

Breaker Boys--Not One Can Read or Write



The strike would suspend for the time it continues the child labor slavery of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal mines. These "breaker boys" were photographed as they were going to work. They give their ages as 14. Not one can read or write.

GERMAN OIL ENGINE TO WORK REVOLUTION

Will Burn Any Kind of Liquid Fuel—Inventor Tells English How They Can Conserve Their Coal Supply—Diesel Locomotives.

London Daily News, March 15:

Dr. Diesel, the German engineer whose oil engine is revolutionizing mechanical engineering, was in London yesterday. Although he crossed from the continent merely to deliver a long-promised lecture before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and his presence in this country had therefore no direct connection with the coal strike, the visit was singularly well-timed. For Dr. Diesel's work has a more practical bearing upon the great fuel problem which this country will have to face than that of almost any other living man.

The inventor of the Diesel engine—the engine which is to do the bulk of the world's work some day, in the opinion of many—has a more practical bearing upon the great fuel problem which this country will have to face than that of almost any other living man.

A GOOD MEDICINE FOR THE SPRING

DO NOT USE HARSH PURGATIVES—A TONIC IS ALL YOU NEED.

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches, and a feeling of depression. Prurples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble.

Do not dose yourself with purgatives, as so many people do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you this is true. What you need in spring is a tonic that will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine makes new blood, which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite and makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. Maudie Bagg, Lemberg, Sask., says: "I can unhesitatingly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder and tonic. I was very much run down when I began using the pills, and a few boxes fully restored my health." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

tail. Naturally many problems present themselves when dealing with the first time, with new machinery of such great size and power. But success is very near at hand. The naval architects of all the great powers are at work upon the question, and although they see the designs of the first motor Dreadnought completed.

Diesel Locomotives.
Then will come a time when coal and smuts are no longer associated with railway travelling. In place of steam engine and tender will appear a sort of additional saloon carriage filled with compact and practically noiseless machinery, fed with oil by an engineer, who though he may still be greasy will at any rate be innocent of grime.

All these visions have been slowly shaping themselves in the brain of the engineer since he was a lad at school. "The idea of the Diesel engine," he will tell you, "came to me one day when, as a young student, I was listening to a lecture on mechanics. For ten years—from the age of 15 to the age of 25—I worked steadily at the theory of the matter, and for the next five years I was engaged in practical experiments. Then the first Diesel engine, quite a little thing, was put on the market. There was a time when I thought progress would have been much quicker, but now I see that could not be so. I am satisfied, for the idea is soon to be triumphant."

BOOK PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW WORLD

The First Printing Press Came by Ship From Spain to Mexico—A Dealer of Early Boston.

In a ship which came from Spain to the golden land of Mexico in the early part of the sixteenth century, there was stowed away with other products of civilization a printing press. This press was set up under the direction of Mendoza, and the first book printed on it, in 1532, was the "Spiritual Ladder of St. John Climacus." This book was the first one to be printed in the new world. Other printing presses were brought to the new world by the Spaniards, and on one press which they set up in Peru six books were printed. A hundred years passed by before the English ventured into the field of print in New England. This was when Stephen Daye, in 1639, published the Freeman's Oath at Cambridge, Mass., together with an almanac. A year after this first effort on the part of the English colonist, the Bay Psalm Book was issued, which is so rare that a copy is worth its weight in gold. The Cambridge Press, which issued the Psalm Book, thereafter turned out one book a year for twenty-one years, a trifling production, but quite sufficient to meet the demands of the time.

One Richard Fry, an Englishman who came to Boston and set himself up in the book-selling business in 1732, surveyed the field and then advertised his best seller in the following language, which does not even slightly veil his consciousness of the superiority of London books and bookellers, except in the matter of price:

"Whereas it has been the common method of most of the booksellers of Boston to procure their books from London, this is to acquaint these gentlemen that I, the said Fry, will sell all sorts of account books, done in the most accurate manner, for 20 per cent cheaper than they can have them from London. For they can have them from London. For the pleasing entertainment of the polite parts of mankind, I have printed the most beautiful poems of Stephen Duck, the famous Wiltshire poet, in a full demonstration to me that the people of New England have a fine taste for good sense and polite learning, having already sold 1,200 of these poems."

Of course, by this time Fry appeared on the horizon of Boston it was well known to the outer barbarians that the city was far in advance of the rest of the colonial towns in the matter of appreciation of intellectual culture. It would have surprised them, therefore, to learn that the Bostonians took so kindly to the beautiful poems of Stephen Duck. Nevertheless, book publishing of them was not a distinct business at that time. The early publishers were all printers and publishers second-hand, and the printing business was incidentally connected with the book business. The selling of books, however, was also incidental to other lines of endeavor. For instance, Benedict Arnold, the modern drug and book dealer, was also a printer, where patrons were urged to buy everything but drugs.

These early American printers were not publishers in the sense in which the

word is used today. Their material was obtained from England and their publishing was confined principally to reprinting volumes by English authors copied from the English print. What was probably the first book written and published in this country had a title characteristic of the times, and this book appeared in Boston in 1656. It was called "Spiritual Milk for Boston Babes in Either England Drawn Out of the Breasts of Both Testaments for Their Souls' Nourishment. But May Be of Like Use to Any Children."

Capt. John Smith's books were all printed in London. William Strachey's "True Repertory of the Wracke and Redemption of Sir Thomas Gates Upon and From the Bermudas," was written in Virginia, but went to London for publication. George Sandys translated the last books of Ovid's "Metamorphoses" in 1621, also in Virginia, and in the same year of the colony Alexander Whitaker, of the colony of Virginia, wrote his "Good News from Virginia." The second edition of a book of verses by Anne Dudley Bradstreet was printed here in 1678, the first street having been published in London. The founding of Harvard College had an important influence on both writing and publishing in America. Whatever the character of the books, a beginning was made toward the establishment of an independent publishing industry in America. Cotton Mather wrote 383 books, his father 136. Other writers who appeared with manuscript to be published, most of them bearing the message of sternest denunciation to the wicked, had here and there a book came forth composed in a more cheerful vein or one placing less emphasis on it.

In 1775 the first American poet, Benjamin Franklin, came forward with his story of King Philip's war, "New England Crisis." Ten years later Thomas Gordon published the first dramatic work in the colonies, "The Prince of Parthia, a Tragedy."

The Pennsylvania Germans were among the early printers and publishers. The publication of the first American Book of Martyrs was one of the most important events of this kind of its time. The entire work, including the making of the type and paper, was done at the printing press of Ephraim Knap, who with Christopher Sauer, who with him operated the largest printing plant in America, made the first font of type in the colonies. The Sauer also type in the colonies. Then in 1741 Benjamin Franklin reversed the order of things by sending a consignment of books to London. This was 300 copies of Logan's "Cato Major."

The first organization of book publishers was formed after the business had entered its second stage in America. Book fairs used to be held, and the publishers often went personally on the plat-form and sold their books to dealers in the colonies. The firm which Matthew Carey founded in 1785 has flourished ever since. The Methodist Book Concern was established in 1809. In 1817, Henry Johnson & Co., the precursor of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., William D. Ticknor, in 1832, J. P. Lippincott & Co. in 1835, Putnam House in 1836, and Dodd, Mead & Co. by M. W. Dodd, in 1839. — New York Sun.

AN ENGLISH APPRECIATION OF HON. EDWARD BLAKE

[From the Manchester Guardian.]

Reuter's correspondent at Toronto announces the death of Mr. Edward Blake, the Canadian statesman, who was M. P. for Longford from 1892 to 1907.

The Hon. Edward Blake, in the course of his laborious career made no less than three reputations—one in law and two in politics. He came of a legal family; his father, William Hume Blake, had been chancellor of Upper Canada, and the Blake brothers afterwards established one of the most eminent law firms in the Dominion, born at Adelaide, Ontario, in 1823, Edward Blake graduated M. A. at Toronto University in 1858, joined the Canadian bar in 1859, and after five years of successful pleading, became Q. C. in 1864. In 1867 he entered political life, and was elected to both the Ontario Legislature and the Dominion Parliament. Thereafter his professional and political careers ran side by side, and he acquired great distinction before the private council. A clear head and a firm character quickly carried him to the front, and in 1871 he was Premier of the dual representation.

Compelled by the dual representation of a single session, he concentrated his energies on the Dominion Parliament, and in 1873 obtained office in the Mackenzie administration. He was in turn Minister of Justice, Attorney-General, and

President of the Council, and, his legal reputation growing wider year by year, he had the opportunity of becoming the chief justice of the supreme court of the Dominion, and a proffered knighthood. In 1878 he was elected, chancellor of his old university for life, his party defeated, and Blake lost his seat. Re-elected in 1879, he led the Liberal Opposition till 1882 with great skill and success, and with great popularity. In 1882 he resigned his position as leader of the Canadian Liberals, and in 1891 retired from the Dominion Parliament. In 1882 he formally invited by the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish party to accept an Irish seat. He accepted at once, reached Ireland in the heat of the general election, and was returned for South Longford. This constituency he was to represent till forced by illness to resign in the autumn of 1907.

Mr. Blake's career in British politics was less happy than the omens had seemed to promise in 1892. The fruitless home rule bill of the following year was followed by the Tory reaction, and almost beyond recovery. The outer gloom was deepened by an in-

ter-gloom more terrible still, for the Irish party was for eight years more to be torn asunder by savage feuds and dissension. Called in to assist at a victory, Mr. Blake found himself caught in a full tide of national disaffection. But, although a disappointed man, he never wavered. His purse, his talents, and his time were always at the command of the Irish movement. But for his prompt generosity at the general election of 1895 it would have been all but impossible to find funds for the contest; he was associated with many Irish missions to Canada and the United States, and it was his inspiration in the man that called to the Irish Race Convention at Dublin in 1896. Happily he lived to see better times—Irish reunion in 1900 and Tory defeat in 1906.

In Parliament Mr. Blake was chiefly associated with the financial relations question. His speech in 1897, calling attention to the report of the Childers commission, was still cited and had been a member, still cited and circulated as a masterly statement of the Irish case. He was an admirable tactician, and was of great parliamentary committee, on which he was associated in intimate friendship with Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Davitt. But it can hardly be said that he ever attained the same rank and reputation in the House of Commons as in the Dominion Assembly. He was as in the Dominion Assembly, the House of a great lawyer, and the House of Commons does not do justice to his mind. His style was massive rather than incisive, and he did not carry a sufficient equipment of the quick-riding quips of debate. There was an utter Victorian extension of which he was aware, and Mr. Labouchere claimed to have left the House at the beginning of one of his state periods, smoking a cigarette, and contrived to get back to hear the period's end. Mr. Blake continued to every practice in Canadian politics before the Privy Council, and he was described by a leading English judge as one of the most powerful and lucid pleaders of his day.

Mr. Blake married at 25 the daughter of Dr. Cronyn, Bishop of Huron. He had the gift of rare but deep friendships, and those who were turned to him speak of him as a man turned to nobility in every chord of his character. To those who met him casually he seemed aloof and self-absorbed, but he seemed aloof and self-absorbed, and dreaming clean-chiselled features, and a passing glance told you that he was a person of great distinction. The preface of "Honorable" which he brought home from Canada was one that of a man of thought of omitting in popular discourse: it seemed to belong to him by natural right.

The Hon. Edward Blake was a man whom all home rulers, English and Irish, have reason to remember with gratitude. Fired up in the atmosphere of colonial self-government, he wished the same fair play and free opportunity given to the country which his Protestant ancestors came to a man of his stamp is hardly to be dismissed as a "Separatist" or an agitator. There are many things which he might be remembered for, but would like best to be remembered for the solemn resolution which now stands—thanks to the movement sympathized by him—on the minutes of the Parliament of Canada calling for the concession of home rule to Ireland.

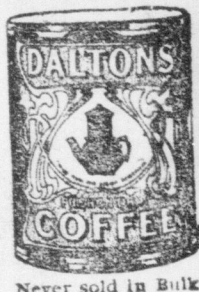
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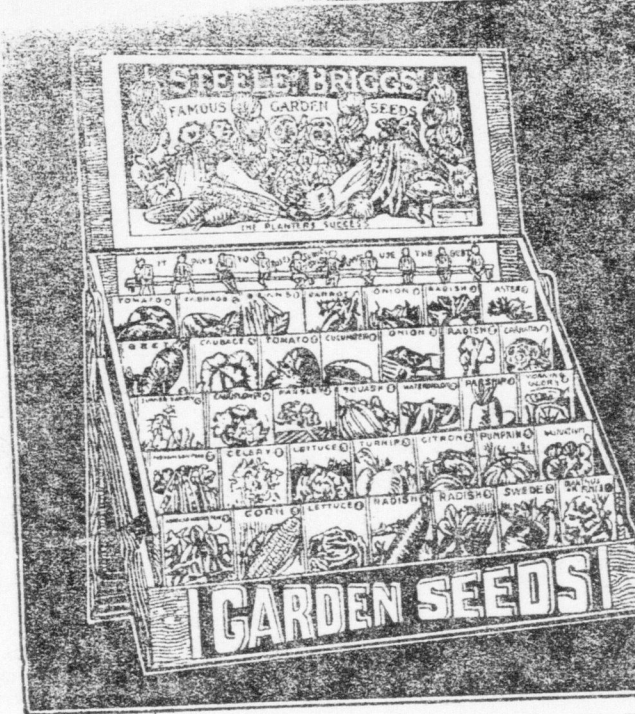
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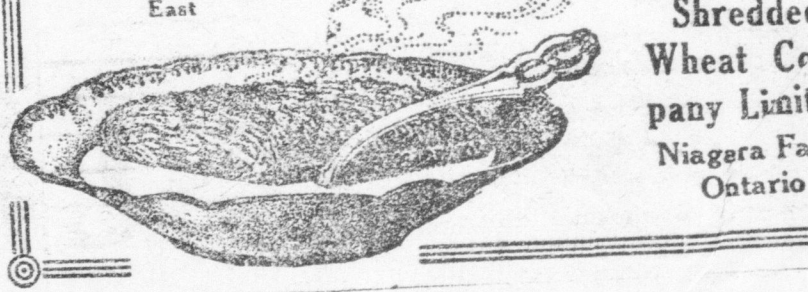
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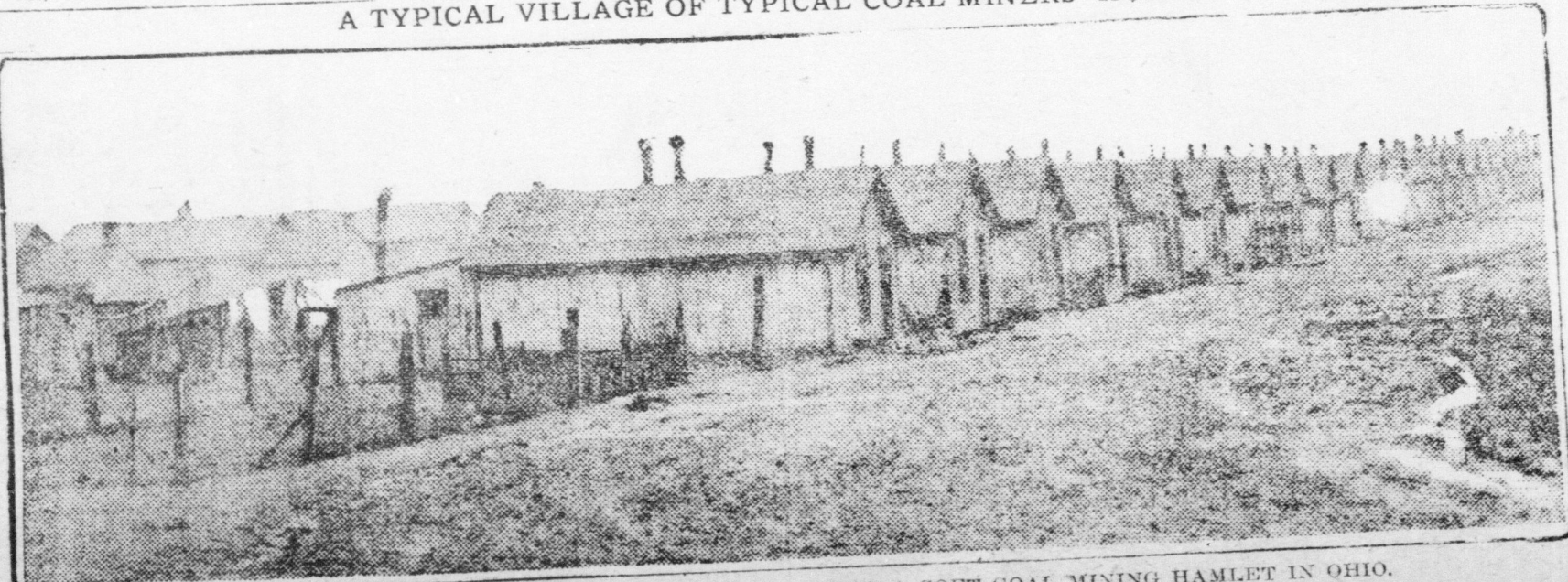
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THIS PHOTOGRAPH IS A PICTURE OF WHEELING CREEK, A SOFT COAL MINING HAMLET IN OHIO.