers about the results.

Don't let your charity cover too many sins

Admiration often ceases where understanding

When money is tight it is up to a man to Time makes all things even-except in a Unless a man is a bachelor he is foolish to

speaking of ducks, it takes greenbacks to catch carvasbacks.

Few people know what they don't want until after they get it.

On the sea of adversity the pawnbroker is captain of the watch. It takes the average man a lifetime to cor-

A philosopher can explain almost anything—except his philosophy.

According to history Jonah was the first man who wanted the earth. It's an easy matter to get into the habit of meeting trouble half way. When a married woman expects company she always bakes a fancy cake,

Many a man who is whole souled on the urface wouldn't stand probing. Learn something of the jockey's character efore betting on the favorite. before betting on the favorite.

Feminine instinct leads every woman to keep an extra supply of pins in stock.

Widows are not always as mourpful as outward appearances would indicate.

Occasionally circumstances alter cases, but more often cases alter circumstances.

A busybody is a person who wastes a lot of time pointing out the duties of others.

Some things are better late than never, and some others are better never than too soon.

No man can get at a woman's meaning unless he can read the language of the eyes.

Bossibly Cain put Abel out of business because the latter asked: "What's the score?"

No, Cordelia, a woman isn't necessarily a

No, Cordella, a woman lan't necessarily a hemist because she always has a retort ready. No, the new woman didn't tarry long. She ound she couldn't get there without the old When a man tells you he has a good thing t is ten to one he wants you to put up cash make it so.

After acquiring a wife it often keeps a man sy trying to satisfy his relations that he in't make a mistake. When a bachelor does find his ideal woman is only to discover that she is looking else-there for her ideal man. Train up a child in the way he should go, nd it's dollars to doughnuts he will take a yer in the opposite direction. nyer in the or posite direction.

Nothing jars an invalid more than to wake up in the morning feeling splendidly and then suddenly remember that he is sick.

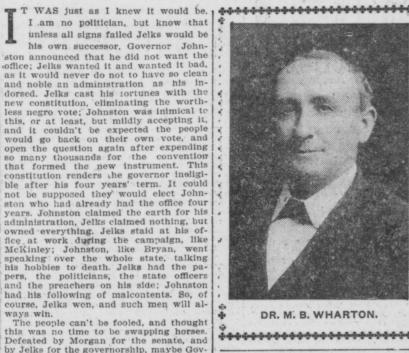
"The younger the girl the more ready her peech," says a philosopher. This, if true, thould boost the spinster above par in the natrimonial market.

The Last Straw.

Jimmy—"Why did yer slug h.m.?"
Patsy—"He said 'Is it hot enough for yer?'
ght after me goil had touched me up fer
our ice creams an' t'ree sodas!"

GOVERNOR JELKS HIS OWN SUCCESSOR.

BY DR. M. B. WHARTON.



DR. M. B. WHARTON. 4

ter of influence it would be during Jelks' administration. I trust that he will recommend the erection of a suitable home for Alabama's chief magistrate. Having lived in Montgomery nearly two years I saw much of the governor. I boarded at the Exchange with Governor O'Neill and at the Windsor with Governor Seay. Gov-

continually raining fortune upon them.

It is a pity they have no executive mansion in Montgomery, for what a cened is a historic spot. It was here that

T WAS just as I knew it would be. of the Confederate states, which rancey introduced him by saying: "The man and the hour are met." That is how he introduced him to the people from the Exchange balcony just prior to his taking the oath of office at the capitol.

The old mansion in which Davis lived still stands and the Daughters of the Confederation of the control of

federacy are trying to buy it as a muse-

The capitol, "the storm rocked cradle of the Confederacy," is a Mecca to which thousands go both from the north and the south. While I was in Montgomery a rich northern gentleman and his family visited the capitol with that curiosity pe-culiar to northern tourists. Meeting a plain looking gentleman in the rotunda the tourist asked him to show him the capitol. He courteously replied he would, and took the party from hall to hall and room to room and showed him the spot where Davis stood when he took the oath and made his immortal speech. At the close the tourist offered the guide 50 cents, which he accepted and said he would give it to the fund of the Confederate monument, then in course of erection on the square. He afterwards discovered the man to whom ne gave the 50 cents was none other than Governor Thomas G. Jones, who happened to be passing through the hall at the time the tourist entered. He was terribly chagrined, and sent him with an apology his check for close the tourist offered sent him with an apology his check for

sent nim with an apology ins check for \$50 for the Confederate monument.

There is doubtless great rejoicing in Alabama today. The people feel that with Jelks for governor, with the new constitution in his hands their mountains will be crested with beauty and their valleys will laugh with abundance. will laugh with abundance.

And many Georgians will rejoice, where the governor has many relatives and friends. He married a niece of Hon. H. H. Cabaniss, of The Journal, and there rriends. I rejoice with him, and with his splendid wife, formerly Miss Shorter, or Eufaula, and with his beautiful daughter now traveling in Europe.

Jelks has a gift very rare, the gift of success. He has succeeded at everything he ever undertook and such a man is hard to put down, while their stars are continually raining fortune upon them. erine in Europe, for it would make the Alps wear for her a lovelier hue and the sun rise of that fair region a richer blush.

The "Divine Right" of Capital.

BY THOMAS W. LOYLESS.

golden rule to the mining troubles, and in a letter to the president of one of the large mining companies suggested that if Christ and his teachings were taken more into busihis teachings were taken more into busi-ness affairs there would be less injustice done and less trouble for all. He evidently selected for this suggestion, or thought he did, a man who makes some pretensions toward leading a Christian life, and, therefore, of dealing with his fellow-man in a spirit in harmony with Christ's teachings. Indeed, the reply which the Washington man received indicates that the mine president in question was not inappreciative of his responsibility to a Higher Power, however mistaken he may have been in the application of it. His answer was:

unless all signs failed Jelks would be

his own successor. Governor John-

ston announced that he did not want the office; Jelks wanted it and wanted it bad, as it would never do not to have so clean

dorsed. Jelks cast his fortunes with the new constitution, eliminating the worth-less negro vote; Johnston was inimical to

this, or at least, but mildly accepting it, and it couldn't be expected the people would go back on their own vote, and open the question again after expending

ble after his four years' term. It could not be supposed they would elect John-ston who had already had the office four

fice at work during the campaign, like

McKinley; Johnston, like Bryan, went speaking over the whole state, talking his hobbies to death. Jelks had the papers, the politicians, the state officers and the preachers on his side; Johnston had his following of malcontents. So, of course, Jelks won, and such men, will al-

course, Jelks won, and such men will al-

by Jelks for the governorship, maybe Governor Johnston wil lbe willing to rest quietly in Birmingham. Now Jelks will make, as he has made, a fine governor. Just a little over 40 years of age, most prominently connected with one of the oldest families in the state modest and retire.

est families in the state, modest and retir-

ing, but judicious, alert and brave, he will more than meet the expectation of his

friends. I rejoice with him, and with his

and noble an administration as his

answer was:

"I see you are evidently biased in your religious views in favor of the right of the workingman to control a business in which he has no other interest than to secure fair wages for the work he does. I beg you not to be discouraged. The rights and interests of the laboring man will be prefeted and careed for not by will be protected and cared for, not by labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country. Pray earnestly that the right may triumph, always remembering that the Lord God omnipotent still reigns and that his reign is one of law and order and not of violence and crime."

Thus we are given a clear insight into

Thus we are given a clear insight into the sentiments which control the operators in dealing with the tens of thousands of men who have rebelled at what they consider the constant of the con sider unjust and unbearable conditions.

It is not every capitallist, it is true, who seeks to justify his greed by any such Phariseical plea; the majority of them making no claim to any superiority or advantage except that which the possession of money gives. But on the rights of labor and its relation to capital they are practically all agreed. And it is this from which nearly all the trouble springs. Faults there are, no doubt, on both sides. Neither would be human if there were not. The constant desire of capital to depress the price of labor, and the never ceasing battle of labor to increase its value are, perhaps, after all, but natural consequences. It is where the extremes of these efforts make themselves manifest that trouble begins.

Right here, without attempting to discuss the merits of the contestations made by either side to this fight between the miners and operators, it is easy to see where the latter, in one particular at least, are at fault; if their view of the

case is properly stated by the one quoted above—as it, no doubt, is.

In effect they say, "We are the elect, we are God's chosen; it is for us to possess and dispose of his blessings as we see fit. The usefulness and concern of the creatures who, from necessity, must take a tion to the builders.

HARD TIME th' rich have

injyin' life," said Mr. Doo-

"I'd thrade with thim,"

said Hennessy.
"I wud not," said Mr. Dooley. "Tis

too much like hard wurruk. If I iver got

hold iv a little mound iv th' money, divvle th' bit iv hardship wid I inflict on mesilf. I'd set on a large Turkish sofa an' have dancin' girls dancin' an' a mandolin orchesthree playin' to me. I wudden't move a step without bein' carried. I'd go to hed with th' lark

I widden't move a step without bein carrid. I'd go to bed with th' lark an' get up with th' night watchman. If annywan suggested physical exercise to me, I'd give him forty dollars to go away. I'd hire a prize fighter to do me fightin' f'r me, a pedesthreen to do me walkin', a jockey to do me ridin', an' a colledge pro-fissor to do me thinkin'.

colledge pro-fissor to do me thinkin'.

Here I'd set with a naygur fannin' me with osterich feathers, lookin' ca'mly out through me stained glass windies

out through me stained glass windles on th' rollin' mills, smokin' me good five cint seegar an' rejicin' to know how bad ye mus' be feeln' ivry time ye think iv me hoorded wealth. "But that ain't th' way it comes out. Hinnissy. Aiggins, th' millionaire, had th' same idee as me whin he was beginnin' to breed money with a doilar he

ginnin' to breed money with a dollar he ownded an' a dollar he took fr'm some wan that wasn't there at "." time.

While he was hammerin' hoops on a

bar'l or dhrivin' pegs into a shoe, he'd stop wanst in a while to wipe th' sweat off his brow wh.n th' boss wasn't

lookin' an' he'd say to himsiff: If I iver get it. I'll have a man wheel me around on a chair.' But as his stable grows an' he herds large dhroves down

to th' bank ivry week, he changes his mind, an' whin he's got enough to injye life as they say, he finds he's up against it. His throubles has just be-

gun. I know in his heart Higgins' ideel iy luxury is enough buckwheat

Mr. Dooley On Work and Sport.

BY F. P. DUNNE.

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FEW days ago a citizen of Wash- | hand in the development of this wealth ington, D. C., sought to apply the begin and end there; they are not capacicontent if they have enough to eat, for-tunate if they pass away before old age denies to them the privilege of working for their daily bread."

In short, their dictum is that the masse the toilers, have no rights that "vested interests" are bound to respect. Dividends are more to be considered than the demands of nature—health, comfort, a little recreation. It is the will of God, they proclaim, that the blood and bone of the many shall be coined into dollars for the few. There have ever been hewers of wood and drawers of water to suppliantly corve publics. serve nabobs and princes. There is biblical justification for this. Like the soldier sent to his fate,

"Their's not to reason why.
Their's but to do—and die."
Perhaps it is the way of the world. Perhaps custom has made it a law. But is it possible that God ordained such condi-tions—however much He may suffer them? Is it possible that He fore-doomed some men to slavery and commissioned others their masters? Or is it more likely that He meant what He said: "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you.' Is
"1 o n's inhumanity to man" a fixed law
of Providence, or is it prompted by that
satanic spirit which delights to make

"countless thousands mourn."

But to apply the practical for a mement: Is it true that a workingman, a employe, "has no other interest in his employer's business except to secure fair wages?" Can any business ever become a deed, it may be said that, in nine cases out of ten, it is the standpoint from which capital ever treats with labor. It is a doctrine of capital succinctly stated.

It is not every capitalist, it is true. in which he is engaged ends there? Is it not, rather, in a measure at least, a mutual affair, in which the interests of employer and employe are identical? Do not both contribute in relative proportion to the success of the enterprise in which they are engaged-the one with his capi tal and executive ability; the latter with his labor and effort employed in the same direction? in all reason and common jus tice, then, even though it be impracticable to make an exact or entirely fair divisto make an exact or entirely fair divis-ion of the profits arising therefrom, should not the spirit which animates both par-ties be that of mutuality? Instead of that which, on the one hand, says: "The only interest I have in my employer is to get all I can out of him in return 10r as little service as he will accept," and which, on the other proclaims: "The only interest which any workingman has in the busi-ness of his employer is to secure fair wages for the work he does?"

wages for the work he does?"

The application of the Golden Rule in business pursuits may not, as many contend, be entirely applicable, the spirit of mutualty is the very foundation of every success, corporate or individual, that is worthy to live or that reflects any

cakes an' a cozy corner in a Turkish bath, but he can't injye it. He mus' be up an' doin'. An' th' only things annywan around him is up an' doin' is

th' things he used to get paid f'r doin' whin he was a young man.

to be out exercisin' a horse to keep th'

"Arly in th' mornin' Higgins has got

horse in good health. Higgins has no

business on a horse, an' he knows it, He was built an' idycated f'r a cooper,

an' th' horse don't fit him. Th' nachral way f'r Higgins to ride a horse is to set well aft an' hang onto th' ears. But

he's tol' that's wrong an' he's made to set up straight an' be a good fellow an' meet the' horse half way. An' if th'

horse don't run away w' 1 Higgins an' kill him, he's tol', it's not a good horse, an' he ought to sell it. An', mind ye, he pays f'r that, though he can't help raymimberin' th' man nex' dure

fr'm him used to get tin dollars a week

"Whin he was a young man Higgins knowed a fellow that dhruv four horses f'r a brewery. They paid him well, but he hated his job. He used to come in at night an' wish his parents had made him a cooper, an' Higgins pitted him, knowin' he cudden't get out a life insurance policy, an' his wife was scared to death all the time. Now that Higgins has got th' money.

Now that Higgins has got th' money, he's took th' brewery man's job with

worse horses an' him barred fr'm dhrivin' with more than wan hand. An' does he get annything f'r it? On th' conth'ry, Hinnissy, it sets him back

a large forchunc. An' he says he's havin' a good time, an' if th' brewery man comes along an' feit sorry f'r him, Higgins wudden't exactly know why.

"Higgins has to sail a yacht ray-mimberin' how he despised th' Swede sailors that used to loaf in th' saloon near his house durin' th' winter; he

has to run an autymobill which is th' same ting as dhrivin' a throlley car on

f'r th' same job.

a windy day without pay; he has to play golf which is th' same thing as bein' a postman without a dacint uniform; he has to play tennis which is another wurrud f'r batin' a carpet; he has to race horses which is th' same ting as bein' a bookmaker with th' chances again ye; he has to go abroad wich is th' same thing as bein' an immigrant; he has to set up late which is th' same thing as bein' a drug clerk; an' he has to play cards with a men that knows how, which is th' san. thing as bein' a sucker.

"He takes his good times hard, Hinnissy. A rich man at spoort is a kind iv non-union laborer. He don't get wages fr it an' he don't dhrive as well as a milkman, ride as well as a stableboy, shoot as well as a polisman, or autymobill as well as th' man that runs th' steam roller. It's a tough life. They'se no rest f'r th' rich an' weary. We'll be readin' in th' pa-apers wan iv these days: 'Alonzo Hig-gins, th' runner up in las' year's cham-reception showed grarest improvement gins, th' runner up in las year's chainpeenship, showed gr-reat improvement
in this year's brick layin' tournymint
at Newport an' won handliy with
about tin square feet to spare. He
was nobly assisted by Rogynald
Van Stinyvant, who acted as his hod
carryer an' displayed all th' agility
which won him so much applause.

which won him so much applause arlier in th' year. "'Th' Pickaways carrid off all th' honors in th' sewer-diggin' contest yesterdah, defeatin' th' Swadewells be five holes to wan. Th' shovel wurruk iv Cassidy, th' banker, was spicially noticeable. Th' colors iv th' Picka-ways was red flannel undhershirts an'

ways was red namel undnershirts and dark brown trousers.
"'Raycreations ly rich men: Jawn W. Gates an' J. Piearpont Morgan ar-re to have a five days' shinglin' contest at Narragansett Pier. George Gold is thrainin' f'r th' autumn plumbin' jimkanny. Mitchigan avnoo is tore up fr'm Van Buren sthreet to th' belt line in priparation f'r th' contest in sthreet layin' between mimbers iv th' Assocyation iv More-Thin-Rich Spoorts. Th' sledge teams is completed but a few good tampers an' wather men is need-

"An' why not, Hinnissy? If 'tis fun to wurruk why not do some rale wurruk? If 'tis spoort to run an autymobili, why not run a locymotive? If dhrivin' a horse in a cart is a game, why not dhrive a delivery wagon an' carry things around? Sure I s'nos th' carry things around? Sure, I s'pose th' raison a rich man can't undherstand why wages shud go higher is because why wages shud go higher is because th' rich can't see why annybody shud be paid f'r annything so amusin' as warruk. I bet ye Higgins is wondherin' at this moment why he was paid so much f'r patting' rings around a bar'l.

"No, sir, what's a rich man's raycreation is a poor man's wurruk. Th' poor ar-re th' on'y people that know how to injye wealth. Me idee iv settin' things sthraight is to have th' rich who wurruk because they like it do who wurruk because they like it do
th' wurruk f'r th' poor who wud
rather rest. I'il be happy th' day I
see wan iv th' Hankerbilts pushin'
ye'er little go-cart up th' platform
while ye set in th' shade iv a three an' cheer him on his way. I'm sure ho'd do it if ye called it a spoort an' to! him th' first man to th' dump wud be entitled to do it over again against sthronger men nex' week. Wud ye

name on? Wud ye, Hinnissy? I'm sure ye wud."
"Why do they do it?" asked Mr. "Why do they do it?" asked Mr. Hennessy.
"I dinnaw," said Mr. Dooley, "onless it is that th' wan great object iv ivry man's life is to get tired enough to sleep. Ivrything seems to be some kind iv wurruk. Wurruk is wurruk if ye're paid to do it an' it's pleasure if ye pay to be allowed to do it."

give him a tin cup that he end put his

STRAY BITS OF HUMOR. Chicago Chronicle.

Dolly: "There is only one fault I have to find with this season's bathing dress. Madge: "What's that, dear?" Dolly: "It doesn't matter where a girl got vaccinated, the mark is sure to show."—New York Sun.

Creditor (angrily): "Do you expect me to call many times for this account?" Debtor (bland-y): "I do, but I hope you won't."-Stray "Are you trying to get into the best society here at the shore?" "Oh, no! Only into the highest."—New York World.

Woggles: "What is your business?" Sappe:
'My pursuit is the realization of the highest
deals of the human intellect." Woggles: "How
namy laps are you behind?"—San Francisco

THE SADDEST WORDS THIS YEAR. Maud Muller, on a summer day, Raked the meadow sweet with hay.

Beneath her straw hat, trimmed with green, A wealth of freckles could be seen. Singing she raked and her merry glee Was like a song-bird's melody. But when she glanced to the far-off town, White from its hill-slope, looking down, The sweet song died, and a vague unrest And well-known longing filled her breast. The judge came prancing down the lane, And spoke to Maud as he drew his rein; "I came, Miss Maud, to ask," said he, "If you will play ping-pong with me?" She looked at the rake, and she looked at the hay, As she answered the judge in a hopeless way: "Of all sad words, the saddest are these: I can't play ping-pong whenever I please."

The judge regretted, and rode away, And Maud continued her raking hay. Alas for the judge, alas for the maid, And the ping-pong game that was never played.

- -New York Sun.