

"IN HIS STEPS."

A Christian Daily Paper at Topeka, Kansas, for a Week.

REV. MR SHELDON IN CHARGE

No Slang or Sensational News.

The New Editor Writes His Ideas of Christian Daily Newspaper

A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says when the Rev. C. M. Sheldon came to The Capital office Monday morning at 7:45 he first proceeded to open a stack of letters on the business manager's desk. Next he held a conference with the members of the staff of The Capital and instructed them as to the work of the day. No special assignments were made, but all reporters were told to avoid the use of slang.

"You must not use the word 'Pop' in reference to a certain political party," said Mr. Sheldon. "The word must be spelled out in full, 'Populist.'"

Mr. Sheldon selected as the most important article to appear on the first page of tomorrow's issue one dealing with starving India. The article quotes letters from several preachers in the Congregationalist, the Advance and the Outlook on the need of help. Mr. Sheldon introduces the article with a signed statement appealing for the aid for the starving and showing that a contribution of 5 cents will feed a starving family for a day. "The War Spirit" is the second article of importance on the first page, and it deals with the barbarities of war in general. "Prohibition Tested" is the third article on the first page. Kansas State officers are quoted on the subject. Gov. Stanly and former Govs. St. John, Humphrey and Morill declare that prohibition at its worst is better than license at its best. Under the last large head on the first page is an appeal from M. M. Danner, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Denver, for contributions for a home for consumptives in Colorado. This appeal is printed without comment from Mr. Sheldon. The second page of the paper is given up to editorials, the third to the telegraphic news of the day with all sensations cut out, the fourth to local news, and the fifth to contributed articles on religious topics. This prayer appears on the editorial page under the head, "A Morning Prayer and Resolve by Bishop Vincent."

"I will try this day to live a simple, sincere, life, repelling every thought of discontent, self-seeking and anxiety, cultivating magnanimity, self-control and the habit of silence, practising economy, cheerfulness and helpfulness; and if I cannot in my own strength do this, or even with a hope of success attempt it, I look to Thee, O Lord, my Father in Jesus Christ, my Saviour, and ask for the gift of the Holy Spirit."

Following is Mr. Sheldon's leading editorial:

"Last December the owners of The Topeka Daily Capital asked me to assume entire charge of the paper for one week and edit it as a distinctly Christian daily. I have accepted the invitation on condition that I receive no financial compensation, and that a share of the profits be used for some benevolent work, and named the week beginning Tuesday March 13, 1906, as the week for the experiment. With the hearty co-operation of every person connected with the paper and with the help of the wisdom that I have prayed might be given me from him who is wiser than any of us, I shall do the best I can."

"If a thousand different Christian men who wished to edit Christian dailies should make an honest attempt to do so, the result might be a thousand different papers in very many particulars. In other words, these Christian editors might arrive at different conclusions in the interpretation of what is Christian. It is, of course, the farthest from my purpose to attempt to show in a dogmatic way that is the one thing that Jesus would do in every case. The only thing I or any other Christian man can do in the interpretation of what is Christian is to conduct the paper to the best of his ability. This is the best that can be done after asking for divine wisdom and not judge others who might with equal desire and sincerity interpret the probable action of Jesus in a different manner. With this understanding of the conduct of the paper this week I will state in part its general purpose and policy."

"First—it will be a newspaper. The word 'news' will be defined as anything in the way of daily events that the public ought to know for its development and power in a life of righteousness. Of necessity the editor of this paper or of any other with this definition of 'news' will determine not only the kind but the quantity of any particular event that ought to be published. The importance of one kind of 'news' compared with another will also determine the place in the paper in which the matter will be printed. If it seems to the editor that certain subjects representing great causes that belong to the profoundest principles of human life are the most important, they will be given the first page of the paper, whether they are telegraphic items or not. It might easily become the settled policy of a permanent paper similar to this one to consider the detailed accounts of an unusual battle as of less importance to the reader than an account of the usual daily destruction being caused by liquor. The first page of The Capital will contain what seems to the editor to be the most vital issues that affect humanity as a whole."

"Second—the paper will be non-partisan, not only in municipal and State politics, but also in national politics. I do not mean to say that a Christian daily cannot be partisan. This is simply my interpretation of 'Christian' as applied to this part of the paper's life."

"Third—On the liquor question the paper will advocate prohibition of the whole liquor business from Maine to California and all around the globe. By prohibition I mean the total extinction of the curse of making, selling, buying and drinking intoxicating liquors; its extinction by legal enactment, by personal total abstinence, and by every

form of State, homes, church and school education that Christians can devise.

"Fourth—The great social questions of the age will be given prominence. The selfishness of mankind in every form of greed, commercially or politically, will be considered as of more serious consequences to us as a people than many other matters which too often engage the time and attention of mankind."

"Fifth—The paper will declare its abhorrence of war as it is being waged today not only in Africa, but in the Philippines and everywhere else."

"Sixth—On the matters of 'finance' or 'tariff' or 'expansion' or matters of public concern which have to do with measures of this character, the editor has personal opinions which may or may not be voiced in this paper. If he gives expression to them it will be in no dogmatic or positive manner, as if he knew what the whole Christian truth was concerning them. In regard to many of these questions, I do not know what is the Christian answer to them. In regard to others, my study of them has not yet resulted in convictions that are strong enough to print. I do not wish to declare through this paper a policy concerning certain political measures which are not clear in my own mind."

"Seventh—The main purpose of the paper will be to influence its readers to seek first the kingdom of God. A nation seeking the kingdom of God first of all will in time find right answers to all disputed questions and become a powerful and useful nation."

"Eighth—Editorial and other articles written by reporters will be signed by the writers. The exceptions will be small items and such local and telegraphic news as in its nature does not require signature. There will be no Sunday paper, but instead a Saturday evening edition suitable for Sunday reading."

"I wish to take this opportunity to thank the many friends everywhere who have sent me words of encouragement. It has been impossible for me to answer them personally. I also wish to express to the most of the Christian correspondents who have sent me as assurance of their prayers for this week's work my deep acknowledgement of the source of whatever strength I have felt in preparing for a task which lies beyond the reach of merely human effort. May God bless the use of this paper to the glory of His kingdom on the earth. "Charles M. Sheldon."

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND LIVES

Is What the Spanish-American War Cost this Country.

"The Spanish-American war has cost this country 100,000 lives.

This statement was made to a Savannah Morning News reporter by Health Officer Brunner. When asked to explain what he meant by his apparently very extravagant statement Dr. Brunner said that he did not refer to the several thousand soldiers, who were killed in battle or died of wounds and disease in camp and hospital during the war, nor particularly to those who has succumbed since being mustered out, from diseases contracted during their service in the army.

"I mean," he said, "that the war has resulted in the deaths of that number more than would have died otherwise by reason of the dissemination of infectious diseases, some imported from tropical countries and others engendered by the assembling together of large numbers of men in camps under unsanitary conditions. Every army camp proved a centre of disease which had disastrous effect upon the community in or near which the camps were situated and the seeds of which were afterwards scattered to other communities."

"The encampment of the troops at Savannah was a mistake from a sanitary standpoint," said Dr. Brunner. "I have no desire to see another such encampment here. The sanitary condition of the camps here was undoubtedly good and the men enjoyed better health, perhaps, than at other camps, but the effect upon the health of the community was bad."

"When I came back here from Cuba last spring," said Dr. Brunner, "I was astounded at the heavy death rate which had prevailed during the several preceding months. I could account for this on no other basis than that it was due to the presence of the troops. This theory was confirmed with the departure of the troops from Savannah. As he was in plain terms that it is our 'plain duty'—to quote Mr. McKinley—to give free trade to the Porto Ricans, and in departing from the terms and provisions of the constitution we have departed from right principles, as he sees them."

"The sum of it all is that the Republican party has lost the cinch it had a few weeks ago; that the Porto Rican tariff, imposed at the behest—the command—of the sugar, oil, tobacco and rum monopolies of the country has split the Republican party in twain and that the breaking up of party ties which hitherto has been chiefly on the side of the Democratic party, now marks the transformation of the other camp, and no man knows what will be the result." Charles J. Bayne.

## CHANCE FOR BRYAN

Mr. Bayne Tells How the Republican Party Lost Its Grip.

## PORTO RICAN BILL DID IT.

The Georgia Editor Thinks the Democrats Can Knock the Grand Old Party Out of the Box

Several months ago Mr. Chas. J. Bayne, editor of the Augusta Herald, went to Washington and since then he has been writing letters regularly to his paper. Up to a very recent date Mr. Bayne in his letters predicted that the Republican party would have a walk over in the next presidential campaign but recently he has changed considerably, and now seems to think that the Democrats have the best chance. The relief secured by government works is barely sufficient to sustain life, and even this reaches but a small per cent of the population. At least 40,000,000 of famishing men, women and children are entirely dependent upon the help sent them from abroad. But besides these, there are more than 100,000,000 in other sections who will be affected more or less by the terrible famine.

One of the missionaries to whom we have been forwarding relief funds writes Jan. 4th: "Many of the people have deserted their homes, and driven of them, haggard, hungry and distressed, strolling from place to place haggard for a little food." \*

"I have previously endeavored to trace the disintegration of the old party lines, with side lights drawn from the respective attitudes of 'the men who control' in the Democratic and in the Republican ranks. I have tried to show that whereas at one time it was a disgrace for a man to go to the polls and openly, boldly vote the Republican ticket, the common sense of the country has so far prevailed against silverites and many other measures closely identified with the demo-populist platform that the greatest good to the greatest number of patriotic Americans is now their paramount consideration. Factional lines have but little to do with the situation."

"These thoughts are inspired by a readjustment of so-called party lines now going on which cannot fail to attract attention—which, indeed, will form the basis of the contests in politics for many years to come. Fortified by its friendship, recently expressed in statutes, towards the gold standard, and secure in its advocacy of expansion as the 'manifest destiny' of a humane people—not to speak of the commercial advantages to be derived from securing the markets of the Orient for our ten cents cotton—the Republican party had a walk over."

"But we may as well be candid among ourselves. While one party may have as much to redeem it as the other, the blunder of imposing a tariff on the products of Porto Rico has disrupted the Republican party. There are no milder terms which will adequately convey the meaning. It has been arranged to remit promptly all contributions that may be left at my office, to perfectly reliable missionaries in three sections of the famine district in India, who will prudently and wisely distribute the funds to the best advantage."

John M. Pike,  
Way of Faith office,  
1104 Taylor Street.

## HORRIBLE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Scarcity of Water and Food and Cattle Dying by Thousands.

To the Editor of The State:

Allow me through the columns of your valuable paper to call the attention of your readers to the terrible famine that is now affecting our fellow-beings in India. Owing to the absolute failure of the crops, there is a condition of destitution and wretchedness, involving millions of the population, such as India has never known. There is a scarcity of water as well as food, and as the cattle are starving by thousands, there is produced a situation, horrible beyond description.

The government has started a system of relief work which, by the end of March, will cost \$19,200,000. At present about 4,000,000 persons are obtaining assistance from this source. About 22,000,000 persons in British territory and 27,000,000 in the native states, making 49,000,000 in all, are now being affected by the famine. The relief secured by government works is barely sufficient to sustain life, and even this reaches but a small per cent of the population. At least 40,000,000 of famishing men, women and children are entirely dependent upon the help sent them from abroad. But besides these, there are more than 100,000,000 in other sections who will be affected more or less by the terrible famine.

I assert most emphatically that when the senator says I told him I should not speak on this subject, he does not state the truth."

This was the sensational report made in the United States Senate Thursday by Gallinger, Republican, of New Hampshire, to a statement just made by Mr. Penrose, Republican, of Pennsylvania, who was seeking consideration of the Quay resolution.

Senators were astounded, and the auditors it the galleries quivered with excitement. There had scarcely been the slightest intimation that the debate would take such a turn. For nearly three hours the senate had under discussion the bill appropriating \$2,095,000 for the benefit of the people of Puerto Rico.

"I do not know whether I do speak the truth," hotly replied Mr. Penrose, or whether the senator from New Hampshire failed to tell me the truth."

Mr. Gallinger retorted that the whole proceeding of Mr. Penrose was unmanly and beneath his notice. Here is the incident in detail:

Mr. Penrose pleaded for a few minutes in order to make a statement, and when this was granted he asked that when the senator says I told him I should not speak on this subject, he does not state the truth."

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## A HOT TIME.

Not in the Old Town, But in the United States Senate.

## AN EXCITING SCENE.

The Discussion of the Quay Bill Causes Bad Blood, and Compliments Were Exchanged by Senators.

## A GREAT RECORD.

Over Four and a Half Million in Cotton Mills This Year

The record of South Carolina in the matter of the projection of new capital in cotton mills since Jan. 1 can no longer be classed merely as wonderful; it is phenomenal, and indeed it is to be doubted if there has ever been such a spurt in any industry during the same length of time in the world.

Surely the cotton mills are coming to the cotton fields. They are being moved from their old nests, but the people at home are building them and putting their money into them. The rate at which cotton mills are being established in South Carolina just now means that the State is in the midst of an industrial revolution the like of which has not been known in the history of the State.

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