

One of the Saddest Chapters in Human History

Prof. W. I. Thomas, of the University of Chicago.

UNDER our individualistic and competitive industrial system men are no longer able to keep their women or even their children at home. Both Mr. Booth and Mr. Rountree estimate that out of a population of 40,000,000 in Great Britain, 1,000,000 are either under or on the poverty line. The women and children are forced to work, because the present organization of society is no longer able to feed them. And just here transpires one of the saddest chapters in human history. The machine which man invented to relieve him of labor and to produce things more rapidly has led to the factory system of industry, and the women and children are forced to follow the work to the factory. The machine is a wonderful expression of man's ingenuity, of his effort to create an artificial man, to whom no wages have to be paid, but it falls just short of human intelligence. It has no discriminative judgment, no control of the work as a whole. It can only finish the work handed out to it, but it does this with superhuman energy. The manufacturer has, then, to purchase enough intelligence to supplement the machine, and he secures as low a grade of this as the nature of the machine will permit. The child, the immigrant and the woman are frequently adequate to furnish that oversight and judgment necessary to supplement the activity of the machine, and the more ignorant and necessitous the human being the more the profit to the industry. But now comes the ironical and pitiful part. The machine which was invented to save human energy, and which is so great a boon when the individual controls it, is a terrible thing when it controls the individual. Power-driven, it has almost no limit to its speed, and no limit whatever to its endurance, and it has no nerves. When, therefore, under the pressure of business competition the machine is speeded up and the girl operating it is speeded up to its pace, we have finally a situation in which the machine destroys the worker.—From The American Magazine.

Moving Old Landmarks

A Plea for the Preservation of Familiar Faces

By David A. Curtis.

IS it a fair question to ask a man why he did it, when, after he has reached middle age or passed, he shaves off the mustache which has been a prominent feature of his face for many years? This is by no means the idle query it may seem to be. The most careless observer of humanity must have noticed that within the last ten or twelve years the fashion of wearing the beard in any form has failed to appeal to the rising generation. No longer does the callow youth rejoice when the distinctive mark of masculinity begins its growth on his lip, chin, or cheek. The joy his father felt when dawning manhood appeared in visible form, marking the passage of adolescence, does not appeal to him. Rather does he bewail (or secretly exult in) the necessity for frequent shaving, and seek to avoid that which mankind has for ages regarded as a dignity and an ornament to the person. With this choice, perhaps, no reasonable fault can be found. If it seems better to a man to be beardless, he can doubtless urge many reasonable arguments. But, sir, I submit that it is a vastly different matter to suddenly and violently discard the mustache. As great numbers discarded the mustache, they are, of course, only to be pitied. The photograph from Africa is enough to warn any one who may indulge himself with the thought that shaving will improve his appearance against yielding to the impulse. The betrayal of physiological weaknesses and worse is almost without exception a lamentable thing; and if the mirror does not tell the tale, your nearest friends will do it with unkind emphasis. But this is not the real grievance of the act. Is it not a foolish and a graceless thing for a man who has worn one face for a life-time to call on his friends suddenly to recognize another? It is at least a suspicious thing for a man to change his name. He must justify it by good reasons, or incur criticism. Does the same rule hold, or does it not, when he changes his face?

Who Is My Brother?

By Ray Stannard Baker

ONE Sunday morning, the sixth of last December, I went to one of the famous downtown churches in New York. It was about half filled with a fine appearing audience. The sermon was a good sermon, a poetic sermon; the minister was an able man; the music was excellent. It was all very respectable and admirable—and dead. Nothing happened; no one expected or wanted anything to happen. People had come to see their neighbors of the same limited class and to be seen by them, and to enjoy a half hour of intellectual stimulant. In the afternoon of that same Sunday I went to see the tuberculosis exhibit in the American Museum of Natural History. It was thronged with people; on that day 43,713 persons visited the exhibit—more people, perhaps, than attended all the Protestant churches on Manhattan Island put together. And as I circulated among those throngs—Protestants, Catholics, Jews, rich and poor—and talked with many people—I seemed to feel a great surge of faith in the possibilities of a newer, finer, sweeter life in New York city. Without creed, or doctrine, or church edifice, I felt that here, indeed, was the true spirit of religion. It may have been blind, but it was big, big; and later its blindness will pass away. It was a symbol of a new way of visiting the fatherless and the widows in their affliction. One of the test questions of any true religion is this: "Who is my brother?" and here among a score of elbowing races and nationalities of rich and poor, I caught the grandest of grand answers.—American Magazine.

The Magician's Gift

By Marion Mobley Durham

WHEN the Earth was young, the first tree that sprang from her bosom made plaint to the magician who tended it. "Every day, Oh, Master, when I see you coming and going I whisper to myself; 'Would that I, too, could go hither and thither, but alas! I must stay in one spot through the long day and the weary night. All things else move from place to place. The great sun rises and sets, the stars move across the heavens, the winds come and go, the stream laughs as it runs to the sea, birds fly everywhere singing their songs, that seem to say happiness is movement, nothing is content to stand still.' Oh, Master, hearken to the wailing of my branches that shade you, and let me, too, go here and there over the beautiful Earth." The magician was moved by the prayer of the tree, whose leafy crown shielded him from the sun. He blessed the tree, giving it blossoms, whose perfume should be to it as another life—a soul that could wander abroad on the breeze. And when the bloom should fade and drop, it would leave silky pods full of seed that, bursting their sheath when ripe, should float joyously on the winds to find lodgment in the earth and produce yet other trees. Thus the tree lived everywhere and was happy. It gave of its honeyed bloom to bees and butterflies and winds, thus showing more gratitude for its fragrant soul than mortals show for the great gift of immortality.—Uncle Remus's Home Magazine.

SNAPPY AND BRIEF

Items Gathered and Told While You Hold Your Breath.

SOME EVERY DAY HAPPENINGS

Lively and Crisp as They Are Garnered From the Fields of Action at Home and Abroad.

J. B. Cleveland, 33 years old, was killed at Atlanta Monday by stepping off the track of a freight train on to the track of an unobserved approaching passenger train.

President Diaz expresses himself as very much pleased at meeting President Taft. He formed a favorable impression of him personally and thinks the meeting will have good political and industrial effects.

Dr. Cook is making up his party to scale Mt. McKinley next spring to show to the world that it can be done and thereby to offset the sworn testimony that he did not do it as he claims to have done.

Six persons are known to have perished and it is believed that many others were killed in the havoc wrought by the terrible wind storm that passed over the island Luzon, Philippine Islands, last week.

Senator Ben Tillman refused to pay ten dollars for a plate at the Columbia banquet to President Taft. He says if Columbia wants the honor of banqueting the President it should not charge up the bill to others.

Six persons were killed in a recent collision on the Pan Handle division of the Pennsylvania railroad near Collinsville, O.

The ashes of Mrs. Hayes, the last member of the Jefferson Davis family were shipped Monday from the home cemetery in Colorado to be placed in the Richmond cemetery with the other members of the Davis family. Mrs. Hayes' body had been cremated when she died.

A fine fat "possum" in one side of an orange crate whose other side was filled with "taters" was put aboard the President's train at Hempstead, Texas, for the Sunday dinner but unaccountably all disappeared. However another "possum" ready dressed was put on at Longwood and the "possum" liking president had his feast.

It is said that the British and the Boers are living harmoniously in South Africa as if there had never been hostilities between them.

The State commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States has sent out a circular protesting against a congressional appropriation to erect a statue in the National Capitol of Gen. Robert E. Lee. This body uses the word treason in connection with his name.

Peter Richstein, at Dallas, Texas, Saturday, was fatally stabbed by a member of the Texas guards. It seems he was in front and was pushed by the press when the guard seemed recklessly hasty in thrusting him through the breast with the modern sword bayonet. The guard was arrested.

On account of the failure of vessels to keep up with the Oleaner, President Taft's flag ship, his schedule was greatly broken into.

The steamer Gray Eagle, of the presidential fleet, went aground near Helena Wednesday, and her cargo of officials and delegates were transferred to the steamer Illinois.

In a special election held last Tuesday in Duval county, Fla., the \$1,000,000 bond issue was carried. This money is to be used in building good roads to the county lines, connecting with roads from other counties.

At Sun Dance, Wyoming, last Sunday, Mrs. Lent Henderson was in the yard with her small child. Hearing shrieks from her two children in the house she rushed in and found them bitten by a rattle snake. While doing for them she heard a faint cry from the younger child and rushed out in time to see it fall into the well where it drowned. Coming back to the two she found them in the throes of death from the snake poison, thus losing three children in one day.

The sickness among the girls that caused the temporary closing of the Athens, Ga., Female College, has been diagnosed as ptomaine poison from eating fish.

Mrs. John Kunselman, living near Punxsutawney, Pa., could keep the secret no longer, though threatened with death if she divulged the secret, had her father arrested Tuesday for killing her mother a year ago.

Gen. O. O. Howard, the last of the Union commanders in the Civil war, died at his home near Burlington, Vermont, Tuesday.

At Denton, Md., Mr. David Stewart found in an antiquated desk a check by George Washington for \$1,317.

Seventeen-year-old Elizabeth Miller at MeRae, Ga., Thursday told on the stand in the trial of her father, W. A. Miller, for the murder of her sweetheart, W. Thomas Poole. The story of the killing and admitted as she wept bitterly that her relations with the young man were improper and that she was in fault of the tragedy.

The organization of Georgia cotton mill men have resolved to curtail production 25 per cent.

WASHINGTON NOTES

Bids are to be opened at the navy department here on November 20 for dredging at the Charleston Navy Yard to secure an entrance to the dry dock and berths alongside the wharf by the removal of accumulated deposits from the Cooper River. A channel will be dredged to a depth of 30 feet below mean low water, leading from the river to the dry dock. The channel will be 165 wide, widening out to 500 feet at 30 feet below mean low water, length, 1,000 feet from face of quay wall.

The Brownsville court of inquiry has decided to visit Brownsville, Tex., late in November to hear any new material facts bearing in the famous "shooting up" of that city on the night of August 13, 1906. Every reasonable opportunity will be given to the discharged noncommissioned officers and men of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry to prove they were not engaged in the riot with a view to their re-enlistment in the army should they desire to take advantage of the offer contained in the act of Congress creating the tribunal. The court will follow up the Brownsville hearing with a similar proceeding at Washington. The discharged men will have the privilege of appearing before the court represented by an attorney.

What is regarded as a distinct concession to improving interests ann to France was made by the Treasury Department Monday in directing the collectors of customs at the various United States ports to keep custom houses open until 4:30 p. m. Saturday, October 30, on which date the commercial agreements with France, Switzerland and Bulgaria expired. The purpose of the order was to give every facility to importers to enter goods at the reduced rates of the expiring treaties and applies particularly to New York and a few other cities where the custom houses close ordinarily at 1 p. m. on Saturday in deference to local law or custom.

The horse as a means of transportation is more than holding its own under the competition of the automobile, according to Maurice Connelly. Mr. Connelly says the trade in horse-drawn vehicles this year was greater than ever before, and the business already booked for the coming year will eclipse all previous records. The only manufacturers of carriages affected are those who cater to the millionaire class, which has in a large measure discarded the landau, the brougham and the victoria for the motorcar. Accordingly the manufacturers of these higher grades of carriages have taken up the manufacture of automobile bodies. The carriage builders who turn out the moderate-priced vehicles for city and farm use, such as buggies and surreys, are said to have more than they can do.

No grave apprehension is felt in Washington for the safety of Prof. Charles K. Leith and Arthur Leith, who, with others, since last summer has been making geological investigations in the Hudson Bay country. They had intended returning here by October 1, but in letters received from them early in August it was intimated that their return might be delayed owing to weather conditions. Professor Leith is attached to the expedition as a representative of the University of Wisconsin, where he holds a professorship, while his brother Arthur, who lives here, is accompanying the party as an amateur scientist.

Information has reached the State Department that the celebrated Alsop claim against Chile, involving valuable guano deposits and silver mines, is in a fair way of settlement. The Alsop case, which has been pending for thirty-five years, had its origin in the actual advance of money by Americans to the Bolivian government in return for rights to valuable guano deposits.

Every national bank that is loaning money in excess of the amount permitted by law is being asked to reduce the loans to the required limit and to abstain from any such excess in the future. This effort to have all the national banks observe the legal limitation is being made in a conservative way, and it is believed by officials here that none of the banks will defy the official "request." In nearly every bank that fails loans in excess of the limit prescribed by law has been a contributing cause, and the concentration of loans to a few interests has always been regarded as an element of weakness.

Somebody is out just \$100 because of carelessness in forwarding money through the mails. The division of dead letters, of the Post-Office Department Saturday received an envelope, unsealed and unaddressed, containing an amount of currency aggregating about \$100. The envelope was deposited in a street letter box in a town in New York State. Thus far inquiries by post-office inspectors have failed to locate the owner.

IMPURE MEATS ON MARKET

Southern Colleges Crippled by Ptomaine Poison, Probably in Boneless Ham.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—With one Southern college closed, the student body of another all but depleted and the work of a third seriously impaired by the simultaneous appearance in these institutions of a strange malady apparently of an epidemic nature which for a time baffled physicians, but which is now—in two of these schools, at least—declared to be ptomaine poisoning, due to the eating of impure Western meats, a serious situation has developed for the consideration of the Federal and State pure food authorities.

This announcement was made here in connection with the illness of more than forty cadets at the Georgia Military Academy, at College Park, eight miles from Atlanta, the majority of whom were rushed to Atlanta hospitals, seriously ill. The other schools affected are Lagrange Female College, Lagrange, Ga., with two hundred students, and the Athens Female College, Athens, Ala., with one hundred students, which closed early in the week.

The eating of boiled boneless ham by the cadets of the Georgia Military Academy is believed to be directly responsible for the development of ptomaine poisoning in that institution. As Atlanta is the distributing center of a large section of the South, it is suggested by an official of the military school that the diseased meats found their way from Atlanta to the other

institutions affected. "It is an alarming situation," he added, "and calls for a vigorous investigation by the authorities who have supervision over the food supplies which are shipped into Atlanta from the packing centers."

At the Georgia Military Academy a number of the cadets are victims of the boiled ham Saturday and Sunday. Two sons of President Woodward were the first taken ill, and a score or more were complaining Sunday morning. Tuesday forty-three were violently ill, necessitating the removal of most of them to Atlanta hospitals, after the college infirmary was filled to capacity. The afflicted boys were first stricken with chills, followed by vomiting with pulse low and temperature sub-normal. This condition continued, with severe headaches and pains in the muscles and limbs developing on the third day.

Five of the boys have recovered sufficiently to go to their homes, while twenty-five are still in local hospitals and eight in the college infirmary. Several others are confined to their rooms.

The student roll at the military academy shows an attendance of 165. The school will not close down, the authorities believing that the present situation is well in hand and are not apprehensive of the development of further cases of the illness.

The temperature of the patients in the local hospitals is stated to range between 100 and 104, although the condition of no one of them is considered serious.

A MILLION GIVEN BY ROCKFELLER TO FIGHT HOOK WORM

New York, Special.—A gift of \$1,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller to fight the "hook worm disease" was announced at the office of the Standard Oil Company here late Thursday.

A dozen well-known educators and scientists, selected in large part from institutions of learning in the South where the parasite is prevalent, were called in conference with Mr. Rockefeller's representatives at the Standard Oil Company's offices at 26 Broadway last Tuesday, and at that meeting Mr. Rockefeller's desire to organize a commission to carry on a campaign against the malady was discussed. As a result of this discussion of the situation the "Rockefeller Commission for the Eradication of the Hook Worm Disease" was organized.

The members of this commission, as selected by Mr. Rockefeller, are:

Dr. William H. Welch, professor of pathology in Johns Hopkins University; president of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Simon Flexner, director of

Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research.

Dr. Charles W. Stiles, chief of the division of zoology, United States public health and marine hospital service, and discoverer of the American species of hook worm, and the prevalence of the disease in America.

Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia.

Dr. David E. Houston, chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Prof. P. P. Claxton, professor of education in the University of Tennessee.

Mr. J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Education in North Carolina, and president of the National Educational Association.

Mr. Walter H. Page, editor of The World's Work.

Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal Hampton Institute.

Mr. Frederick T. Gates, one of Mr. Rockefeller's business managers.

Mr. Starr J. Murphy, Mr. Rockefeller's counsel in benevolent matters.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

SUFFRAGETTES TRY TO DESTROY BALLOTS WITH ACID

London, By Cable.—With the evident intention of destroying ballots in a box at the Bermondsey by-election Thursday, as a protest against the exclusion of women from the right of franchise, Mrs. Chapin, a suffragette, smashed a bottle containing corrosive acid upon the ballot box.

What she accomplished was the painful burning of some of the election officers and the assurance of her own arrest.

Slipping into one of the booths where perhaps a thousand ballots had been deposited, Mrs. Chapin drew from under her cloak a bottle in which ink had been mixed with cor-

rosive acid, and before she could be stopped hurled the bottle upon the box. It broke into many pieces and the acid splashed upon the election officers.

A number of these were so severely injured as to require medical attention.

About the same time a similar outrage was attempted at another booth by a young girl who wore the suffragette colors. In the latter instance little damage was done beyond the burning of the finger tips of the election officials who removed the bits of broken glass. So far as could be ascertained not much acid reached the ballots in either case.

GOMEZ ADMINISTRATION IS ADJUDGED A FAILURE

Havana, By Cable.—A meeting of the national committee of Conservatives was held Friday with the purpose of deciding preparatory to the opening of Congress November 1 what the future course of the party shall be. All the speakers agreed that the administration of President Gomez was a failure and that it was the duty of the Conservatives to abandon the policy of sustaining the gov-

ernment which hitherto they had followed for the purpose of giving it a fair trial and to begin an active anti-administration campaign in Congress and the press. A resolution to this effect was unanimous. It is rumored that President Gomez probably will attempt to resign. Conservatives by office in the Cabinet in there are two vacancies.

EVIDENCE ACCUMULATES AGAINST THE ICE TRUST

New York, Special.—Extracts from letters written by officials of the American Ice company to agents and customers were read in court Wednesday as evidence that the company was guilty of illegal monopoly in its dealings with independent producers and retailers.

"Our opponents are steadily weakening and are very much worried," wrote President Olar to R. F. Hopkins of the Boston Ice company in June, 1904, according to one letter. "The icemen here are sick unto death and full of anxiousness," was an ex-

tract read from another letter sent back Mr. Olar to W. J. Jenks, manager of the company's Portland branch, three months ago. "I think we are in a position to get our advice to be heeded and our directions followed," the same letter continued.

The State's attorney is presenting evidence to show that the American Ice company is endeavoring to enforce famine prices, and to keep the Maine ice industry on its knees, the drop down to a minimum and allowing most of its ice to rot in Maine to rot and fall down.

WHITE SLAVERY IS SAID TO EXIST IN NEW YORK CITY

New York, Special.—Jeremiah W. Jenks, professor of political economy at Cornell, gave out a statement here in which he says that "white slavery" does exist in New York as charged by a recent anti-Tammany magazine article but he does not hold any political organization responsible for the traffic. Professor Jenks, who was a member of the commission appointed by Congress to investigate

immigration conditions, says in part: "I have no knowledge as to whether the traffic is greater in New York than in Paris. However, I believe it is greater in New York than elsewhere in the United States. Because, first, New York is the largest city; second, because it is the chief port of entry. Women imported for immoral purposes for Chicago and Seattle largely come through New York and many of the dealers are here."