

FAITHFUL TO DEATH.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES TRUE TO THEIR TRUST.

Will Not Leave Korea, in Spite of All the Dangers of War, Because the Converts Need Their Presence.

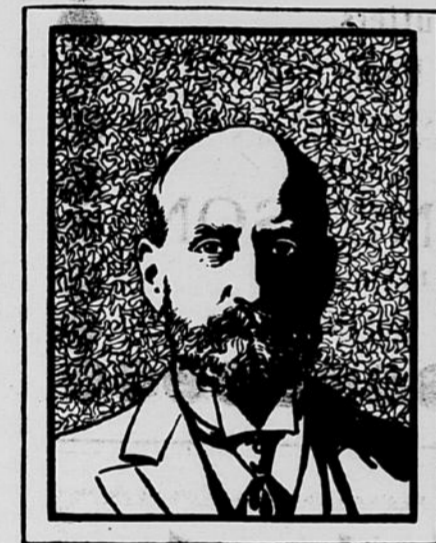
Boston (Mass.) Special.

Americans in northern Korea were recently approached by the United States gunboat Cincinnati, and offered conveyance to a place of safety. Twenty-three refugees embraced the opportunity, but the missionaries decided to remain, with their wives and children. This fact has led to some hostile criticism of "missionary zeal," and suggests an inquiry into the real duty of missionaries in war time.

The Boston Congregationalist says: "Why do the missionaries stay at their posts at such times? Sometimes, because the danger to their personal safety is no greater than they would meet by withdrawing. Often their departure or the sending away of their families on a warship would be interpreted by the people in their care as a sign of far greater perils than really exist. A missionary of the American board in Macedonia lately said that if he and his collaborators should flee in response to the warning of our government, the whole district would be thrown into a panic. Many of the people were coming to sleep at night on the missionary premises, but kept at their work by day, and the continued presence of the missionaries was a strong assurance of safety to them."

"In some cases the abandonment by missionaries of their fields in time of danger has caused severe loss, not only of property, but of prestige, which it requires many years to recover. In the recent Boxer troubles in China the American board cabled to its missionaries to use their own judgment as to remaining in a certain district. Another board sent imperative instructions to its missionaries to withdraw, and they obeyed reluctantly. Our missionaries decided to remain, and the wisdom of their choice is now conceded by all acquainted with the facts."

"The warning sent by our government in such a case as this, is not necessarily an expression of the judgment of its officials that missionaries



REV. ARTHUR J. BROWN. (Secretary Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.)

or other Americans ought to remove from the exposed regions, but is an act in the way of its duty, and shifts the responsibility from itself to those who are warned. It is not the government which assumes to decide when the missionaries ought to leave their fields, but certain newspapers, which, if the missionaries followed their advice, would quite quickly be the first to charge them with cowardice and neglect of their duty."

Rev. Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, of New York, who discusses "The War and Our Devoted Missionaries," in the Missionary Review of the World, has this to say:

"It seems to us that for all the missionaries in Korea to be withdrawn at this time would be calamitous. The property abandoned would probably be looted, if not destroyed. Even in America abandoned buildings are apt to suffer from thieves, and in such a country as Korea it is probable that little would be left. Moreover, the missionary is urgently needed for safeguarding the interests of the work and for moral effect upon the Koreans. As we are going on with our work, it is desirable to avoid, if possible, a demoralizing interregnum."

"Consider, too, the lot of the poor Koreans. Neither Russians nor Japanese are apt to concern themselves particularly about the unhappy people who are between the upper and the nether millstones of contending armies, while at such a time lawless and turbulent men are almost certain to find their opportunity. Even in Christian America, when a destructive fire was raging in Baltimore, thieves and scoundrels took such advantage of the general panic that the police were unable to cope with the situation, and strong military force had to be called out. What, then, is to be expected in such a country as Korea in time of war? Those poor Koreans in this hour of need will look to the missionary as to their only friend and counselor, and if he leaves them, they will be scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd. Now is the time for the missionary ministry in Korea. To leave the field to the politician, the soldier and the trader would be to dishonor Christ, to fail to utilize an unprecedented opportunity, to abandon the helpless native Christians in their hour of sore need, and to prejudice missionary influence at home and abroad for a generation."

OUR INDUSTRIAL METHODS.

They Will Be Studied This Summer by Prussia's Noted Minister of Commerce.

Berlin (Germany) Special.

In further pursuance of his well-established policy of borrowing for industrial Germany everything good which the United States has to offer, Emperor William has deputized his Prussian minister of commerce, Herr Theodore Moeller, to go to America in August, study the industrial side of the St. Louis exposition, and make an exhaustive investigation of commerce and finance, with a view to introducing in Germany whatever he finds



HERR THEODOR MOELLER. (Minister of Commerce of the Kingdom of Prussia.)

worthy of recommendation. His trip will be what the Germans call a "Studienreise"—literally, a "study journey." "Studienreisen" to the United States are now considered an indispensable part of the equipment which a modern, up-to-date German business man must have. Dozens of big German merchants and manufacturers from all over the Fatherland will make them this summer, and it is therefore natural that Emperor William, who is the greatest German business man of all, should order his ministers to follow suit.

Herr Moeller, who is a Westphalian and 64 years old, is one of the few Germans occupying high government rank who come from "self-made" stock. Most German cabinet officers and high functionaries are barons, counts or nobles, with "von" attached to their names.

Herr Moeller, however, is the descendant of good old "buergerliche" progenitors. He is known throughout the country as "the long Moeller," on account of his extreme height. Moeller ranks as the leading authority and frankest advocate of the trust system in Germany. He believes that combination is the order of the age and that unless great manufacturing interests pool issues for a common purpose, Germany cannot hold its own in the markets of the world in competition with the great combines of America. He thinks, however, that the American "community of interests" idea is not ideal, because of the overcapitalization feature and the placing of too much power in a few hands.

The Prussian minister of commerce will be accompanied to America by four of his department chiefs. He will be the third official the kaiser has sent to the United States for such a mission.

PORTO RICO'S NEW CHIEF.

Judge Winthrop Chosen to Succeed William Hunt as Governor of the Tropical Island.

Washington (D. C.) Special.

President Roosevelt has selected Judge Beakman Winthrop, of the court of first instance, Philippine islands, to succeed William Hunt as governor of Porto Rico. Judge Winthrop is from New York. He is a member of one of the oldest families of New York, a graduate of Harvard and a personal friend of President Roosevelt. He went to the Philippines as the assistant executive secretary to the Philippine commission.



JUDGE BEAKMAN WINTHROP. (Appointed Governor of Porto Rico by the President.)

He made a record for efficiency and during the temporary absence of Mr. Ferguson acted for several months as secretary of the commission. During a brief sojourn in this country nearly two years ago Judge Winthrop saw much of the president and was entertained by him at the white house. Later he was appointed by the president as judge of the court of the first instance. The Philippine commission has expressed regret at the prospective loss of his services to the Philippine islands. Judge Winthrop will not assume office in Porto Rico until the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1, it having been decided Gov. Hunt shall continue in the office until then.

Japanese Soldiers Are Quiet.

The soldiers of Japan are noiseless fighters. There are no bands, and no drums; and no matter how excited they are, they utter no shouts or cheers.

ANARCHY HIS HOBBY.

JOHN TURNER, SPOKESMAN OF THE BRITISH REDS.

Is a Mild-Mannered Chap and Has a Poor Opinion of Our Government, Which He Considers a Joke.

Chicago Special.

In an anarchist hotbed on the West side a small, mild-mannered and highly intelligent man sat the other day, and said to a Chicago Inter Ocean reporter he believed in the destructive principles of anarchy.

The man was John Turner, an Englishman, who is one bundle of startling contrasts. Turner is as gentle as a woman in his manner, but he condones all the outrages which anarchists have committed in the wronged name of liberty. He is not a vindictive man, yet he preaches the anarchical practices for the sake of the principle. He will sympathize with a man in distress in one breath and in the next will speak sympathetically of men whose self-assigned duty is to kill kings and overthrow governments.

Last October John Turner left England to come to America. He got as far as Ellis island and there he went to a cell under the law's mandate. Until the first week of March he remained in prison, while the federal government was trying to decide whether he should be deported, for it is notorious that John Turner is not only an anarchist, but a leader of anarchists.

When this at last superficially mild-mannered man came to Chicago a week ago he did so with the understanding that he must surrender himself to the government authorities if it is decided he has no right in this country. But he never will surrender, for he declares he will be on his way to England before the United States supreme court can hand down its decision in his case.

On the other side of the Atlantic John Turner is known as a labor leader. Through his wonderful tact, his keen judgment and his unusual executive ability he has been able to form an organization among the retail clerks of England that has for several years been a power.

In this country John Turner is known best as an anarchist. His speeches and



JOHN TURNER. (English Anarchist who is now lecturing in United States.)

his writings are anarchistic sermons. Like all men of his class, he talks all the while of the evils of government, of oppression, of persecution, of the social and economic uselessness of what he calls the ruling classes. While he is an anarchist, it is indisputable that he is a man of sense and culture.

It has been said that it is not surprising that John Turner is an anarchist. When he was a boy of 18 he was a free thinker. Later he became associated with William Morris, and about that time became a socialist. In 1886 he switched from socialism to anarchy, as a result of his close study of the events leading up to and following the Haymarket outrage in Chicago.

In changing from free thinker to socialist and from socialist to anarchist Turner naturally became, through each change, much more radical in his belief and his teachings, and his radical utterances brought him to his present position.

Until 1889 Turner was the manager for a company in Liverpool. After the dock strike there he formed the first union among the retail clerks. During the last six years he has been the chief executive of that organization.

"My visit to America has been a sort of opera bouffe affair," he said the other day as he put aside a letter he was writing to his family in England. "Only Gilbert and Sullivan or some one else engaged in writing comic operas could fittingly tell the story of my coming to this country. This is a most stupid government, and it is as far behind England in permitting free speech and the ordinary liberties as the benighted lands are behind the United States. You have laws which prevent an anarchist from landing in this country. I am an anarchist. I cannot, therefore, come here to visit my brothers or to speak to the men who have common interests with me. The whole machinery of this government seems to be run for a huge joke."

Some Facts About Manchuria.

Manchuria's latitude corresponds with that of Manitoba, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska. Its area of 362,310 square miles is only 10,000 square miles less than the combined area of these great grain states.

Disease Lurks in Masks.

A medical journal asserts that disease is spread by the lending of masks, which are used at fancy dress balls. Forty-two masks were examined, and on eight of them were discovered bacilli of various diseases.

GRAIN CURED IN HOSPITAL.

Unique Method of Treating Damaged Wheat and Restoring It to Usefulness.

Port Arthur (Ont.) Special.

Most of us are familiar with hospitals and retreats where life and health may be restored to human beings and animals, but a new and interesting phase is a sanitarium for grain.

Plants and nowers are subject to disease, and as the loss of crops throughout the United States alone has been estimated at some \$18,000,000, it becomes imperative that an effort should be made to save the diseased grain. Very often farmers lose the whole crop



NURSE IN WHEAT HOSPITAL. (Prepared Against Inhaling Germs from Diseased Grain.)

because of being compelled to harvest in wet weather.

To the new hospital, which is located at Port Arthur, Ontario, the farmers may send their grain to be treated and carefully nursed. After passing out of the care of the experts the grain is said to be cleaner and more wholesome than wheat which has not been subjected to this process. Convalescent wheat has been stored away and kept in perfect health for several years.

When the wheat ill unto death arrives, a nurse places it in a bath of pure water, where it is brushed and scoured in machines made for the purpose until the grains are highly polished and in good shape for the mill. It is then placed upon a bed made of screening and subjected to a jamming process, first of hot and then of cold air, until it is perfectly dry.

Again the grain is subjected to another cleaning process, after which it is ready to be returned to the owner, with the guarantee that it is thoroughly cured. Strange to say, when it is weighed it seems to have lost nothing, and, being all grain, and no chaff, it weighs three or four pounds heavier to the bushel.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Son of Standard Oil Magnate Goes In for Money-Making and Practical Theology.

New York Special.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., already one of the richest young men on the continent, will doubtless be the richest when he inherits his father's vast fortune. Young Rockefeller goes in for theology as a fad. He teaches Sunday school, preaches now and then, and is also a good business man, holding responsible position with the Standard Oil company.

Young Rockefeller is an economical chap, living simply and saving money. He was educated at Brown university and was once accused of plagiarism. He not only refuted the charge, but forced the faculty to apologize.

A few Sundays ago he was talking to his Sunday school class about industry. "Our industry," he said, with a faint smile, "should not be of such a nature that the remark once applied to a certain Scot could ever be applied to us."

"I'll tell you what the remark I allude to was.

"Two old farmers were walking down a road near Dunfermline, when one of



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. (Business is His Forte, Sunday School Work His Fad.)

them pointed to a distant field and said, shading his eyes from the sun: "That figure over there—I wonder if it's a scarecrow."

"He stopped and regarded the figure very attentively for a space. Then he concluded, in a satisfied tone: "Yes, it's not moving. It must be a scarecrow."

"But the other farmer had sharper eyes and a better understanding, maybe, of certain types of human nature. "No," he said, dryly; "no, it's not a scarecrow. It's a man working by the day."

The Sabbath in Heligoland.

In Heligoland the Sabbath begins on Saturday evening at six o'clock, and extends until the same hour on the next day. In former times no vessel was allowed to leave port between those hours.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Postal Changes.

Chris Christanson has been appointed regular carrier in the rural free delivery service on route No. 93, beginning at Hillsboro, with Martin Christanson as substitute.

The postoffice at Cline, Foster county, has been moved 1/4 of a mile to the southwest. Emma F. Andes has been commissioned postmaster at that office. Mail messenger service to Kelso, Traill county, will be discontinued after Sept. 30.

The following postoffices will be established in the state:

Jefferson, Bottineau county—Special from Yansford, Bjelland, 6 miles north, Walters, 7 miles southeast. Roseglen, McLean county—Special from Oscar, 10 miles northeast.

The following postmasters have been commissioned in North Dakota: Helen F. Post at Dore; William T. Townsend at Etna; Samuel J. Parket at Jefferson, Bottineau county, and John H. Snippen at Roseglen, McLean county.

John H. Reif has been appointed postmaster at Mikkleson county, vice E. E. Mikkleson, resigned.

The rural free delivery routes have been established beginning at Hoople, (Routes Nos. 1 and 2), extending 24 and 22 1/2 miles, respectively in length and covering a area of 70 square miles. The routes serve 184 houses with a population of 915.

Mineral Exhibit.

The mineral exhibit from North Dakota to the Louisiana Purchase exposition, filling an entire car, was shipped to St. Louis. The exhibit was arranged by Professor E. J. Babcock, of the University of North Dakota, and consisted largely of undeveloped clays, manufactured at various factories outside the state, and includes sewer pipe, drain tile, jars and jugs, table ware, jardiniere and vases. Many of the articles were hand decorated by North Dakota artists.

The exhibit has been assigned a space 25x30 feet in the mines and metallurgy building, and in addition to the exhibit of clays, excellent samples of coal and stone will be shown. The building stone, cut in blocks weighing a ton, shows a fine grained gray sandstone, of beautiful face and strong body.

The state is fast becoming famous for the excellent quality of its cement, and the cement products form a portion of the display.

Unique Ceremony.

A religious ceremony, unique in the history of North Dakota, was performed May 4, when the prior of St. Mary's, Richardson, was raised to the dignity of abbot.

Father Vincent has not coveted the honor, but he is well worthy of it.

In 1887 he came to North Dakota at the earnest solicitation of Bishop Marty and undertook the evangelization of the German and English speaking Catholics. His labors, hardships and struggles were such as only the bravest souls could endure. He built a monastery at Devils Lake in 1893 and opened a college for the better education of Catholic youth.

While carrying on the double work of missionary and professor at Devils Lake, he undertook the erection of a second monastery and church for the German-Russian population at Richardson.

Many Gophers.

About 7,000 gopher tails were counted by Justice Heusted at Steele, and over 8,000 at Dawson. Rexin has not been heard from yet. It is thought the next count will not leave a great deal of the \$800 appropriation, and it is possible the board may shut off the slaughter at the May meeting. An appropriation of \$3,000 would have been a good thing. However, no one should stop killing the pests because the pay runs out. Put out the poison and help the good work along for your own profit.

University Library.

The University of North Dakota has by far the largest library of any educational institution in the state. It numbers all told about 12,000 volumes. Students of advanced standing who come here express their surprise at its size and completeness. Over \$1,300 a year are spent buying new books. This places the leading new books in the various lines on the shelves.

News Notes.

Work has begun on the Fargo street railway system.

Fire at Rolla burned the bakery and restaurant owned by George A. Young. The Northern Pacific depot at Wheatland was burned.

Only two quails were dead of the lot received by Stutsman county sportsmen to release along the James river. Fire destroyed the store of E. F. Whipple, merchandise, and D. M. Shannon, furniture, at Sanborn.

Seventeen days after the big storm Sheriff Shier, of Emmons county, found a yearling lamb on the prairie alive. There were nine in the bunch, eight of them dead.

At Pingree a train on the Jamestown and Northern struck a piece of soft track and went into the ditch.

A quarter section of unimproved land in northern Stutsman county has sold for \$20 per acre. This is the highest price paid for unbroken land in that section.

The new gas works at Fargo will have three times the capacity of the present plant. The Buchanan brothers, of Buchanan, Stutsman county, have done the biggest stroke of seeding in the state, having sown 400 acres of wheat.

Superintendent Stockwell issues a pamphlet on school buildings and school grounds instead of the usual Arbor day booklet.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending May 7.

The First Colorado district republican convention nominated Congressman Robert W. Bonnyge.

Congressman Washington Gardner was renominated by the Third Michigan district republican convention.

Robert A. Smith (dem.) was reelected mayor of St. Paul, Minn., by a large plurality over Col. F. P. Wright (rep.).

Congressman Samuel W. Smith, of Pontiac, was renominated by the republicans of the Sixth Michigan district.

Capt. James A. Campbell died at Fort Snelling, Minn., aged 60 years. Capt. Campbell was well known in army circles.

The Panama government has decided to appoint Don Jose Domingo de Obaldia as minister of Panama to the United States.

Congressman Robert G. Cousins was renominated by acclamation for a seventh term by the Fifth Iowa district republicans.

Demonstrations of mourning on the death of Maurus Jokai, the Hungarian novelist, are reported from all towns of Hungary.

The republican convention of the Twentieth judicial district of Iowa unanimously nominated Judge W. S. Withrow to a third term.

Thomas Breinan, for 26 years a member of the board of education and one of Chicago's most respected citizens, died in that city, aged 71.

Col. James M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania, has been selected by the supporters of Judge Alton B. Parker for chairman of the democratic national committee.

Rev. Father Edward Geary, assistant pastor of Holy Family Catholic church, Omaha, Neb., died as the result of injuries inflicted on him by highwaymen.

The last of the 24 locomotives, built in a hurry at Philadelphia for the Japanese government, have been boxed and sent from there to New York for shipment to the far east.

Eight hundred Tibetans attacked the British mission at Gyangtso at dawn on April 5. The Tibetans were repulsed with heavy loss and fled. The British had only two Sepoys wounded.

Drew college, one of the pioneer educational institutions for women in the country, was destroyed by fire at Carmel, N. Y., entailing a financial loss of fully \$100,000, with only \$25,000 insurance.

The president has determined to appoint Col. Albert L. Mills brigadier general. He will remain superintendent of the military academy until some action on his nomination is taken next winter.

Extensive damage is being done throughout the upper peninsula of Michigan by forest fires. Many homesteaders have been burned out of their homes, with loss of all their possessions.

Caleb Marrette, aged 55, of Dennison, Tex., who, in company with a sister, 80 years old, was on his way to Pittsburg to visit relatives, fell under the wheels of a train at Vincennes, Ind., and was killed.

The A. C. Norquist furniture factory at Jamestown, N. Y., was destroyed by fire and it is believed that A. B. Nord, a member of the firm, was burned to death in the building. The loss is estimated at \$125,000.

A Dutch column captured the Achinese position at Tiantoe after a desperate fight in which 190 Achinese were killed. The Dutch casualties were seven men killed and five officers and 38 men wounded.

The national liberty party will hold a national convention in St. Louis July 6. The party is composed of negroes, and it is stated that the convention will nominate candidates for president and vice president. It is expected that 2,500 delegates will attend.

A representative fleet of United States warships left Pensacola for a cruise across the Atlantic and into the Mediterranean. The fleet is composed of the battleships Kearsarge, Iowa, Alabama and Maine, and the cruisers Olympia, Cleveland and Baltimore.

The United States canal commission has taken formal possession of the canal route and of the property of the Panama canal property. From now on the canal works will be under the direction of Lieut. Mark Brooke, of the engineer corps of the United States army.

THE MARKETS.

New York, May 7.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	\$12 50
Hogs, State, Penn.	5 20
Sheep	5 50
WHEAT—Minn. Patents	50 00
WHEAT—July	50 00
CORN—May	36 00
OATS—May	28 00
RYE—No. 2 Western	62 00
BUTTER	13 00
CHEESE	9 00
EGGS	17 00
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Fancy Beves	55 00
Red Texas Steers	45 00
Medium Beef Steers	41 00
Heavy Steers	39 00
Calves	22 00
HOGS—Assorted Light	46 00
Heavy Packing	45 00
Heavy Mixed	43 00
SHEEP	49 00
BUTTER—Creamery	14 00
Dairy	12 00
EGGS—Fresh	15 00
POTATOES (per bu.)	109 00
MEAS PORK—Cash	11 00
LARD—Cash	67 00
WHEAT—May	50 00
Corn, May	36 00
Oats, May	41 00
Barley, Feed	32 00
Rye, May	62 00
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat, No. 1 Northern	97 00
Corn, July	48 00
Oats, Standard	44 00
Rye, No. 1	73 00
KANSAS CITY.	
Wheat, July	75 00
Corn, May	46 00
Oats, No. 2 White	41 00
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	33 00
Texas Steers, Grass	47 00
HOGS—Packers	40 00
Butchers' Best Heavy	47 00
SHEEP—Natives	45 00
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	41 00
Stockers and Feeders	36 00
Cows and Heifers	25 00
HOGS—Heavy	47 00
SHEEP—Wethers	45 00