

# The Causes of Our Wonderful Development

By HON. O. P. AUSTIN,  
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.



THE greatest cause of this nation's wonderful development may be found in the fact that we lead in the production of man's chief requirements. The principal requirements of man can be enumerated upon the fingers of one hand, viz: Food, clothing, heat, light and manufactures. OF ALL THESE THE UNITED STATES IS THE WORLD'S GREATEST PRODUCER.

The principal articles of food are breadstuffs and meats. For breadstuffs we produce more wheat than any other country in the world, and more corn than all the other countries of the world combined. For meat, the chief supply is beef and pork, and OF EACH OF THESE WE PRODUCE MORE THAN ANY OTHER COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

For clothing, the quantity of cotton required by the world far exceeds that of any other material of dress, and of this the United States produces not only more than any other country, but over three-fourths of the world's entire supply. For heating, the chief requirement is coal, and of this we now produce more than any other country, and at a cost far below that in any other coal-producing section. For lighting, petroleum is now the world's chief reliance, and WE PRODUCE MORE OF THIS ARTICLE FIT FOR USE IN LIGHTING THAN ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

Of manufactures the United States is the world's largest producer. The chief requirements of manufacturing are iron, steel, copper, lead, aluminum, cotton, leather and wood; and of all these we are the world's largest producer. As a result the United States easily leads the world both in the quantity and value of the manufactures produced, while the fact that we have more of the materials at hand than any other country, coupled with our cheap coal and ingenious machinery, gives us a great advantage in the cost of production. The value of the manufactures of the United States is now nearly double that of the United Kingdom, and about equal to those of Germany, France and Russia combined.

THUS IN THE FIVE GREAT REQUIREMENTS OF MAN—FOOD, CLOTHING, HEAT, LIGHT AND MANUFACTURES—THE UNITED STATES IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF THEIR COMPONENT FACTORS.

O. P. Austin.

# Newspapers as Educators

By HON. FRANK NELSON,  
State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Kansas.



FROM ten to fifteen minutes should be devoted in each common school each day to the reading of current news from some good daily paper.

Of course, the teacher should use judgment in selecting the paper and also discretion in the character of the news to be read.

A GOOD NEWSPAPER IS AS GOOD AN EDUCATOR AS ONE OF THE REGULAR TEXT BOOKS; IN FACT, BETTER. The pupils, by reading it, or listening to it being read, get the practical side, not the theoretical.

The teacher can eliminate the murders, suicides, crimes and news of that character. He can select news concerning governmental affairs and stuff of that kind. He can read some of the editorials on subjects not of a political character and read some of the funny sayings. The pupils will enjoy it. I tried it once when I was teaching. It became the most pleasant fifteen minutes of the day's work. It not only posts children on the current events of the day, but helps them in grammar, history and geography.

There is seldom a law which fixes the routine of a school room, and the teacher can arrange his work as he pleases. For this reason, the matter of newspaper reading is left entirely in the hands of the teacher. But show me a school where a newspaper is ready every morning, and I will show you pupils that, for intelligence, can discount pupils in a like grade where the newspaper is not read.

# NEGRO CONTRIBUTORS TO AMERICAN LITERATURE

By T. THOMAS FORTUNE,  
Author and Editor of the New York Age.



FOR almost fifty years the negro has been free. During this period he has made remarkable progress. He has succeeded in the arts and sciences, in the trades and professions. He has acquired considerable renown in literature.

The most substantial contribution to Afro-American literature is the "History of the African Race," by George W. Williams. This book is not a history in the proper sense. Mr. Williams was a preacher. He was much addicted to the declamatory style—a style not suited to clear and logical deduction. Yet the historical data are voluminous and as a reference the work will stand the test of time.

William C. Nell, of Boston, is another writer of prominence. He has collected a series of sketches of the men who have rendered greatest service to the negro race.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar occupies first place among the Afro-American writers of fiction. Yet he has not the literary finish of Charles W. Chesnut or the intense race feeling of Sutton E. Griggs.

There are many writers of lesser fame who are doing effective work. That we have so many people who are turning out really readable matter is an encouraging sign.

In music the negro cannot be ignored. OUR PEOPLE ARE BORN MUSICAL.

Music, poetry, fiction! These three are one and the same. There is no jumping off place. We shall some time reach the third and last stage and take high rank among our white competitors.

## QUICKLY DONE.

### Negro Murderer Tried and Executed in One Day, at Nacogdoches, Tex.

Nacogdoches, Tex., Oct. 18.—Jim Buchanan, colored, the murderer of the Hicks family, was tried here Friday, a plea of guilty was accepted by the judge and the negro was legally hanged within two hours after sentence had been passed. Buchanan was brought here under the protection of five companies of militia. He was immediately turned over to Sheriff Spradley, who told the people that he would be given a speedy trial. The town began to fill up rapidly and the excitement was intense.

The telegraph wires were cut, the railroad tracks were torn up for a short distance and it was announced that an attempt would be made to get possession of Buchanan. District court was at once convened, a jury was impaneled without delay and the negro's plea of guilty was accepted by the court. The judge ordered that the death sentence be executed November 17, but many people announced that they would have no delay. Buchanan then waived the 30 days allowed by law and was hanged by Sheriff Spradley in the jail yard in the presence of a large crowd.

Ten days ago the dead bodies of Farmer Hicks, his wife and daughter were found in the Hicks home. Sheriff Spradley began a search for the murderer. A week later Jim Buchanan was arrested and confessed to the murder. The news of the negro's confession spread rapidly and a mob of several hundred people marched after the sheriff and his deputies with the intention of securing possession of the negro and burning him at the stake. Sheriff Spradley and his deputies refused to give over the prisoner and later they were joined by Sheriff Bowers, of San Augustine county.

The two officers through a ruse finally succeeded in spiriting the negro away to the jail at Shreveport. Buchanan was next taken to the jail at Henderson and a company of militia was ordered out to protect the negro from violence. A mob formed and it was feared a collision with the troops would result in serious bloodshed. Two more companies of militia were sent to Henderson and yesterday when the negro arrived he was guarded by five companies of militia.

## STORY IS FALSE.

### A Scandalous Report as to Our Soldiers in the Philippines Is Proved to Be False.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Several months ago a paper in Pennsylvania contained what purported to be a letter written by William J. Longenberger, of Company A, Fifteenth infantry, to his mother in Danville, Pa. In it he was made to say that the dead bodies of the Filipinos lay around on all sides, unburied, in various stages of decay and that when a Filipino dropped "our boys all shot him seven or eight times, so that he was covered with blood from head to foot." This story obtained general circulation and was the subject of considerable criticism against the army.

The matter was made the subject of official investigation by Gen. Chaffin, then in command in the Philippines, with the result that the story was shown to be without foundation. Private Longenberger, the reputed author of the letter, wrote to the commanding officer of his regiment that the story gives a mistaken impression. "I heard the story from another enlisted man," he stated. First Lieut. Reeve, commanding Company A, of the Fifteenth infantry, reports that the man who wrote the letter mentioned is a member of his company and "his record shows that he has never been in action nor near the scene of one; in fact, he has never seen a Filipino die, not even from sickness. The whole affair is the work of his imagination and there is not a word of truth in it."

**Plenty of Cheers, but Little Money.**  
Berlin, Oct. 18.—The Boer generals are sorry they did not go to America first for money instead of making a canvass of the continent. Gen. Botha said yesterday that they intended to go to the United States, but as they had started to tour the continent they would finish their tour of Europe before going to America. Their experience so far has been disappointing. There have been plenty of cheers, but little money has been contributed for the relief of the Boers. One American contributed more than all Germany. The total gathered here is \$67,500.

**The W. C. T. U. Convention.**  
Portland, Me., Oct. 18.—The national W. C. T. U. convention was called to order Friday by President Stevens, Mrs. Susanna Fry, of Illinois, made her report as corresponding secretary. The report stated that the total number of W. C. T. U. unions organized by the eighteen organizers is 120; total number of young women's unions, 40; total number of W.'s and Y.'s reorganized, 55; total active W. and Y. members secured, 4,792; number of new Loyal Temperance legions organized, 60; number of new L. T. L. members secured, 2,224; number of total abstinence pledges secured, 4,923.

**"Bobs" Will Visit America.**  
London, Oct. 18.—Gens. Corbin, Young and Wood have tendered Earl Roberts a cordial invitation to visit the United States and the British commander-in-chief replied last evening that he had practically decided to accept the invitation in December of 1903.

**Preferred Suicide to Imprisonment.**  
New York, Oct. 18.—In fear of another term in prison or spending the balance of her days in an insane asylum, Miss Ida Craddock, high priestess and pastor of the "Church of the Yoga," in Chicago, and missionary here of her peculiar belief, committed suicide Friday by inhaling gas. Her body was found by her mother, Mrs. Decker, by whom the suicide was to have been accompanied to the United States court to be sentenced under a conviction for sending obscene matter through the mails. Fear of this sentence led to the suicide.

## BATTLE IN VENEZUELA.

### Desperate Fighting Near La Victoria Between the Forces of President Castro and the Revolutionists.

Willemstadt, Island of Curacao, Oct. 16.—News has been received here from Caracas that the battle near La Victoria between forces of President Castro, numbering 4,000 men, with 15 guns, and the Venezuelan revolutionists, which began Monday morning, has so far been without definite results.

Gen. Matos, leader of the revolution, and Gen. Mendoza were not present. The only rebel generals engaged were Guevara, Torres, Crespo and Antonio Fernandez, who had with them about 3,100 men, representing the advance guard of the revolutionists.

President Castro twice led a charge in person and showed great courage and coolness. His lieutenant, Gen. Alcantara, who was at one time at the West Point military academy, was mortally wounded. The government forces had 247 men killed, while the revolutionists lost 310 men. Among the latter was Gen. Guevara.

The arrival at the scene of battle at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon of Vice President Gomez with 600 men and a large amount of ammunition saved the situation for the government. At that time the odds were greatly against President Castro, but the arrival of reinforcements improved his position. Monday night the revolutionists still retained their positions.

The fight started again Tuesday, and at 10 o'clock in the morning Castro retired to La Victoria.

News of the engagement having reached Gens. Matos and Mendoza, they hastened to the scene and arrived at a point near La Victoria on Tuesday with the rest of the revolutionary army, which now numbers about 8,000 men.

President Castro appears to be surrounded by enemies. The town of El Consejo, which lies back of La Victoria, is occupied by the revolutionists.

**Caracas, Oct. 17.**—The battle near La Victoria, started again yesterday morning. According to government reports received here, the revolutionists are said to be losing the positions they gained at Suji Wednesday, and this notwithstanding the fact that the government is short of ammunition.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The greatest battle that Venezuela has ever known is still raging, according to a cablegram received at the state department from Minister Bowen at Caracas. The dispatch reads: "Fighting continues at Victoria. No communication is to be had with Valencia."

## AN AWFUL CRASH.

### Five Trains Collide on the Vandalia Road—Two Men Killed and Three Badly Injured.

Indianapolis, Oct. 18.—A westbound passenger train on the Vandalia railroad and the Terre Haute and Indianapolis accommodation train collided at Reelsville, eight miles west of here, Wednesday afternoon, killing two men and seriously injuring three others. The dead:

Fred H. Hermsen, mail clerk, Greencastle.

An unknown man who was stealing a ride on the baggage car.

Seriously injured: Al Hedding, Indianapolis, engineer, will die.

Boyd, Richmond, mail clerk, hurt internally, may die.

Jesse Kennedy, mail clerk, Indianapolis, both legs broken.

As far as can be ascertained the wreck was due to the failure of the agent at Harmony to deliver an order to the accommodation, which left there on the time of the other train. When the trains collided both were running at full speed. The two train crews jumped. Fred H. Hermsen, mail clerk, was buried beneath the debris of his car and was killed almost instantly. Mail Clerk Boyd, on the accommodation, was probably fatally injured while attempting to jump.

## A BOLD VENTURE.

### Santos Dumont Offers to Make a Trip in an Airship if a \$200,000 Purse Is Hung on It.

London, Oct. 16.—Ex-Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, who arrived in London last night from the continent, said to a representative of the press that M. Santos Dumont, with whom Mr. Phelan dined Tuesday evening, is about to make an offer to travel from Paris to San Francisco by airship.

"Santos Dumont," said Mr. Phelan, "asks that a prize of \$200,000 be put up. This sum, however, will only be paid over in case the trip is successful. The aeronaut undertakes to pay all his own expenses and he is already at work building a new airship for this purpose. He seems entirely confident of achieving his object. He pools the difficulties of such a lengthy trip and not only believes he has got a chance of completing this trans-oceanic and trans-continental air journey, but that there will be found a sufficient number of contributors to make up the purse that he asks as a reward."

## Beauvoir Is Sold.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 18.—The transfer of Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis, by Mrs. Davis to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, was consummated yesterday. The house will be used as a home for indigent Confederate veterans. Mrs. Davis received \$10,000 for the home.

## Must Give \$100,000 Bail.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 16.—The supreme court has ordered that Frank C. Andrews, the convicted ex-vice president of the Wrecked City Savings bank of Detroit, be admitted to \$100,000 bail pending a decision of his motion for a new trial which is now pending in the recorder's court in Detroit. The court gives Andrews 15 days in which to secure this amount. If not furnished in that time the court says he must be taken to Jackson prison and begin his 13-year sentence. Andrews is now in the county jail at Detroit.

## DUN'S WEEKLY REPORT

### Settlement of Coal Strike Removes Only Serious Handicap to Industrial Progress.

New York, Oct. 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Settlement of the coal strike removes the only serious handicap to industrial progress. Five months of restricted fuel production had begun to check the wheels at many manufacturing centers, while there was a perceptible diminution in consumptive demands as the purchasing power of the wage earners steadily decreased. Savings have been exhausted and much money has gone out of the country because of this struggle, but the nation's remarkably strong position assures a speedy restoration of prosperous conditions.

Transportation is now the worst feature, and threatens to continue disturbing. While the grain crops are being moved the supply of rolling stock and motive power will prove insufficient, although every effort is made at the shops, liberal premiums being offered for early delivery. That the railways are well occupied is evidenced by earnings for the first week of October, 3.5 per cent. larger than last year.

Inadequate supplies of fuel caused further banking of furnaces, but the effect of a decreased output of domestic pig iron has been partially neutralized by larger arrivals from abroad. Practically no price can be named for immediate delivery of home iron, and there is no disposition to make concessions on distant contracts, owing to the abnormal coke situation. Fortunately there has been little interruption at finishing mills, and the output of rails, structural material and kindred lines is well maintained. Consumers not only find difficulty in securing steel from the mills, but encounter a further delay on the railways, which are unable to handle freight promptly.

Footwear shops are actively engaged, many producers having added to their long lists of orders, and practically all the New England manufacturers are assured full time up to the end of the year.

In cotton goods the feature was a purchase of about 250,000 pieces of print cloths. While quotations were not altered, the market became decidedly firmer.

Failures for the week number 306 in the United States, against 229 last year, and 34 in Canada, compared with 31 last year.

## MURDER AND SUICIDE.

### A New Yorker Kills Two Men in a Law Office and Then Suicides.

New York, Oct. 18.—Using a new automatic magazine pistol, William C. Turner, former president and treasurer of the Climax Bottling Co., yesterday shot and killed W. J. Mallard, secretary and treasurer of the company, and Robert Hamilton, its president, and then killed himself with the same weapon. A second revolver, loaded in every chamber, was found in Turner's pocket, and it is believed he planned to take more lives than he did.

The shooting was caused by a quarrel between the three men over an alleged shortage in Turner's accounts, for which he was threatened with criminal prosecution. The tragedy occurred in the offices of the law firm of Cantor, Adams & McIntyre, in the heart of the Wall street district, during the noon hour.

All of the principals in the controversy were married. Mallard was 35 years old, a native of Atlanta, Ga., where he was well known. He was president of the Young Men's Democratic club there. He had been in this city about four years and lived with his wife and children in an uptown flat. Mr. Hamilton lived in Pittsburg, where he was president of the J. T. and H. A. Hamilton glass factories. He was about 60 years old. He arrived in this city Thursday in response to a telegram from Turner received at Pittsburg, which said: "Meet me in New York Friday and I will settle with you."

The three men met in the law office by appointment to allow Turner to make a partial settlement and he was asked for a certified check. "I have it," he said, and then he closed the door of the room. An instant later he drew a revolver and began firing.

## Relief for the Money Market.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The action of Secretary Shaw in offering to buy bonds for the sinking fund to relieve the stringency in the money market is favorably commented upon by financiers here. It is pointed out that the \$15,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds which the secretary expects to obtain under this offer will result in putting into circulation in principal and interest about \$20,000,000, which at this late day in crop movement will be beyond reasonable doubt carry the country safely over the crisis which is annually experienced at this period.

## Bixby Approves New Lock Plan.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 18.—The Free Press says that with the announcement Friday of Maj. W. H. Bixby's approval of a request to congress for a new \$5,000,000 lock at the Soo, to be completed in 1910, the project becomes assured of success. Maj. Bixby is the United States engineer in charge of government works in the district including the Soo canal. Vessels at present can load to 19 and 20 feet for passing the Soo, but it is proposed that the new lock will allow an actual draught of 21 feet.

## A Big Robbery.

Cleveland, Oct. 18.—Furs valued at \$3,000 were stolen from the store of Frank Burke, 259 Euclid avenue, early Friday morning. Entrance to the store was gained by cutting a large hole in a rear door and sliding back a bolt. The store was ransacked thoroughly and many of the mad-up articles were carried away. Appearance indicates that three men did the job. They left by the way they entered and tramped over a big sand pile to where, according to the police theory, a wagon was awaiting them. The bulk of the goods would ordinarily load a light spring vehicle.

## TO END THE STRIKE

### President Roosevelt Names a Commission of Six.

They Are All Prominent Men: Brig. Gen. Wilson, E. W. Parker, Hon. George Gray, T. W. Watkins, Bishop Spalding and E. E. Clark.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The president has named a commission of six persons to settle the strike.

President Mitchell has called a meeting of the executive committee and the strike may be called off in a few days. Some of the members of the commission were named by Messrs. Sargent and Mitchell at their conference with the president yesterday and in later meetings last night. Mr. Sargent officially represented the mine union leader.

The following official statement announcing the close of the strike was issued at the White House at 2:30 a. m.: "After a conference with Mr. Mitchell and some further conference with representatives of the coal operators, the president has appointed the members of the commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon all questions at issue between the operators and miners in the anthracite coal fields:

"Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired (late chief of engineers, U. S. A.); Washington, D. C., as an officer of the engineer corps of either the military or naval service of the United States.

"Mr. E. W. Parker, Washington, as an expert mining engineer. Mr. Parker is chief statistician of the coal division of the United States geological survey and the editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, of New York.

"Hon. George Gray, Wilmington, Del., as a judge of a United States court.

"Mr. E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Ia., grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, as a sociologist, the president assuming that for the purposes of such a commission the term sociologist means a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions and has practically applied the knowledge.

"Mr. Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton, Pa., as a man practically acquainted with the mining and selling of coal.

"Bishop John L. Spalding, of Peoria, Ill. The president has added Bishop Spalding's name to the commission.

"Hon. Carroll D. Wright has been appointed recorder of the commission.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 17.—The executive boards of the three anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers of America, in joint session Thursday unanimously decided to recommend to a delegate convention of striking miners the acceptance of the arbitration proposition submitted by the president of the United States, and it is reasonably certain that the advice will be followed and the great struggle brought to a close. The convention will be convened in this city Monday morning and it is the hope and the belief of the officers of the union that mining of coal will be resumed before the close of next week, after a suspension of more than five months.

These are the same executive boards which on May 8 last ordered the strike to begin, which action was approved, in the face of Mr. Mitchell's opposition, by the Hazleton convention a few days later. It is expected that some objections will be raised on the floor of the convention, but the officers are confident that the opposition will disappear when President Mitchell explains all the features of the modified proposition to the delegates.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, the military member of the coal strike arbitration commission, and Carroll D. Wright, recorder of the commission, had an extended conference with President Roosevelt Friday. On leaving the White House Gen. Wilson said it was yet too early to discuss for publication the work of the commission. He indicated that the body would be organized in Washington, but when and where its sittings would be held would be details which would be worked out by the committee itself.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, as recorder of the commission to arbitrate the anthracite coal disputes, will not have a vote.

Col. Wright will keep the records, summon witnesses, carry out the orders of the commission and, perhaps, prepare its report under instructions.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 18.—In accordance with the call issued by the executive board of the Miners' union, all "locals" throughout the coal field began electing delegates yesterday to the convention which will be held here next Monday to consider the acceptance or rejection of the arbitration plan submitted by President Roosevelt. Most of the local unions held their meetings last night. It is practically certain that a majority of the delegates will come to the convention instructed to vote in favor of accepting the arbitration scheme. Prominent officials of the union say there is no fear that the opposition will be strong enough to defeat the efforts of those who favor ending the strike by arbitration.

It is understood the union will take care of all such men who fall to find immediate employment.

## An Anti-Trust Proceeding.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 16.—A hearing was given yesterday, before Attorney General Davies on the application that proceedings be commenced against the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Co., and the other coal carrying companies on the ground that they are violating the anti-trust laws of the state. The coal companies entered a general denial to the charges made. Contracts between the railroad companies and coal mine owners, identical in character, were introduced, which showed that the companies were violating the anti-trust law.