

The Planet

S. STEPHENSON Proprietor

TELEPHONES.
Business Office No. 53 A
Editorial Rooms No. 53 B

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
THE DAILY PLANET, ONE YEAR \$4.00
THE WEEKLY PLANET, ONE YEAR \$2.00
THE PLANET will be sent free of postage to any address in Canada or the United States.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Schedule of advertising rates will be promptly furnished on application to the business office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for publication must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN CHATHAM.
You will confer a favor by reporting irregularities by telephone No. 53 A. The complaint will receive prompt attention.

TO SUBSCRIBERS OUTSIDE OF CHATHAM.
If your paper fails to arrive regularly, or if you do not suggest a better connection, or a better route, please communicate with the circulation department.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.

YOUR NEWSPAPERS.

Alluding to the demise of the Hamilton Post a contemporary pertinently asks—"When will people learn that the conduct of the newspaper is as much of a business undertaking as any other legitimate enterprise?"

Yes, when? No one recognizes the force of this query more than the newspaper-publisher. Every day he is called upon to donate dollars in advertising to individuals and organizations. Advertising is his principal stock in trade, yet those who would deem it preposterous to expect any mercantile man to supply merchandise to them free of charge, anticipate the gratis use of press columns and would be probably both incensed and offended were they declined.

Strange, isn't it? But, unfortunately, very true. And the Chatham press suffers fully as much as that of any other city in the Dominion. Here, as elsewhere, the newspaper offices are constantly besieged with items of commercial character for which free insertion is looked for and expected.

And—shall we whisper it?—the churches are by long odds the worst offenders. Day by day, and more especially Saturday by Saturday, the columns of this great home journal and those of its esteemed contemporary are crowded with church notes and notices of various descriptions. Departments are every week set especially apart for them and the service is given altogether free of charge. And yet it is a fact that no reciprocity is extended. There is not a church in our city which carries a regular business announcement in the columns of either paper. And both are repeatedly called upon to extend the use of their columns gratis.

There is not, so far as we are aware, any other city in Canada where all this is the case. Perhaps the action on the part of the local religious organizations has been thoughtless. We believe it has. And that is why we are casually calling attention to the matter.

SMOOTHING OUT NATIONAL PREJUDICES.

A despatch from The Hague the first of the week stated that for the first time since the establishment of Belgian independence the Government of the Netherlands had invited Belgium to send military representatives to attend the autumn manoeuvres in Holland.

The single line of comment, "This incident is of political importance," vouches what may be the end of an historical feud of four centuries' duration.

In the wars of the fifteenth century the Low Countries were divided between partisans of Philip of Spain and of the Prince of Orange. The sections out of which was later created the Kingdom of Belgium were for Spain, and those now included in Holland fought for independence.

Subsequent to the decline of Spanish power, France became the champion of the Papacy; and the independence of the Netherlands was in danger from France. Then the Kingdom of Belgium was set up by the powers as a buffer State to protect Holland.

The single line of comment, "This incident is of political importance," vouches what may be the end of an historical feud of four centuries' duration.

In the wars of the fifteenth century the Low Countries were divided between partisans of Philip of Spain and of the Prince of Orange. The sections out of which was later created the Kingdom of Belgium were for Spain, and those now included in Holland fought for independence.

Subsequent to the decline of Spanish power, France became the champion of the Papacy; and the independence of the Netherlands was in danger from France. Then the Kingdom of Belgium was set up by the powers as a buffer State to protect Holland.

The single line of comment, "This incident is of political importance," vouches what may be the end of an historical feud of four centuries' duration.

In the wars of the fifteenth century the Low Countries were divided between partisans of Philip of Spain and of the Prince of Orange. The sections out of which was later created the Kingdom of Belgium were for Spain, and those now included in Holland fought for independence.

Subsequent to the decline of Spanish power, France became the champion of the Papacy; and the independence of the Netherlands was in danger from France. Then the Kingdom of Belgium was set up by the powers as a buffer State to protect Holland.

The single line of comment, "This incident is of political importance," vouches what may be the end of an historical feud of four centuries' duration.

In the wars of the fifteenth century the Low Countries were divided between partisans of Philip of Spain and of the Prince of Orange. The sections out of which was later created the Kingdom of Belgium were for Spain, and those now included in Holland fought for independence.

Scrofula

This root of many evils—

Glandular tumors, abscesses,

pimples, and other cutaneous eruptions,

sore ears, inflamed eyelids,

rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness

to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness,

the consumptive tendency, and other ailments—

Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of

Silas Vermorel, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had

broken out with scrofula sores all over her

face and head. The first bottle helped her

and when she had taken six the sores were all

healed and her face was smooth. He writes

that he has never shown any sign of the

scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the

promise. Ask your druggist for it

today and accept no substitute.

and was the scene of diplomatic and

military contest between the Protestant

and Catholic powers until the

early part of the last century.

It is significant that the rapprochement

between Holland and Belgium should take place just at this time,

when the passing of the Associations

Bill by the French Chambers marks

the change of France from a defender

of the Papacy to perhaps the most

anti-Papal country in Europe. The

change of France from Papal champion

to an opponent of the Papacy seems

to be complete. The struggle, out

of which grew the enmity between

Holland and Belgium, later consecrated

by the policy of Europe, is past, and it is fitting that that enmity

should die.

It is too early yet to prophesy the

ultimate result of the two sections

of the Low Countries. But stranger

things have happened. The chief ob-

stacle now is probably the permeation

of Belgium with Gallic influences, while

the Netherlands have become more

Hollander than ever.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S BOY.

It has seldom occurred in the history

of the American presidency that the

President has been, as in the case

of Mr. Roosevelt, born with a silver

spoon in his mouth. The English

have sometimes ascribed their very

much purer public life to the fact

that England has never lacked men of

high rank, great ability, and inde-

pendent wealth to devote themselves

to the service of the nation, while in

the United States men in easy cir-

cumstances are simply outside of public

life. Mr. Roosevelt is a contra-

dition to this generalization, having

entered life in the lap of wealth and

culture, and, as far as the United

States knows anything of family pre-

cedence, an aristocrat. By cordially

and strenuously and with the noblest

motives, throwing himself into the

life of the nation he has won the na-

tional heart. If he was rich it was

his fault, and he has shown no up-

bushness about it. The people tell

with great pride how he goes to a

little out-of-the-way church in Wash-

ington and how he sometimes, when

the minister is absent, takes the pul-

pit. We should gather from this that

President Roosevelt is a devout and

outspoken Christian. The fact is an

illustration of the democratic quality

of Christianity. However much reli-

gious forms may be used to bolster

earthly distinctions, Christianity as a

force upsets them all: One is your

Father and all ye are brethren. The

Duke of Wellington was one of the

most aristocratic of men, but, when

once a servant man, finding himself

kneeling at the communion rail be-

side the Duke, was about to move

away, the Duke made him remain,

whispering, "We are all equal here."

Another thing in which Mr. Roose-

velt has given the American people

great satisfaction, and which they

think a circumstance worth boasting

of, is that his boy goes to the public

school from the White House on his

bicycle, just like any other boy. Why

this should be a noteworthy thing is

not very plain to those who have seen

all their princes sent to public schools.

No doubt there is a difference in the

schools. The English public schools

are schools of the gentry and the American

are schools of the people where the

most uncouth English is liable to be

acquired and the worst of manners

are prevalent. There are many par-

ents who naturally wish to shield

their boys from the mofal contamination

of a public school, and those who

have the choice often do so from the

best of motives. There are, of course,

snobs also who care more for appearance

than morals, who do not want their

boys to mingle with the poor.

Mr. Roosevelt, no doubt, knows all

about the evils that are in the schools,

but he knows also that his boys have

to learn when they are boys to take

their place among men, that, as they

must get their mental and physical

training when young, so they must

get their moral gymnastics then if

they are to be men of virtue.

Indeed a sermon or discourse of Mr.

Roosevelt's on the Bible has just been

put into our hands, which was spoken

last June in the Presbyterian church at

Oyster Bay, and which takes up this

subject. While boasting of the

public school system of the United

States he sets forth that the first

thing in education is virtue morals.

He asked his people if they did not

all know men and of one woman who

gave an unhealthy turn to the lives

of young people by trying to spare

them from the very things that

would train them to do strong work

in the future.

Such conduct is not kindness. It is

often shortsightedness and selfishness.

What is true affection for a boy?

To bring him up so that nothing rough

ever touches him, and at twenty to

turn him into the world with a moral

nature that turns black and blue in

great bruises at the least shock from

any one of the forces of evil, with

which he is bound to come in contact?

Is that kindness? Indeed, it is not!

Mr. Roosevelt, no doubt, realizes

that it is not only a popular but a

patriotic thing to fall in with the in-

stitutions of his country. It is prob-

ably the most wholesome thing that

can possibly be done for a rich man's

son that he should meet on the dead

level of the playground and of the

class-room floor with all and sundry,

and, on the other hand, it must prove

an elevating thing for the school sys-

tem to have in the schools the children

of those who demand the highest stan-

dard of manners and training. Pres-

ident Roosevelt seems, as we have be-

fore said, to be one of the strongest

men who ever took possession of the

people. Born rich but not robust, with

no need to work for a living, and a

good excuse for taking life easy, he

has led a most laborious and earnest

life. As an author his books show ex-

haustive research and patient thought.

As a civil servant he was a model

of devotion to the duties of his office.

In war he established a reputation

not only for bravery but for the cheer-

fulness with which he shared all dan-

gers and privations with his soldiers.

As a president, he is determined,

though the most masterful of men, to

be a leader rather than a master.

Too Long a Journey.

MINNAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 8.—"The Ocean"

tells the following story, which smacks of a well-

known type of Old Country-

man:

West had fairly palled out of the de-

part at Jersey City, all the passengers

in the day coach knew the elderly gen-

tleman in the front seat was bound for

Chicago, and that he had left his

home in Limerick two weeks before to

join his son "Tommy," whom he had

not seen in twenty years. Sundry bags,

boxes and packages that completely

filled the aisle around him, proved

he was well prepared for the journey.

He seemed as happy as a schoolboy

when he spoke of meeting his boy in

Chicago. As the first movement of the

train denoted that the long ride had

begun he was bubbling over with the

delightful anticipation of the pleasure

in store for him. Again and again he

told how "Tommy" had left home for

"America" when he was only a child,

settled in Chicago, earned lots of money

and finally sent transportation to his

old dad to join him in the Western

metropolis.

When the train was out, a half-hour

or more the old gentleman became

anxious, peering out of the window and

changing from one seat to another.

Finally the conductor came through

for tickets, and the Chicago passenger

enquired of him if they were near his

station yet. The conductor smiled and