

THE END OF FREE LAND--THE UNREST OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. F. C. Howe says, in Scribner's magazine:

The West is now inclosed. The frontier has been taken up. There is no more land to be had for the asking. The frontier has only a historical significance. The national domain is a thing of the past. The public lands which now remain are chiefly and in character, says the public land commissioner, the public lands reserved for three centuries ago, which have been finally closed by title deeds or fraudulently appropriated by individuals and corporations in collusion with the government.

The inclosure of the free public domain terminates the greatest epoch in American history. In the nineteenth century it may be likened to the fall of Rome, the opening up of a new route to India by Vasco da Gama, or the discovery of America by Columbus. It marks the end of the westward drift of civilization, a drift which with occasional interruptions has been going on since the beginning of history. Ever to the seventeenth century the Old World had a vent in America. During these centuries Europe has been relieved of discontentment by the broad, hospitable prairies of the west. America has been a hospital for all sorts of disgraced and distressed people. It offered has relieved the explosive elements of other lands and brought them back into harmony with life.

An upshot is now setting back upon the East. Population is crowding in upon our cities. The energetic wage-earner, who formerly followed the westward trail, is now entering the trade union. Here he will find expression for the energy which formerly found an outlet in the West. It is this that explains the present industrial unrest. It is this that accounts for the political ferment. No longer can the disgraced and distressed find his fortunes in another longitude. He must remain at home, become a tenant or a wage-earner.

It is this, too, that explains the coming of poverty and distress. The alternative of a homestead in the West, which three centuries ago relieved the dispossessed of the world is now closed forever. It is this that explains the change which has come over the spirit of America during the past ten years. And as time goes on this spirit of unrest must necessarily increase. In this sense, as has been said, America is the mirror of all history. It is an understanding of the evolution of our own land offers a key to an understanding of the evolution of the Western world, from the beginning of the migration of the Greek colonist out of the Peloponnese into the Western seas.

Under the triumph of the doctrine of force in 1861-5, the public lands, which should have been sold for the benefit of their owners, were, as Mr. Howe says, "fraudulently appropriated by individuals and corporations in collusion with the government."

Now that is an awful charge, but it has been repeatedly made and never denied.

The beneficiaries of this act of grand larceny, and malfeasance in respect of the value of their stolen property by a high tariff, and then they increased that by demonizing silver. With the enormous power thus acquired, they have bought Congresses and Legislatures; they unlawfully declared war through their agent, the President against the innocent Philippines; they thus established imperialism; and then, under the plea of the necessity for sustaining imperialism, they have increased the army and the navy to such an extent that imperialism and the sword will outweigh The People and Justice when the trial of strength comes. No thoughtful person can doubt that they mean to make the trial when they are fully prepared for it. By hoodwinking many well-meaning men, they have, in the past two decades, defeated the Democratic nominee for President, and have thus preserved, untouched, the effect of the Democratic administration's sidetracking of the tariff in 1893.

Except for those wicked acts—the making of a protective tariff; the demonization of silver; the violation of the Democratic platform by sidetracking the tariff reform in 1893; the counting out of the Democratic presidential nominee in 1896; and the defeat of the alliance between the Western Insurgents and the Democrats on the Democratic platform in 1898-1900—there would be no unrest of the people as a result of the end now of free land in the West. For, with the people in the saddle from 1896 to the present day, as they would have been except for the counting out of the Democrats in that year by the power acquired by the demonization of silver in 1893, they would have made laws to benefit themselves instead of the trusts.

SANITARIUM AND SANITARIUM.

Tarboro Southern.

There is quite a difference in the two words which have only a slight distinction from each other. Yet a marked difference.

To show, however, the difference between the two words, we quote the following from the Literary Digest:

"The distinction between these two words lies in the fact that one is derived from the Latin root, meaning health-giving. The term relates especially to an institution for treatment of disease or care of invalids; especially an establishment employing natural therapeutic agents or conditions peculiar to the locality, or a specified treatment, or treating particular diseases." On the other hand, "sanitarium" is derived from the Latin sanitas, meaning whole, or sound. "Sanitarium" relates more especially to a place where the hygiene, conditions are of the highest quality, as a station where one or more therapeutic agencies are employed. Hence it is the province of a "sanitarium" to preserve health, that of a "sanatorium" to restore it. Care should be given in combining the proper words in these two words. To indicate correctly the derivation.

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY "IN LEAGUE WITH THE CORPORATIONS."

Baltimore Sun.

The Republican Party stands in the forefront both as regards ability and aggressive spirit. Their specialty is Des Moines on Tuesday breathed only the spirit of insurgency and of defiance, but of political revolution--of revolution against the influences which dominate the policies for which these influences are responsible. Their "a good man" surrounded by men who know "what they want"--that is to say, the President is surrounded by men who want legislation in their special interest and for their special advantage, regardless of the rights and welfare of the people. As the Republican Party and Mr. Cummins declared unwisely that if the Republican party continued to promote the policies advocated by the reactionary leaders its subservience would spell ruin to the party. Mr. Dilliver denounced the men who are shaping in the interests of the party, the policies as "pirates," while Mr. Cummins asserted that the present leaders of the Republican party are in league with the corporations and have "sought time to consider the needs and desires of the great mass of humanity."

Now, this is the language of revolution, not of perturbation. Mr. Dilliver and Mr. Cummins speak not only for themselves, but for many other Republicans. Senators classed as insurgents, and for a great number of independent Republican voters. It is a statement of indictment of the leaders of the Republican party and of the Senators and Representatives who submit to their dictation to say that they are out of sympathy with the masses of the people, that their first thought, when legislation is proposed, is not whether the measure will benefit the people, but whether it has the sanction of the masters of high finance. This is the condition which prevails in the Republican party today, according to the statement of the Republicans in which, in their judgment, will result in the destruction of that party unless it serves the people and ceases to be an instrument for the strengthening of monopoly, for swelling the profits of corporate interests, for the further enrichment of the multi-millionaires who have prospered at the expense of the masses, through class legislation.

The independent and progressive element among Republican Senators and Representatives have taken their stand inflexibly against the surrender of their party to the corporate interests, and against the tariff system which the Sixty-first Congress has fastened upon the country, but the paltry purpose of the leaders of the party to give the railroads the benefit of special legislation. There is a reform throughout the land against the tariff--a revolt against tariff favors for protected interests--as hot in Massachusetts as in Iowa, Mr. Dilliver asserts. The Wickham railroad bill has been amended and passed by the House. What its fate will be in the Senate is doubtful. The Republican leaders who sacrifice the interests of the people in their real in behalf of the beneficiaries of the tariff are no less zealous now in serving the interests of the railroads. If, in addition to the public resentment aroused by the tariff law, the Republican party makes its responsibility to the people legislation which the people find injurious to their welfare, that party may find itself doubly handicapped in the Congressional elections this year.

The progressive and independent elements of the Republican party are no longer disposed to submit to the continuance of the alliance between their party and the corporate interests. Senators Dilliver and Cummins stand this perfectly clear in their outspoken and defiant speeches in Des Moines on Tuesday.

A CENTURY OF KING COTTON.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Cotton is always one of the main objects of economic concern in this country, but the recent concentration of minds upon it, and the remarkable course both of speculative and normal prices, makes a survey of its past and its probable future particularly timely.

In 1810 the cotton crop of the United States was barely more than one percent of that of the world. The world was using vast quantities of the staple, but it was grown, spun, woven, and consumed mainly by the peoples of Asia and Africa. After 1810 the cotton culture in the Southern States extended rapidly, and the spinners of Lancashire soon turned from India, Brazil, and the West Indies to the United States for their supply of raw material. In 1835-6 the crop reached a million bales (present measurement). In the course of the next twenty years the annual product, increased by no less than 150 per cent; in the twenty-five years, 1855-50, it doubled, and in the last thirty years it has doubled once more. If the last rate of increase should continue, there would be an advance within a couple of decades from a normal crop of about 12,500,000 bales, worth, taking the average price of the last few years (inclusive of cotton seed), about \$75,000,000, to one of 30,000,000 bales, worth \$1,200,000,000. Is such an anticipation justified, or is the tide perhaps reaching its climax?

There is every indication that the world's consumption of cotton will continue to increase at a rapid rate for an indefinite time. Many millions are added to the population of the globe every year, and the progress from a lower to a higher stage of civilization or of affluence is marked everywhere by a larger use of textile fabrics. The way in which cotton has been supplanting flax and wool in the last hundred years is comparable only to the way in which iron has taken the place of wood, clay, and stone. Cotton has still vast realms to conquer, and new uses are being constantly invented for it. The United States furnishes in minute quantities of the cotton goods to all the markets of the world, and it will almost certainly be called upon to supply a steadily increasing population. The vast cotton crop of India, supposed to amount to about 100,000,000 bales, is not yet being used as one-half of all the cotton used in the United States. In the United States, the yield is not increasing at a sufficient rate to promise any material addition to the surplus available for export. Indeed, it has been estimated that the 500,000 British subjects in the United States will require in these two words "to indicate correctly the derivation."

A COUPLE OF CORRECTIONS THAT ARE CORRECT.

Says the Norfolk Virginian:

One of the editorial writers of the Richmond Times-Dispatch has had the habit of attributing to other newspapers assertions that he did not make and then proceeding to refute the alleged assertions to his own taste and satisfaction. The Virginian-Pilot did not say that the use of "Yes, man" and "No, sir" indicated a "sense of servitude." What we did say is that their use is so considered among the "gentle folk" of England, and it is.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST IN THE COURSE OF AN APPRECIATIVE AND OTHERWISE ACCURATE SKETCH OF SENATOR DANIEL'S PUBLIC CAREER IS SINGULARLY IN ERROR AS TO HIS PART IN THE MEMORABLE CAMPAIGN OF 1896, WHEN HE SAID:

"Senator Daniel opposed the free silver plank in the Democratic platform of 1896, and he was not an admirer of the policies of William V. Bryan."

On the contrary, Senator Daniel was a pronounced advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, was a promoter of the Bimetallic League, and at the national convention was elected temporary chairman of that body over David B. Hill, who had been chosen by the national committee for that position because of his uncompromising opposition to the free silver program. He preferred Taft to Bryan as the nominee, but cordially acquiesced in the leadership of the latter and followed the canvass which followed earnestly and actively, accomplished the ticket and the platform. But he accepted the popular verdict as final and in 1900 treated free coinage as a dead issue and opposed the candidacy of Bryan as impolitic, as also in 1904 and 1908.

THE DAWN IN TURKEY.

Baltimore Sun.

The young Turks, though they have been in power in Constantinople little more than 14 months, have already accomplished many important reforms in the government. The constitution of 1876, which Abdul Hamid persistently disregarded, is now in full force and effect, and its guarantees of freedom of religion, toleration and equality of all citizens before the law are being observed scrupulously. There is still, of course, a good deal of disorder in Turkey. The common people remain ignorant and fanatical, and all sorts of religious and racial prejudices still exist in the past. The Mohammedans prey upon the Armenians; the Syrians plot against the Turks; the Nestorians war with the Maronites; the adherents of the old regime seek the downfall of the new. On the open street in Constantinople, the construction of a trolley system is being made. The appearance of something like organized and civilized government in the empire has greatly stimulated public and private enterprise. A representative of Mohammed V is now in New York seeking American bids for the construction of a trolley system in Constantinople. New railways are being planned in many parts of the territory west of the Capital, and wireless telegraph stations are now being set up at Bagdad and other cities of Mesopotamia. The Suburbans and other

RIVERS OF ASIA MINOR ARE TO HAVE NEW STEAMSHIP LINES, AND AUTOMOBILE TRAINS ARE TO RUN ALONG THE OLD CARAVAN ROUTES.

One by one the stupendous desert tribes are being reduced to submission. At the present moment an expedition is in the field against the Mantek Araba, who have frequently interfered with shipping on the lower Euphrates; another, operating against the Ishkhan, the Sheik Harazani near Mosul, and a third is soon to attack the rebellious Shammar and Dilaimit tribes. The Beni Lam Araba, who have a habit of attacking steamships on the Tigris, have been warned that the next offense of that sort will bring down upon them a staggering punishment.

In Constantinople itself an effort is being made to clear up the muck of centuries, and as a first step toward that end the famous pariah dogs of the Bosphorus have been ordered to be put away. The Koran, as is well known, prohibits the killing of dogs, and in consequence it is impossible to establish a lethal chamber for the pariahs, like that at Calverton, So a refuge for them has been established on Bulwer's Island, in the Sea of Marmora, and there about 3,000 of them are now starting to death, for the Koran does not require canine prisoners to be regularly fed. How many stray dogs there are in Constantinople is about half a bale, whereas in the United States there are about 3,000. The common estimate is \$0.005 per head, so that the government is now saving \$15,000 for the war upon them, but it seems likely that a good deal more money will be needed to get rid of them.

FIDO.

Atlanta Journal.

Among the statesmen and warriors, the wise men and princes and crowns who followed King Edward to his tomb, went a bewitched little terrier named Gyp, a Highland borderer just behind the royal coffin. Nobody can say what Gyp was thinking as he eyed the crowding forests of faces, but all knew he was a mourner and in the whole empire Edward had left no subject more loyal, no friend who loved him better or loved him more truly.

So it is with all the Gyps, the Fidors and Rovers in the world. Wherever men dwell, whatever they enjoy or suffer, the dog is there to share it with them, caring little whether his master is a king or a beggar or an Englishman. Somewhere in one of the old story books is a picture that represents man emerging from the dark of barbarism; behind him comes the horse, the hen and the cow, and by his side walks a shaggy dog. It would be interesting to trace that journey along the murky path of the ages up to the full light of the present time, and to learn if we could, how much these good animals have contributed to what we call civilization.

Certain it is that man would be a very different creature today if there had never been a dog to keep him company on his pilgrimage through nature.

CHINA ADOPTS OUR DECIMAL COINAGE.

Baltimore Sun.

China has just paid the United States the compliment of adopting wholly the American system of decimal coinage, with the dollar as the unit, and the cent as the hundredth part. The date May 24, provides that, after October 1, the old coins of the Empire shall be no longer legal tender for "taxes, stamps and telegraph charges." All holders of such coins may exchange them before May 24, 1911, for the new decimal fractional currency. At a ratio to be determined by the market value of "sycee," or fine silver. The Ta Ching Bank, in which the government owns a 40 per cent interest, will be its agent in this exchange. The new coins will be made at one cent, 2 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, 20 cents, 50 cents and 100 cents. The fractional currency has been in use since the late 19th century. The standard tael of our province has seldom been of exactly the same value as the tael of any other of the 13 provinces. For a long while, there has been no official or common standard of value. The fractional currency has been in use since the late 19th century. The standard tael of our province has seldom been of exactly the same value as the tael of any other of the 13 provinces. For a long while, there has been no official or common standard of value. The fractional currency has been in use since the late 19th century.

THE SOUTHWARD SWING.

Washington Herald.

Southern commercial bodies are felling-calling themselves, and rightly so, on the remarkable showing made by Dixie in the Annual Review of Foreign Investments published recently by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Figures, usually are dull and uninteresting things, but the following are so significant and impressive that they are well worthy of serious study and analysis.

Comparing the exports of 1899 and 1909, it is found that those from Gulf ports have increased 110 per cent in the ten years. The exports from Atlanta ports increased only 12 per cent during the same period. Of the southern ports, showing either a gain or small increases during the ten years, seven are Southern ports. The greatest increase in exports made by any one of the seven was \$26,870,684, at Savannah, Ga., showing a growth of more than 111 per cent over 1899. The greatest proportionate increase was made by St. Johns, Fla., (the district of Jacksonville) which showed an increase of over 700 per cent. The other noteworthy increases were Wilmington, N. C., 179 per cent; Fernandina, Fla., 102 per cent, and Brunswick, Ga., 42 per cent. Another matter worthy of careful consideration is that whereas in 1899 the exports from the Gulf ports equaled only 22 per cent of the exports from the Atlanta ports, in 1909 they equaled 41 per cent.

The import figures for the ten years prove a closer touch of Southern ports with the commerce of the world; while Atlanta ports, increased in the ten years 76 per cent, Gulf ports increased 240 per cent.

"The total commerce of the South Atlantic ports now covering total imports and exports to Boston or at Philadelphia. The Gulf ports exceed by \$100,000,000 the total imports and exports of all North Atlantic ports except New York; the Gulf imports and exports now equal 33.4 per cent of the total imports and exports of New York.

"In the year 1909 the domestic exports in the United States show that cotton, unmanufactured, alone represented 25.48 per cent of the total; which is more than two and a half times the value of the next most important export, viz., meat and dairy products."

In the light of these statistics, it is not at all astonishing that confidence in the South's future should be so firm and so universal. Under these conditions prevail now, what may we not expect to happen in Dixie once the Panama canal is opened to the commerce of the world? Absolute commercial supremacy in the nation is no idle dream today that way; absolute commercial supremacy on earth may not be attained, but we are well on the way to it.

THE LIFE WORTH LIVING.

Mrs. Mollie McRaney, Prentiss, Miss., writes that she had a severe case of kidney and bladder trouble and that four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cured her sound and well. She closes her letter by saying: "I heartily recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy to any sufferer of kidney disease. It saved my life." Souders' Pharmacy.

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