

# A Warning to Capital of The Misuse of Power

By Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University.

**F**OR the first time in the history of America there is a general feeling that issue is now joined or about to be joined, between the power of accumulated capital and the privileges and the opportunities of the masses of the people.

The power of accumulated capital, as at all other times and in all other circumstances, is in the hands of a comparatively small number of persons, but there is a very widespread impression that these persons have been able in recent years, as never before, to control the national development in their own interest.

The contest that has resulted is generally said to be between capital and labor, but that is too narrow and too special a conception of it. The contest is rather between capital in all its larger accumulations and all other less concentrated, more dispersed, smaller and mere economic forces in the land. This process of segregation is always a symptom of deep discontent.

No observant man can longer shut his eyes to the fact that the contesting forces in our modern society have broken its unity and destroyed its organic harmony—not because that was inevitable, but because men have used their power thoughtlessly and selfishly, and because legitimate undertakings have been pushed to illegitimate lengths.

The most striking fact about the actual organization of modern society is that the most conspicuous, the most readily wielded and the most formidable power is not the power of government, but the power of capital.

We have forgotten what the power of government means, and have found out what the power of capital means, and so we do not fear government and are not jealous of political power. We fear capital and are jealous of its domination.

There will be need of many cool heads and much excellent judgment amongst us to curb this new power without throwing ourselves back into the gulf of old (governmental) domination, from which we were the first to find a practical way of escape.

Capital now looks to the people like a force and interest apart, with which they must deal as with a master, and not as with a friend. No one can mistake the fact and no one knows better than the manipulators of capital how many circumstances there are to justify that impression. We can never excuse ourselves from the necessity of dealing with facts.

I am sure that many bankers must have realized that the most isolated and the most criticized interest of all is banking. The banks are, in the general view and estimation, the especial and exclusive instrumentalities of capital, used on a large scale. They stand remote from the laborer, and the body of the people, and put whatever comes into their coffers at the disposal of the great captains of industry, the great masters of finance, the corporations which are in the way to crush all competitors.

I shall not stop to ask how far this view of the banks is true. But they are, in fact, singularly remote from the laborer and the body of the people, from the farmer and from the small trader of our extensive countryside.

I trust you will not think me impertinent if I say that they (the bankers) excuse themselves from knowing a great many things which it would be manifestly to their interests to know, and that they are sometimes singularly ignorant, or at least, singularly indifferent, about what I may call the social and political functions of banking, particularly in a country governed by opinion.

# "Barbarians at Play"

By J. T. Lincoln.

**T**HE green field lay bright in the sunshine, while beyond rolled the ocean, blue as the sky above it. About the side lines great ladies and gentlemen of fashion were gathered to enjoy the game. Some sat in finely upholstered carriages, drawn by magnificent horses, whose golden harness trappings glittered in the sunshine; others sat in automobiles, while others, clinging to the tradition of an earlier day, were there on horseback. On the piazza of the club-house finely gowned women and well-groomed men drank tea while they watched swift-footed ponies, bearing their crimson and yellow clad riders helter-skelter over the field. As for the game, it was a splendid show—they played well, those husky young fellows, with a skill and courage altogether admirable, giving the lie to the notion that wealth and dissipation necessarily go hand in hand.

As I watched the game, admiring the skill of the players, and realizing the magnificent surroundings in which they spend their lives—surroundings permitting of infinite leisure for the cultivation of body and mind—the words of Matthew Arnold, in his beautiful apostrophe to Oxford, came to my mind. "There are our young Barbarians at play." Arnold, it will be remembered, referred to the upper, middle, and lower classes of English society as Barbarians, Philistines, and Populace. The aristocrats, he said, inherited from the barbarian nobles, their early ancestors, that individualism, that passion for doing as one likes, which was so marked a characteristic. From the Barbarians, moreover, came their love of field sports, the care of the body, manly vigor, good looks, and fine complexions. "The chivalry of the Barbarians with its characteristics of high spirit, choice manners, and distinguished bearing,—what is this," he asks, "but the commencement of the politeness of our aristocratic class?" "There are our young Barbarians at play." That line of Arnold's coming to my mind, which at that moment was contrasting the scenes I have described, suggested the thought that despite the familiar words in the Declaration of Independence, and our inherited repugnance to the idea we have an upper, middle, and lower class in America.—The Atlantic.

# Make Use of Swamp Land

In Most Cases, by a Proper System of Drainage, It May Be Made to Pay.

By H. W. Swope.

**T**HERE is a great deal of low land in every state. Most of it will be reclaimed some time and made into good, productive farm land, but there are places on almost every farm where different treatment might work beneficially without any special outlay. During these last three wet seasons there have been many acres of low lands that could not be cultivated, and consequently were waste lands. I want to make a little suggestion as to how we can make use of these lands. Sow them down with tame grasses. I have gone through many big sloughs that ran through two or three farms and noticed that while one farmer had a fine stand of timothy hay right on the lowest spot his neighbor, whose land wasn't any lower, let it go to weeds. One farmer in particular hauled off two loads of this hay an acre, worth \$3 a load, while his neighbor was paying taxes on the same kind of land and didn't get a cent from it.

This timothy and clover will not only net a good income, but will increase the fertility of the soil, thus putting it in fine shape for grain growing when the wet season is over. Land worth \$50 to \$100 an acre is too valuable to let lie as waste land, when you can easily get \$16 an acre out of it. The trouble in such cases is that such land has always been waste land, and the farmer's attention has never been called to the possibility of reclaiming it easily and cheaply. Sometimes a shallow ditch through the lowest part will carry off most of the water quickly, thereby rendering a portion of the ground suitable for certain crops.

Of course, the real remedy is a thorough system of drainage, with tiles running back well to the high grounds.

# THE PASSING OF THE TEDDY BEAR



—Cartoon by W. A. Rogers, in the New York Herald.

# "Billy Possum" to Oust "Teddy Bear."

Georgians Preparing to Put Out Little Animals.

(Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.)

Atlanta, Ga.—All doubt has been dispelled that "Billy Possum" has permanently dethroned "Teddy Bear" so far as the State of Georgia and adjacent commonwealths are concerned. Already the Atlanta visit of President-elect William H. Taft has stimulated Southern industry, and to-day a factory in that city began the manufacture of toy opossums of the sizes and variety of the "Teddy Bears" that for an extended period have held infantile affection and adult interest. The "opossum grin" is now a term as widely used in this State as the "Taft smile."

# SECRET JUST OUT ABOUT A DOCTORS' WEIRD FRATERNITY WITH A FANTASTIC RITUAL

Organization Never Before Heard of Has Chapters in Many Cities and Originated in Chicago—Members Give Bodies to Science, Then to Flames.

Chicago.—A strange secret of thirty-one years' standing was revealed when more than a score of prominent Chicago physicians and surgeons admitted that they were members of the Ustion Fraternity, a society having for its object the dissection of the bodies of its members after death and cremation of the remains.

This weird fraternity, to which only members of the medical profession are admitted, is of national scope. Its headquarters are in a well furnished clubhouse at 3232 Lake Park avenue.

Chapters exist in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit and other cities. Its membership is taken from the ranks of the most prominent practitioners in different parts of the United States.

Each chapter is known as a vertebra. The Chicago chapter, being the first organized, is called the "Prime Vertebra." Its high officer is known as the "encephalon," and its next highest officer is the "medulla." Its other officers are named for other parts of the human body.

The members of the fraternity must undergo a preparation or apprenticeship of four years before they are admitted to full knowledge of its weird rituals. During this period each must study some physiological or medical problem entirely original in his own mind. If his faith and perseverance in the ironclad rules of the society are deemed doubtful he does not become a part of the "body." If the showing is complimentary the fantastic ceremonials are administered. The society is divided into three "degrees," through which its members must pass. They are fraternity autopsy and cremation.

Dr. P. M. Cilver, who lives in this city, is the supreme encephalon or national head of the Ustionians.

# WHERE THE BIG BASEBALL TEAMS WILL DO THEIR TRAINING.

New York City.—With the announcement by Manager Billy Murray, of the Philadelphia Club, that the Phillies will do their spring training at Southern Pines, N. C., it has been definitely settled where all National League.

New York.....	Marlin, Tex.	New York.....	Macon, Ga.
Chicago.....	Shreveport, La.	Boston.....	San Antonio, Tex.
Cincinnati.....	Augusta, Ga.	Philadelphia.....	New Orleans, La.
Pittsburg.....	Hot Springs, Ark.	Washington.....	Galveston, Tex.
St. Louis.....	Little Rock, Ark.	Chicago.....	Detroit.....
Boston.....	Augusta, Ga.	Chicago.....	Hot Springs
Brooklyn.....	Jacksonville, Fla.	St. Louis.....	Houston, Tex.
Philadelphia.....	Southern Pines, N. C.	Cleveland.....	Mobile and New Orleans

# Facts About Suffrage for Woman.

Four States give equal suffrage to women—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. Rhode Island, by legislative vote, and Oregon, by popular vote, have refused to adopt equal suffrage for women. In Kansas women have educational and municipal suffrage. Eighteen States have school suffrage for women. Montana and Iowa permit women to vote on municipal bond issues.

Louisiana gives women taxpayers the right to vote on all questions submitted to the taxpayers. New York allows women taxpayers to vote on village taxation. In Great Britain women who possess the necessary qualifications can vote for all officials except members of Parliament. Australia and New Zealand give women full suffrage, as do the Isle of Man, Iceland and Finland. In Cape Colony, Canada and Sweden, as in parts of India, women vote under various conditions for school and municipal officers. Last year the English Parliament refused votes to women, and there was a riot in the House, women chaining themselves to the grille-work of the gallery of the House of Commons, while they cried "Votes for women!" The grilles had to be removed to get them out. There is a National American Woman Suffrage Association, with headquarters at Warren, O. The Rev. Anna H. Shaw is president.

# WHAT NEW YORK SPENDS ANNUALLY FOR CARFARE, GAS AND ELECTRICITY

Passengers annually carried on New York railways.....	1,200,000,000
Carried by steam railroads in United States.....	730,000,000
Money spent by New Yorkers for street car fare.....	\$85,000,000
Population of New York City.....	4,000,000
Outlay for car fare per capita.....	\$21.25
Number of rides per capita.....	325
Amount of gas sold in cubic feet.....	\$2,000,000,000
Cost at \$1 per 1000 cubic feet.....	\$2,000,000
Outlay for gas per capita.....	\$5.00
Amount of electricity sold.....	\$20,000,000
Outlay of electricity per capita.....	\$5.00

# TUBERCULOSIS MEET

Convention Held in Charlotte Organize for Extermination

# PLAN A VIGOROUS WARFARE

Assembled to Make War on the Great White Plague.—Tuberculosis, its Prevalence, Costliness and Fatality—Remedies Pointed Out.

At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning in the Selwyn Hotel in Charlotte, the North Carolina Convention for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, assembled. After the preliminaries were done in due form the doctors plunged into their subject with great earnestness and zeal. Space will permit of only the gist of the arguments in favor of a vigorous warfare against the "great white plague."

Dr. J. P. Monroe said Tuberculosis is the greatest enemy of modern people and that it must be exterminated. He held out hope to the afflicted that cures are possible. Dr. Harper said that it is estimated that tuberculosis fatalities exceed those of war, famine, plague, cholera, yellow fever and small-pox, all combined. It was set forth that even in our own nation 558 people die daily of the disease and that North Carolina shares only too fully in the proportion.

Its courses are understood to be, hereditary tendency, lack of sufficient clothing, living in infected houses (which should be disinfected) lack of ventilation, lack of cleanliness, unsanitary environment, lack of proper food, etc., which can be summed up in the term, ignorance on the part of the people as to the nature of the disease and the means of prevention and cure of it.

Poverty was given as a cause and a result of the malady. The cost of the dread disease as brought out is an eye opener. When it is considered what is the average earning capacity of victims, together with costs of treatment while lingering, an average estimate of \$3,000 each is placed. Probably 200,000 people die in the United States every year of this malady. Thus \$1,600,000,000 worth of productive energy is cut off from our nation every year.

The remedies advocated so unambiguously and forcibly are popular education on the subject, means of treatment of patients and power to enforce laws of health. To educate the people Dr. Williams advocated a small, well bound, neat book of about 50 pages, composed in readable, attractive style, as well as a smaller printed pamphlet as well as other forms of literature. These should be gotten up by the legislature and distributed by county co-operation. These books should be taught in the schools, the teacher having had suitable training, and also frequent lectures should be delivered in the schools on the subject.

Hospitals, sanitariums and colonies seem to be the means of treatment for infected. These, it was set forth, should be maintained partly at least by taxation in order that no one would wait too long to apply for help through a feeling of dependency but could claim it as a right.

To any objection on the score of costliness is rebutted the immense loss now sustained by the ravages of the disease. A city like Wilmington it was estimated, would have about 80 deaths a year. The cost of the sickness and death, together with the earnings of these persons in normal condition and average life being about \$8,000 would bring the city's loss up to \$640,000 annually. It is estimated too, that in a hospital or sanitarium at a cost of \$175, the average life of the afflicted would be lengthened by ten years.

It is a recognized fact that there are those who would not submit to laws of safety to their fellow men such as burning all sputum and taking treatment where such could effectually benefit them and be a means of safety to others. In such cases law and its proper execution was thought a necessary expedient.

Among contributors of papers, etc., were Dr. I. W. Faison, Charlotte; Dr. J. E. Brooks, of Aberdeen; Dr. William M. Jones, of High Point; Dr. S. Westry Battle, U. S. N.; Dr. W. J. McAnnally, of High Point; Dr. A. J. Crowell, of Charlotte; Dr. James A. Burroughs, of Asheville; Dr. Charles T. Harper, of Wilmington; Dr. John Roy Williams, of Greensboro; Dr. W. N. Lambeth, of the University of Virginia; Dr. Charles L. Minor, and Dr. Paul Paquin, of Asheville.

What the Convention Was. It was not a doctors' convention. The doctors were the leaders and teachers, but the membership of the "North Carolina Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis" is made up of all the citizens in the State who want to see the extermination of Tuberculosis and will hand themselves together and give a little time and money to carry on the war. The membership fee is \$1.00 per year and every citizen of the State should be enrolled. Send your name and gift

to Dr. C. A. Julian, Thomasville, N. C.

# Four Articles in Its Creed.

1. Tuberculosis is our greatest enemy.
2. Tuberculosis can be prevented.
3. Tuberculosis can be cured.
4. Tuberculosis must be exterminated.

# How People Get Tuberculosis.

Dr. Minor: "We know that practically the only danger of infection arises from the expectoration of those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, in their sputum is found the germ in large numbers and when dried, reduced to dust, and blown around, it can under favorable conditions (but not easily, it is true, for it with difficulty can infect man) produce the disease in those in whom it succeeds in getting firm lodgment."

"Street spitting we cannot hope for a long time if ever to stop, but if we can only teach that to spit on a sidewalk, and not into the roadway, is improper, we must and probably can trust our good friend the Sun to continue at the old stand undiminished, out doors at least, the bad effects of man's carelessness."

"It is indoor spitting that is dangerous and which chiefly spreads the disease, and this we cannot too vigorously attack and seek to eradicate. "Let the spitting habit be but once stopped and let all sputum be properly disposed of where it can do no harm and scientists all recognize that in fifty years or less tuberculosis would be a rare disease."

# How to Prevent Tuberculosis.

1. Destroy all sputum.
2. Disinfect all houses where there have been cases of tuberculosis. This should be done under the supervision of the Health authorities of the town or city.
3. Let the State see that all houses are built in such a manner that the inmates will have plenty of fresh air and sunlight.
4. Educate the people to the necessity of properly ventilating their sleeping rooms, stores, shops and offices.
5. Dr. Lambeth says: "Let the public school add to its curriculum a course on feeding the human animal. Time could easily be provided for this, moreover, a little less study of the dead languages and a little more study of the living man would make it all the better for our bodies and little worse for our education. Let the course include the physiological importance of nutrition, the nutritive values of all the available foods, the economic value of substance offered for sale as food, and methods of preparing the cheaper foods in a more palatable manner."

In other words: Pure air, proper food and plenty of it; and the destruction of all sputum will prevent tuberculosis.

# Tuberculosis Can be Cured.

1. An early diagnosis is essential. The patient should know the truth; the doctor should tell him the truth; and no time should be lost in seeking wise and competent treatment.
2. Some cases can be successfully treated at home. The best places are the hospitals, sanitariums, colonies, resorts and dispensaries.
3. Medicine does not hold a very large place in the treatment. It is largely a matter of properly regulated living for the patient. The physician should be the teacher and the patient the pupil in a school of health. Implicit obedience on the part of the pupil is the only hope. Hundreds are being cured in this way.
4. The convention asks the State to help by providing a "North Carolina Training School for the Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis." The idea is to give a short course of instruction to the patient and then send him home and let others come, till finally the good news is spread all over the State.

# What the State Should Do.

Dr. Williams: "I advocate that we request the State to furnish sufficient funds to provide literature for circulation among the people, in which will be incorporated the instructions which the people need. This literature should be widely distributed, sent into all homes, and be so written as to be easily intelligible."

"I advocate the publication of a book, of forty or fifty pages, covering in brief, the subject of tuberculosis, compiled so as to be easily intelligible to the most ignorant reader. Let it be attractively gotten up, so as to be worthy of a place in the library of our people. "The State should provide the necessary funds for the publication of such a book, and for the distribution of it. It should provide for supplementing the book with illustrated lectures, to be delivered by competent men all over the State."

"This book should be placed in the schools; and teachers who have been trained for the purpose, should be selected to interpret it to the children. The child has an impressionable brain; and this needed instruction would be sown in a fertile soil, to bring forth, in a few years, an abundant harvest of good for the control of this disease."

Hotels bar dogs more than twelve inches long. This is a necessity where they have these revolting doors, protests the New York Telegram. Dog longer than twelve inches is liable to get caught and out in half, and it annoys men and women to be followed into a building by Fido's head and fore legs while the south end is left out on the steps looking, as it were, for the rest of itself.