

STEAD ON BOER WAR

London Journalist Caustically
Denounces British Policy.

HOW HE WOULD END HOSTILITIES

**Says Send Chamberlain's Head to
Kruger on a Charger as a Penance
For Wrongdoing and Injustice
South Africa, Mr. Stead Insists, Los
to British Empire, but It Will Prove
a Blessing to the Nation.**

Walter Wellman, staff correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, has lately had an interview with William T. Stead, in which the famous London journalist, with characteristic force and fearlessness, gives his views of Great Britain's troubles at home and in South Africa.

Mr. Wellman quotes Mr. Stead as saying:

"South Africa is irretrievably lost to the British empire, but that will prove a blessing in the end. This end should have come sooner. That is what I complain about. We have sacrificed too many lives, endured too much suffering, for that which was inevitable from the start. It is a great pity that Kruger did not take advantage of the conditions which prevailed in that 'black week' of December and march straight down to the Cape. That would have brought the end quickly enough and saved a lot of bother. But now people say the war has gone on so long, we have made so many sacrifices, that we must see it through and have our way. They say it doesn't now matter much whether we were right or wrong at the start. But I say, right or wrong does matter. It is the only thing of vital importance now or at any other time.

"The only end I see is that we lose South Africa. We may in time whip out the Boers. That is not the trouble. The trouble is that we shall be utterly unable to control the outlanders. After we have whipped or killed the Boers for their benefit they will be able to do as they please. The outlanders live in the cities, and they will run the governments. If we had a loyal agricultural population to depend on, we might manage them, but the agriculturalists will be our bitter enemies. The Dutch will never be reconciled. The outlanders—many of them not British at all, many of them unscrupulous adventurers, with no permanent interest in the country—will never be satisfied.

"At first we'll try holding the outlanders down with garrisons, but when outlander for ambition and Dutchman for revenge join hands the garrisons will be swept into the sea and South Africa will go to the devil, so far as the British empire is concerned.

"We shall be lucky if we save Cape Town and Simon's Bay out of the wreck. But these we must have, because Cape Town is the keystone of the imperial arch. It guards the ocean route to India, and every one knows the Gibraltar-Suez route will go to pieces in thirty days after we go to war with a first class power. Our troubles will only have begun when we have annihilated the fighting Boers and ended the war. Before the war it took only 5,000 British soldiers to guard our interests in South Africa. Chamberlain himself says that after the war it will take 50,000 men to keep the British flag flying down there.

"Kruger has always hoped the British would repent. That is his hope today. That is what he is waiting and fighting for. It is true that it is only by repentance that we can be saved, but there are few signs of contrition at the present moment. The British masses have become so besotted, so drunk with blood and conquest that if tomorrow news were to come that by outlawry, rapine and murder the last Boer had been wiped off the face of the earth, a wild, hoarse scream of joy would go up from British press and people. They would say, 'Well, this is something like business at last.'

"The one encouraging sign of the times is that this war has proved a tremendous re-enforcement of general peace. England has borne the burden, and all civilization is to share in the profits. The cost of modern war is so enormous in money that capital and commerce will not permit nations to make war. It is too expensive. If it costs Great Britain £200,000,000 to put down two little republics, numbering all told not more than 60,000 men able to bear arms, what would it cost France to beat Germany or England to beat Russia? In this war, too, destruction on the sea played no part. We had unlimited freedom of the ocean. A war between two first class powers on land and sea would be a war of economic destruction so enormous that, practically speaking, war is now an impossibility. Mammon will not permit Mars to exploit himself.

"In passing, I may remark that the American mule has cost the British empire a hundred millions of pounds. If it had not been for the shipment of mules and horses from America to South Africa, the Boers would have had us whipped long ago. You are good traders, you Yankees, especially when you can sell without danger. If the Boers were bigger, you would not have been so free to help the English. Your mule has been of far more help to the British than the Alabama was to the Confederacy, but you'll not have to pay for your wrongdoing. The Boers have no naval power.

"This war in South Africa has shown us that we have all been on the wrong tack. The enormous increase in our naval and military establishments has been to no purpose. It only shows the madness that is in men—that nations can go mad like individuals. It also

shows that pride goeth before a fall. Lucky for the world if the world learns its lesson through England's woe. I have been a sad awakening for England, lately so proud. The saddest of it all is the utter failure of all but a small handful of men to realize our moral responsibility.

"No greater disaster could happen to the British empire than that we should gain the victory in South Africa. When a nation is wrong, it should be whipped, and be soundly whipped, as we were in the American war. We did not learn our lesson then. There are less signs that we are learning it now. But in the end the lesson will be understood. We may not then be so hard some, but we shall have gained a clearer perception of political morality.

"Two of the greatest blessings to the British empire were great defeats. Jeanne d'Arc was the saving angel of England. We were blundering out of the right path, and she cleared us out of the continent and saved us from Europe. George Washington cleared us out of your country and saved us from America. The Boers are saving us from Africa. They will clear us out of there, and they are a blessing in disguise."

"How can you now get out of the scrape?" Mr. Wellman asked.

"It is easy enough," replied Mr. Stead. "Cut off Chamberlain's head and send it on a charger to old man Kruger at Helversum, saying unto him: 'Here, take this. It means the end of wrong. It means that we have come to make amends.'

"Yes, cut off Chamberlain's head. That's the easiest way to stop the war. There never would have been any war if Chamberlain had not refused Kruger's offer to arbitrate. As a result 25,000 good men have been put under the sod and 50,000 more have had their lives blighted by wounds. We refused to arbitrate because we knew we were wrong and because we believed we could easily whip the little nation that had the impudence to ask for arbitration. When he started this war, Chamberlain thought he could finish it up with ten millions sterling. I told him it would cost a hundred millions. He said I was crazy. Today the cost is two hundred millions and the end not in sight.

"We have acted like pirates in South Africa. What we should do now is to repent, admit that we were wrong, offer to make reparation, to build up what we have torn down, replace the families on the farms, rebuild the burned houses, restore the implements we have broken up, and buy new horses, cattle, sheep and pigs to take the place of those we have stolen. What other compensation is fairly due we must pay. If England were great enough to do that, she would live again. She would furnish the world a moral object lesson which would indeed stagger humanity.

"But there are few signs of repentance. The orgy goes on. At a peace meeting in the slums the crowd jeered and hooted me. I told them the trouble with them was the trouble with all England—besotted with beer. They murmured and howled. 'Well,' I said, 'perhaps I made a mistake. It is not beer, but gin!'

"So it was with Chamberlain. He began with a beer drunk; he ended with a gin drunk. Two years ago he proposed to guarantee the Boers their independence. Now he declares he will annihilate them.

"Kruger and Steyn say they are willing to sacrifice everything, even to lay down their independence. If Chamberlain can get any tribunal in the world to bring in a verdict that they deserve capital punishment. That is all they ask. But Chamberlain says 'no.' He proposes to execute two nations without going through the formality of taking them to court."

"Then how would you go about it to stop the war, Mr. Stead?" Mr. Wellman asked.

"To stop the war? It is the easiest thing in the world. Send a telegram today, this very hour, to Kruger and Steyn and Botha telling them that a truce is declared, that a tribunal is to be formed to pass on all the questions involved and that both sides are to abide by the verdict. That not only stops the war; it is the end of the war. Not another shot. Not another poor devil mauling his life out on the veldt. The farms are reoccupied. Families are reunited. Industry starts up. Peace reigns. It needs only the word.

"Those who scout my plan of stopping the war say it would have a bad effect upon British prestige. Well, British prestige cannot fall lower than it is today. They say if we compromise with the Boers Australia and Canada won't like it and will revolt. I don't believe a word of it. If that is the measure of their loyalty, they won't stay long anyway and are not worth holding. Besides, if we are to permit great questions of right and wrong to be decided for the British empire by the 5,000,000 people who live in Australia or the other 5,000,000 who live in Canada or of England may as well abdicate and acknowledge that at last the colonies rule the mother country, with the colonial office as the keystone of our governmental arch."

German Line to Cuba.

The state department at Washington has received the following from United States Consul Monaghan of Chemnitz: "According to report, the North German Lloyd has decided to open a line from Bremen to Cuba, vessels sailing regularly every four weeks and touching at Havana, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo and Santiago, Cuba. Vessels being sailing for Cuban ports about the middle of November of this year. From February, 1902, it is the intention of the line to have a bimonthly service. This is another example of Germany's endeavor to secure not only markets in all parts of the world, but efficient and regular connections with the same."

FOR THE CHILDREN

Rat Catching on Board

Chatting with some friends lately the captain of a big freight liner now taking on cargo at this port told some queer stories about rats as a reporter of the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "I have the ship lined out by professional rat catchers," he said, "and between times we try keep them down by trapping, but hard work. We don't dare to use poison. If we did, the hold would be a or dead rats, and the stench would be a fever. Our traps are of their cage pattern, and considerable has to be used in setting them; a ship rat is a very cunning beast and he will steer clear of decoys. This landlubber brother walks into their eyes wide open. If we try baited the traps in the ordinary way wouldn't catch a dozen in a year or plan is this: On the first night when the trap doors and tie them in position with bits of string, so they'll possibly spring shut. Then we put scraps of old cheese inside and we wait until the following evening. That's to reassure the rats that the strange wire contrivances are perfectly harmless and that they may eat in with a certainty of getting out again. The next night we renew the bait and take off the strings, and as a general thing, we catch all that the cages will hold. I have seen them so full it seemed impossible to get another inside, which is pretty good evidence, as I take it, that they can't communicate with each other and give the alarm. There is nothing new about the trick I describe. It is practiced on all big ships when the rats get too bad."

The Tailor Bird.

This wonderful bird lives in India. It has a beak shaped very much like a shoemaker's awl. The little bird is entirely yellow in color and is only three inches long. It derives its name from the way in which it makes its nest. It selects a large leaf hanging from the end of a twig, then it pierces a number of holes along the edge of it with its awl-like beak and then gets the long fibers of plants, which make excellent thread, and carefully sews the edges together like a purse or bag, using its bill for a needle to carry the thread through. The ends of the thread are knotted so as to entirely prevent them from slipping through the leaf. The stalk end of the leaf is bent and crushed so as to form a hood over the opening of the nest, protecting it from the sun and the rain. But what is very strange, when the leaf is not large enough to make the nest this little bird gets another leaf, pierces it with holes and pieces the two leaves together. The interior of the nest is lined with cotton and silky grass, making a very snug and comfortable home for the little birds. The bird and its nest full of eggs are so very light that they can be suspended from the end of a slender twig. Would it not be interesting to watch this little tailor selecting the leaves and the thread and then sewing the holes ready to sew the leaves together to make for itself a comfortable little home?

A Young Violinist.

Teddy Bacon is a nine-year-old Detroit boy who since his fifth year has been a student of the violin. He is so earnest in his work that he has already made several successful appearances as a soloist. He has a remarkable technique, producing a clear, even tone. He plays his solos from memory, and chief among them are Wieniawski's "Kulawak," Moszkowski's "Serenata," the Polish dance by Scharwenka and the pizzicato movement and octaves in Musini's "Mazourka" and the artificial harmonies in the "Kulawak."

Room at the Top.

When Tom, Dick or Harry is leaving his "teens," he has to think very seriously of what he is going to be. In most cases he turns from the learned professions because, he says, they are already overstocked. A young lawyer once made this complaint about the law to Daniel Webster, the famous American statesman. Webster's reply was short and sharp. "My friend," quoth he, "there is plenty of room at the top." This is true of every career. We have only to aim high enough.

An Automobile at Fourteen.

William D. Warner, fourteen years old, has a license from the city of Chicago to operate an automobile. The city electrician said that he was one of the most thoroughly posted applicants for a license he had ever examined. The young man has run a little electric light plant for years and knows a great deal about boilers and engines. He is healthy and vigorous, with steady nerves and good eyes, and there was no good reason for refusing the license.

The Ground Squirrel.

The ground squirrels of California are interesting animals to watch. Our potatoes were disappearing, and I tried to find out where they went to. Soon I found out the ground squirrels had taken them. What do you think they did with them? They bit them up in small pieces and dried them in the sun. Don't you think they knew it was a good way to preserve them for storage?—Herman Klen in American Boy.

My Thoughts.

In daytime, as I go about,
I hear my thoughts speak plainly out;
They bid me laugh and run and shout
And have all sorts of fun.
And when the lessons have been said
They straightway put it in my head
To play again till time for bed.
Which comes when day is done.
At nighttime, quite the other way,
I never once have heard them say
That they'd like me to go and play;
They are so still, you see.
For if they speak it is so low
I cannot hear, and so I know
How miserably they come and go
While making dreams for me.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Hints to Housewives.

Pantry shelves should be lined with white cloth, which is easily wiped clean with a damp duster and always looks fresh and nice.
Whoever gives out the weekly linen, whether mistress or maid, should be careful to observe that linen of a sort is used in turn—that is to say, if there are several sets of linen for the same purpose take for use each week that which has been longest in the wardrobe, not the set that was returned last from the wash. In this way linen will in the ordinary course last for a much longer time than would otherwise be the case.

To impart to the kitchen tables that wonderful whiteness which some scrubbed tables possess no soap or soda should be used in cleaning them, but some should be employed instead, this being briskly rubbed over the surface of the wood with hot water and rough brush. If whitewood tables are thus scrubbed, they will present a brilliant whiteness which will put to blush the appearance of a table scrubbed with soap and soda.

Nursery Art.

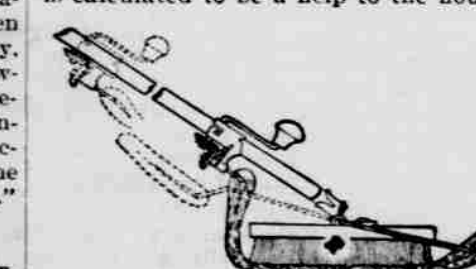
A short time since a new children's ward was opened in one of London's hospitals, and its decorations were specially designed to suit the little inmates. Long series of pictures representing all the well known inhabitants of fairyland—giants and monsters, all elves and sprites—figured there, all brought together to pass away the weary hours of the poor little sufferers. The idea is a good one, and it is being carried out in the nurseries of our private houses in charming nursery wall papers of this kind. Why should not a wall paper be made an exciting story of Jack the Giant Killer or to depict the adventures of Little Bo-peep or marshal the long array of animals that were housed in the wooden Noah's ark of our childhood? Such bright and interesting surroundings in the midst of health are capital for children. For invalids their value is enhanced a thousandfold, and the doctor and nurse may well bless the skilled fingers and clever brain that devised so soothing an amusement to the young under their charge.

Cleaning Wall Paper.

A correspondent of Good Housekeeping tells of an experiment she made in cleaning her wall paper. She says: "I used pulverized pumice stone and four ounces of the pumice powder to one quart of flour, making a thick paste or dough. Roll out as wide as the wall paper in length and two inches thick, then inclose the dough in a piece of muslin and sew it on and boil for about three-quarters of an hour, when the rolls will be hard and firm, ready for use. You will have to use the wash boiler, as nothing else in the kitchen will be large enough to accommodate the broken lengths of the strips. These rolls are then used for rubbing over the soiled portions of the paper. Not only will they take out ordinary dirt, but they will remove the surface of the paper should be dusted off carefully with a clean cloth, and if any dirt remains go over the surface again. This removes the dirt much better than the bread process, which I have tried also. It cleans like a charm."

Mop and Brush.

One of the new patents is the invention of Edward Hilker of Chicago. It is calculated to be a help to the housewife, combining as it does in one instrument a scrubbing brush and a mop.



COMBINATION MOP AND BRUSH.

When desired, the mop is pulled out of the way. At other times the brush serves to re-enforce the mop. But the most remarkable thing about the apparatus perhaps is a little crank on the handle, by the help of which the mop may be easily wrung out at any moment.

Pumpkins and Squash.

Pumpkin pie has a tender hold upon the American heart, and as squash pie is its nearest kin it, too, comes in for a share of honors. Hubbard squashes may be reckoned among our most valued fruits. Fruits they are because they contain seeds. Only tubers and roots, such as potatoes, beets, turnips, carrots, onions, dare be called vegetables. To return to the squash question, few housekeepers comparatively have tried its virtues in any other shape than disguised with eggs, spice and cream in a pie filling. Sections of squash with the rind on set in the oven and baked are as delicious as sweet potato. Many serve the pieces still in the rind, and each butters, salts and peppers to taste. Stewed squash dressed with cream and butter and scalloped squash baked in the oven are both tempting dishes.

Quince Jelly.

Quinces for jelly should not be quite ripe, but they should be a fine yellow. Rub the down from them, core and cut them small. Put them in a preserving kettle with a teaspoonful of water for each pound. Let them stew gently until soft without mashing. Put them in a thin muslin bag with the liquor and press them very lightly. To each pint of liquor put a pound of sugar. Stir it until all is dissolved; then set it over the fire and let it boil gently until by cooling some on the plate you find it a good jelly. Then turn it into pots or tumblers and when cold secure as directed for jellies.

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The C. R. & M. made a Sunday rate to all points on their line—one are for the round trip. Tickets good returning same day only. Sunday rates to Cincinnati \$1.95 for the round trip. Trains leave here 9:30 a. m. returning leave Cincinnati 7:30 p. m. arriving at Richmond 9:35 p. m.
C. A. BLAIR,
City Ticket Agent.
Phone 44.

Pan-American Exposition Excursion to Buffalo.

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo will close October 31st. The last coach excursion to Buffalo will be run October 24th over the Pennsylvania Lines. Tickets will be sold at very low rates and will be good returning until the last day of the Exposition. The six day coach excursion tickets to Buffalo will also be sold Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays until October 21, inclusive, offering only a few more opportunities to see the great show at Buffalo before it passes into history. Consult ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines about fares and time of trains.

What's Your Face Worth?

Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin, all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25c at A. G. Luken & Co.'s drug store.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

Mystic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75c and \$1.00. Sold by A. G. Luken & Co., druggists, Richmond.

Take the Popular Low Rate "Coach Excursion"

Via the C. R. & M. to Buffalo, the last chance to visit the Pan-American Exposition at low rates. Trains leave Richmond every Tuesday and Saturday during October. Fare only \$5.85 to Buffalo and return, tickets good for 6 days. Children under 12 years of age \$2.75. For further information call on C. A. BLAIR, Tel 44 City Ticket Agt.

Kindly take notice that

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FIRE ALARM BOXES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

South of Main, West of Seventh Street
12, First and south C, Piano factory
13, Second and south B
14, Fourth and south D
15, Fifth and south A
16, Fifth and south C
18, Seventh and south C

SECOND DISTRICT.

South of Main, between 7th and 11th Sts
21, Eighth and Main
22, Eighth and south E
24, Seventh and south G
25, Ninth and south A
26, Tenth and south C
27, Eleventh and Main
28, Eleventh and south J

THIRD DISTRICT.

South of Main, East of Eleventh Street
31, Twelfth and south B
32, Twelfth and south E
34, Fourteenth and Main
35, Fourteenth and south C
36, Eighteenth and south A
37, Twentieth and Main

FOURTH DISTRICT.

North of Main, West of 10th St. to River
41, Third and Main, Robinson's shop
42, Third and north C
43, City Building, Fire Headquarters
46, Gear, Scott & Co
46, No. 1 house, north 8th street
47, Champion Mills
48, Tenth and north I

FIFTH DISTRICT.

West Richmond and Westviolet
6, West Third and Chestnut
51, West Third and National road
62, West Third and Kinsey
63, West Third and Richmond avenue
64, Earlham College
66, State and Boyer
66, Grant and Ridge
67, Hunt and Maple
68, Grant and Sheridan
69, Bridge avenue, Paper Mill

SIXTH DISTRICT.

North of D Street, East of Tenth Street
61, Railroad Shops
62, Hutton's Coffin Factory
63, Hoosier Drill Works
64, Wayne Agricultural Works
65, Richmond City Mill Works
66, Westcott Carriage Co
67, Thirtieth and north H

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Between Main and North D Sts, E of 10th
7, Ninth and north A
71, Eleventh and north B
72, Fourteenth and north C
73, No. 8 house, east end
74, Eighteenth and north C
75, Twenty-second and north E

SPECIAL SIGNALS

2-2-2—Patrol call
1-2-1—Fire out
3-3-3—Fire pressure
8—Fire pressure off
10-10-10—Natural gas off
10—Natural gas on

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