

WORKED UP ALARM.

Since the McKinley administration has started out on the expansion programme some of its supporters assume that while we reach out and appropriate territory far distant from our own borders, and separated from it by thousands of miles of sea, either by purchase or conquest or by both, no foreign nation has a right to come on to this hemisphere to seek the possession of anything in any way. We may buy islands in any of the seas if we desire, objection to which by any other power we would not recognize, while if they attempted to do the same on this hemisphere it would be construed as an evidence of "unfriendliness to this country."

These gentlemen are putting up a good deal of both for themselves and a good deal for this country if it acts upon their conception of what the Monroe Doctrine means. Upon a rational construction it simply means that no European Government shall be permitted to interfere with any of the Republics on this hemisphere with a view to getting control of them, directly or indirectly. The inspiration behind that movement came more from the idea of self-protection than from any interest in the Central or South American countries. It was the same inspiration that brought about the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, which were close enough to be a menace if they remained in European possessions.

For half a century there has been more or less immigration into the countries south of us. Thousands of Italians have settled in Buenos Ayres and Brazil. A third of the population of the City of Buenos Ayres, a city of 300,000 people, are Italians. They control the most of the business and enterprises of that city. There has been considerable Irish immigration into Chile, which may account in part at least for the pagand of the people on that strip of land. There has been a large immigration of both Italians and Germans into Brazil, now numbering something more than 400,000, with their families. This is what seems to have aroused the suspicions of those modern Monroe Doctrine champions, who profess to see behind these German Brazilians some deep-laid scheme of the hustling and ambitious Kaiser, to extend his dominion over that great country.

This scheme, as their figuring makes it, is to put Germans enough into Brazil to eventually get control of the country and convert it into a dependency of Germany. This does not mean that they must have more Germans than natives there, because with the activity, perseverance and self-reliance of the resourceful and progressive German, one of them would be equal to a dozen or more of the slow-going, indolent and sluggish natives, just as a handful of Americans were able to overcome the unsophisticated brownies in the Hawaiian islands, overthrow the monarchy of the sable Queen Liliuokalani and establish on its ruins a so-called Republic, which soon retrograded from a Republic into an annex or dependency of the United States.

The immigration into the other countries south of us never caused any alarm; the immigration of Italians never did, and it was not until the thrifty Germans began to multiply in organized colonies that any objection was made to them. The Brazilians do not seem to feel any apprehensions that their country is in danger of being captured by the incoming Teutons, for the Brazilian Government invites and encourages them to come by sundry inducements, such as donations of land, granting of franchises, insuring interest on money invested in schemes for national development, &c., all of which has no doubt given additional stimulus to German immigration.

Brazil is a vast country, larger than the United States, without Alaska. It is rich in mineral and timber resources, with valleys as fertile and as extensive as the Mississippi valley. With the Amazon, the greatest river on either continent, running thousands of miles inland up to its mountain source, navigable for thousands of miles, with mighty branches also navigable for hundreds of miles by large steamers and for hundreds more by smaller ones, it is capable of supplying the material for an immense commerce and feeding a hundred millions of people as easily as this country now feeds its seventy-six millions. There isn't a better, more

attractive or more inviting country on the earth than Brazil and the wonder is that emigration to it has not been greater. The Germans are catching on to it, and the Monroe doctrine isn't in it in any way. They go there just as they come to this country, settle in communities just as they do in this country, for thus they have association which is necessary for the society-loving German.

And that's what they call the colonies that the Kaiser is planning to use as the instruments to carry out his schemes in that quarter of the world. The Kaiser has probably about as much influence over the Germans in Brazil as he has over the Germans in this country, which is none at all, so there is no occasion to become alarmed about the Monroe doctrine. It simply isn't in it in this case.

ROCKEFELLER ON SUCCESS.

The following is an extract from John D. Rockefeller's address to the students of the Chicago University: So much has been said of late on the subject of success that I forbear making particular suggestions. The chances for success are better to day than ever before. Success is attained by industry, perseverance and pluck, coupled with any amount of hard work, and you need not expect to achieve it in any other way.

Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Carnegie, and others who have amassed large fortunes, hold out the idea that their success has been the result of hard work, but make little reference to the circumstances which favored them. That they have worked hard may not be denied, but we venture the assertion that the hardest work that any of them ever did in his life was in forming the combinations that gave them a monopoly of the business they followed.

John D. Rockefeller and his associates secured possession of oil wells where nature furnished the oil, and all they had to do was to pump it out or catch it and put it upon the market. They continued to add to their wells until they secured enough to control the oil business and make their own prices. Having a monopoly of an article used in nearly every household in the land, and shipping immense quantities to other countries, millions came to them and they got rich—they couldn't help it unless they gave their stuff away.

Carnegie was in a business which was favored by a protective tariff which gave it a monopoly of the home iron and steel market. With his combination he established great plants that swallowed the smaller ones, and then put its own prices on the products of its mills. With its monopoly, the vast quantity of steel and iron consumed in this and in other countries, and making its own prices, which carried with them enormous profits, the Carnegie Company made millions, just as naturally as a snowball rolling down hill gathers snow.

They worked; of course they worked. They worked the public-named the tribute and the public had to pay it. While they undoubtedly had a talent for the business they were engaged in, they owe their success more to the favoring conditions under which they worked, and to the combinations formed, than to their hard work.

REBBANT ROT. The Republican platform makers presume on the credulity or on the stupidity of the masses of the people and consequently their platforms always abound more or less in rot that is intended to humbug the voter by pretended special interest in the man who earns his living by his daily labor. The following is a plank from the platform adopted by the Ohio Republican convention which was engineered by Mark Hanna:

"Tariff schedules which will protect American labor against the low wages paid foreign labor must be maintained. We reaffirm all declarations heretofore made by the Republican Party in favor of reciprocity and urge the making of such additional treaties based on the protective principles as will further extend our commerce."

Mark Hanna has said there must be no interference with the Dingley tariff, that the American workman must be protected from the competition of low priced foreign labor. What rot. It has been admitted times without number that while the wages paid in Europe are nominally lower than the wages paid in this country the American workman receives less pay, taking into consideration the service he renders and the character of work he does, than the European workman receives. This is a fact, and yet these platform tricksters have the cheek to talk about protecting the American workman against cheap wages abroad, a kind of protection that puts thousands of dollars into the pockets of the employer or the one it puts in the pockets of the workman.

BOOK NOTICES.

The July number of *The Ladies' Home Journal* is full of interesting and valuable reading matter, splendidly illustrated. In addition to the stories and other matter for entertainment, there are the various domestic and other departments, which are useful and always valuable in the household. Published by the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

The July number of *St. Nicholas* will be welcome to the young folks for with its fine presentation of reading matter and pretty illustrations it is a very interesting and attractive number. There is much to be learned, too, by the young reader from some of these charming and beautifully illustrated papers. Published by the Century Company, Union Square, New York.

McClure's Magazine for July is an excellent number, presenting a very attractive list of contents, well illustrated. "A Revolution in Steel Making," shows how steel is made these days. "Long Distance Balloon Racing" will interest the general reader. These are followed by "The Story of the Declaration of Independence" with pictures of the signers, followed by a number of other interesting papers. Published by the S. S. McClure Company, 141-155 E. Twenty fifth street, New York.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The policy of "conciliating the Filipinos" was adopted by the Administration just three years too late. A modicum of the consideration now given to the native leaders if shown in the summer of 1898 might have saved the sacrifice of thousands of lives and millions of money. —Philadelphia Record, Dem.

A resolution of the Ohio Republican convention asserted that the construction of an American ship canal across the isthmus is imperative. As Ohio is in command of the Republican party, we hope that party will take the same view, and play with the matter and pass a bill that will insure the early construction of the canal. —Jacksonville Times Union, Dem.

Even if the United States should win in a trade war with Europe the victory would be dearly purchased. Sensible people with no axes to grind and no personal interests to promote know that a trade war with Europe is absolutely unnecessary and can be averted by moderate tariff concessions. We cannot build a wall around the United States and expect other nations to throw open their gates to us. If other nations erect barriers against our products we cannot justly complain. Of course if the United States is hunting for a trade war it will find one. But why borrow trouble? —Baltimore Sun, Dem.

The Ohio convention with a hypocrisy equalled by its impudence, loudly indorses the policy of reciprocity; this in full view of the thirteen reciprocity treaties hung up by the senate for nearly a year. If the convention had been honest in its pretense of favoring reciprocity, it would have demanded the prompt consideration of the suspended treaties, and pledged the Ohio senators to support that policy. But it was content to indorse the work of the Philadelphia platform, which means less in Ohio than it did in the country, in 1900. Those agile gentlemen may find out before long that they can't fool a majority of the people all of the time. —Chattanooga Times, Ind.

WINKLINGS.

You said you were going to marry an artist, and now you are engaged to a dentist. Well, isn't he an artist? He draws from real life. —Fun

The following notice was posted at the door of a cheap bootshop in a Midland town: "Don't go somewhere else to be robbed. Walk in here." —Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Hanpeck—A child gets its physique from its father and its disposition from its mother. Hanpeck —In that case, my dear, it's a blessing that we've never had any.

"Pa, what's a metropolis?" "A metropolis, Jimmie, is a town in which it costs you about 25 cents street-car fare to get out where you can pick clover." —Chicago Record-Herald.

"Yes, I have him trained fine. He obeys my every word. When I take a walk I just say, 'Hee-woe' and he comes along or won't he?" And he either does or he doesn't. —Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Canton—"Don't you think you took undue advantage of me in selling him that saddle horse of mine? You told me he was a young horse, and Dr. Withers declared him to be as old as I am." "Dear old fellow, you don't mean to call me old, do you?" —Boston Transcript.

Fully Qualified—"What are your qualifications for the position of landscape gardener?" "I have been in the business for twenty years, and I have been in the business for twenty years, and I have been in the business for twenty years." —Baltimore American.

"Making a Strong Impression." "Now, my young man, I am anxious to make an impression on these New York people. Bring me the oil of camellia. I want to perfume my clothes." "With coal oil, Mercy, child, what do you mean?" "Why, I want to be like my own automobile." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The New Styles—"Henry is a brute," said Mrs. Justward to her mother, to whom she had come for sympathy. "Why, what has he done, sympathy?" "Why, he says that my new bonnet—the one that is trimmed with those lovely cherries in imitation of a 'top-bo'—he says—he says it looks like a boiled dinner." —Baltimore American.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Winston Sentinel: Mr. A. R. Bennett returned last evening from a business trip through Swain county. He reports that a destructive Yall storm visited Dobson and the White Plains section Sunday afternoon. Much damage was done. The storm was three miles wide.

Salisbury Sun: Southeastern Rowan was visited by a severe storm Tuesday afternoon, which destroyed crops to a great extent and did other damage. The force of the storm seemed to belong the river until it reached the Trading Ford neighborhood when it took a line across the lower end of Rowan, demolishing almost everything in sight. When the shock was scattered in every direction, some being blown to the big road. Trees were uprooted and houses were unroofed. No loss of life or injury to person is reported. The exact extent of damage by the storm has not yet been ascertained.

Raleigh News and Observer: The Globe Furniture Company and the Home Furniture Company, two of the largest manufacturing concerns in Mucha, have consolidated and will incorporate under the laws of the State of New Jersey with a paid up capital of \$150,000. Dr. Winston reports that he has received over twenty applications for the position of Professor of Agriculture and Professor of Animal Industry in the A. and C. College. Dr. G. E. Nesson, of Clemson College, is now visiting Dr. Winston and it is understood that he is seeking the position of Professor of Animal Industry. Dr. Tait Butler, resident of the same city, is secretary of the association, has also made application.

Monroe Enquirer: There is a full blooded Jersey cow in this city which gives over 100 pounds more milk than any other cow in the city. There was a severe wind storm in Buford township last Tuesday afternoon. A house on Mr. W. S. Lee's farm, occupied by Joseph W. A. colored man, was blown down. A house on Mr. J. E. Stack's place, occupied by Wiley Brace, was blown down. A colored woman was slightly injured. The storm swept over considerable territory. Wheat and oats in the shock was scattered and a great deal of timber was blown down.

Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer: There are many hundreds of acres of cotton in Anson county that have been ruined by the blight because of the impossibility of cleaning it of grass and weeds. Then there are on almost every plantation fields in which the blight has done various causes, in such quantities that not more than half a stand is now left. These two causes, it is estimated by experts, will reduce the cotton crop of this county to about 20 per cent. But this is not the only cause of the blight. The condition of cotton that has been worked after a manner, is at least 40 per cent below the average for this year. The blight has done various causes, in such quantities that not more than half a stand is now left. These two causes, it is estimated by experts, will reduce the cotton crop of this county to about 20 per cent. But this is not the only cause of the blight. 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