Chief No Shirt Longs for the Free

Mountain Air Again. Chief No Cillet and about 100 Walla Walla Indians among the Umatillas desire to take their share of the tribal funds and withdraw from the reservation to some place where they will be tion to some place where they will be fair association in putting it before Followed to Northern Africa by As allowed to live in the good old way the public. The work had been done which prevailed before Indian agents on a large scale. Everything is of the and department rules were known.

marriages, attendance of children at sult it is expected this will draw to

the free mountain air, the untrammeled liberty of the hills and the patriarchai ronming with family, goods and warriors, as the sayage inclination might the free mountain air, the untrammeled riors, as the savage inclination might

The fetters of civilization chafe the old chieftain. The yoke of the white he rebels at the rigid rules of Wash-

But despite the call of the wild in his heart, No Shirt will be reconciled to his lot. His people have some of the richest land in the county. His little handful of malcontents is dwindling year by year. Civilization is making swift and unfalling inroads inta his savage influence and soon his people will finally embrace, without one lingering remonstrance of savagery, the full code of civilization, and while they may never become complete citizens they will be rated as an excellent type of Indian citizenship.

The influence of the white man will have much to do in transforming the old chieftain and his people. Bad white men prejudice the savage against civilization. The Indians remember the evil influence of one white rascal more vividly than the good influences of a dozen good white men. Therefore the white man is responsible largely for the salk vation and uplift of the Indian.

In No Shirt's savage life. He is on the upward path. His little remonstrances are but the inflex action of the savage nature which is not yet fully subdued -East Oregonian.

## \* TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

"What I like about Parson Tarbell's sermons is that they always give you an idea that you can carry home with you and use in your everyday life," said Mrs. Jenkins. "He's what I call a real practical preacher."

"So do I," said Mrs. French, as the two women walked slowly home from church arm in arm. "Wasn't his sermon grand? I know just what he meant about hunting for one piece of silver you've lost, even if you have got for he's just as precious to me as if

'Then how 'tis if we lose our faith hunt till we find an excuse for getting it again, though we may have plenty of other friends. We hate to lose anything we've valued. The way he described that poor woman brightening up her lamp, so it would cast a light

Tim-m, that was what I had in mind," Interrupted Mrs. Jenkins, who had been listening with some impatience. "When he spoke of that I bethought me of those two old lamps I keep in Mis' Graham's room always, and put away for winter, so they won't get harmed anyway. Here's Mis' Graham coming Tuesday for the summer, and those lamps had never crossed my

"Of course I wouldn't make any reg-'Inr plans on Sunday, but come to-morrow morning I shall have a little something to do, I'm thinking."

## CARRIERS IN MOROCCO.

Rural Free Delivery Basis of System-Remarkable Postmen.

The rural free delivery system in America is the outgrowth of many years' experience, says the Youth's Companion. It comes as a late result in the process of development. In Morocco, on the other hand, it seems to be the basis of a system yet to be formed; only there is one respect in which the two methods differ; that of the United States is maintained at an expense to the government, but the Morocenn system is a source of revenue, according to the following account given by the author of Moorish Lotus Leaves:

Swinging alore at a jogtrot a native courier-a barelegged and bareheaded fellow, with a pair of teamse slippers thrust into the hood of his ragged cloak and a wallet on his back -approached our party, and, halting, leaned upon his long staff, while he informed us that the head of Cid Meload's oppressor adorned a gateway in the principal market of Marakesh.

Mall trains and native postoffices be ing non-existent, these hardy letter carries represent the whole postal system of Morocco. Superintended by a government commissioner, a corps of couriers, as trustworthy as they are indefatigable, is to be found in every

Hendy at an hour's notice to under take the longest journey, perhaps through disturbed districts, always over miserable roads, generally sleeping in the open air, the courier has been known to do the double trip from Mogador to Marakesh-about 270 miles -within five days and a half, the fee, of which a small portion goes to the government, being just \$2. This, it should be borne in mind, is the pay of a special courier. On any additional chance letters he may carry the charge is something under/2 cents.

Hit the Dogs. A west of England paper recently published the following report of the

arcser of a mad dig:
"The infuriated animal was soon tearing up High street at full speed, and we regret to thate that it severely of the Mayor's son and several other THE INTERSTATE FAIR.

Some Idea of What Will Be Done

Sloux City Sept. 10 to 15. have some proper idea of the be held in Sloux City on Sept. 19-15, inclusive, one must know that no les than \$100,000 has been spent by the nd department rules were known.

The chief grievance of No Shirt is no less than \$16,000 has been set aside

suit it is expected this will draw to school, conformity to the rules of the Indian Department and progress in the ways of civilization.

The call of the wild is echoing deeply in the heart of No Shirt. He longs for the free mountain air the antrammeled grains, vegetables, etc. This will ap-peal to the farmer. He knows there are few fairs which offer such large amounts of premiums-and necessariman hangs heavily upon his neck and ly he will exhibit where he has an opportunity of getting the biggest

money. Last year the fair association found that it would have to build some new barns, and accordingly during the past few months nine new barns have been erected costing over \$15,000. from the new barns other buildings have been erected. The grandstand has been put into better shape than ever, the pavilion has been touched up and on the grounds there now stands a white city, forming as a whole the most expensive fair grounds in the

The management does not, however, deal alone for the men. It understands that thousands of women and children will be in attendance at the fair, and in order to please them and also give them an opportunity of winning some of the prizes there is a women's department where women's exhibits will be displayed. This will comprise fancy work, millinery, and the hundred and one things in which

Apart from the industrial side of the fair the management has this year devoted a large part of its each to the The call of the wild will echo in vain in No Shirt's sayage life. He is on the day. Among them will be such bands as Reed's military band and the Royal Italian band of 28 pieces. These bands are famous and the o thers will be of a like character. Though the

music is an important part of the fair, the association has arranged for a list of other free attractions which, if put together, would be worth more than the price of admission. There are the Twelve Nelsons in their wonderful acrobatic feature act. People who saw Barnum and Bailey's circus will leading acts of the big show for five

Another free attraction which will draw the crowd is the leaping of the volcanic gap. This is an act which has to be seen to be understood and appreciated. It is thrilling, dangerous, daring, and a sigh of relief goes up from the crowd when the act is terminated. Martineete and Sylvester the comedy acrobats who have raised a laugh wherever they have appeared will also be on the list, as will also the nine others. If my little Willy strays | Buckeye Trio, three people who do off I'm all of a whew till I find him, more in a few minutes than the average man can learn in a lifetime. he behaved like the rest o' my children. Among the nerve-trying, death-defy-ing, dangerous, dare-devil acts of the d'Escompte. Mr. Barbour received in some folks; how we'll search and Like the leap over the volcanic gap. mer, but another—will be also at the fair. It is the best carnival company carrying its paraphernalia in 30 cars. | zer. This alone indicates its worth.

Among the night attractions will be

the spectacular scenic production entitled "Moscow," in which a city will be burnt. Nearly 600 people take part in this production, including state troops, mounted infancry, etc. The production is a stupendous one and has made a decided success wherever it has gone. One of the features which will draw interest at the Interstate Fair is the cowboy relay race. This will be run daily. The contestants will ride five falles a day and change horses at the end of every mile in front of the grandstand. An effort is being made to get the best rider in the Winnebago Indian agency to ride against his white brethren, and it is probable that it will succeed. The Indian will ride without a saddle, and if the plans are fulfilled the race will be the Red against the White. A race between the old and the new.

On Wednesday the great Western Brew Derby running race will be run, the purse for the event being \$500 race will be for a distance of 1 1-16 miles. On this date also Dan Patch and Cresceus will try to beat their own records. The management of the fair has paid \$12,000 for this feature alone, and everything that could be done to put the track into shape has been done, so that good time will be made. The purse for the cowboy relay race is \$600.

There will be special train service during the fair week and one fare will pay for the round trip on all railroads On account of the fire which visited Sloux City in 1904 many of the hotels were not in a position to handle the large crowds, and as a result some of the visitors were greatly been rebuilt and thre is ample room The fair management intends to stick to its motto. "A glad hand to all," and those who are desirous of having a good time can find it at the

President Rooseveit is quite a popular author. Forty thousand of his books were sold during the last year.

Still in Commission. Helen-I was surprised to learn that

rou had been married to old Coupons.

Why, he is completely paralyzed, isn't Stella-No, indeed. His right arm isn't paralyzed and he can still sign

Sauerein, the master of forty languages, has just died at his home in Christiania. Among the languages which he could speak fidently were Chinese,

Sanserit. Wendish and Lithuanian.

lecause," explained Mrs. Mr., "only of them can of and to keep a horse."

I Hen-No mare domestic drud me! I'd have you know dpated ben, I am.

Old Hen-Yes: but they are

## STENSLAND IS TAKEN.

interstate Live Stock Fair, which is to ABSCONDING CHICAGO BANKER ARRESTED IN TANGIER.

> sistant State's Attorney Olson-United States Has No Extradition Treaty with Morocco.

> Paul O. Stensland is a prisoner in the United States legation at Tangier, Morocco. He was captured in that city by



sen after a pursuit which began Aug. 17. News of the apprehension of the absconding president of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, Chicago, whose thefts exceeded \$1,000,-000, was received

PAUL O. STENSLAND. by Assistant State's Attorney James J. Barbour in a cablegram directing him to notify the authorites at Washington at once.

Within a few hours new warrants had been issued for Stensland, the State and federal governments were at work preparing for his return to Chicago, and arrangements had been begun to send an officer to Tangler, it necessary, to bring him back. One of the new warrants charges Stensland with the larceny and embezzlement of \$1,003,000 from the bank of which he was presi-

One of the steps taken at Washington was to cable Minister Gummere at Tangier to ascertain the attitude of the Moroccan government toward a proposed surrender of Stensland. The Uni- triet. ted States has no extradition treaty with Morocco.

Cables to His Son.

Before the machinery had been set in motion for Stensland's return a cablegram, sent by him to Theodore Stensland, his son, from Gibraltar three days before his embezzlements became known, fell into the hands of Inspector Shippy. In effect it said Stensland considered himself safe, and it instructed Stensland Jr. that concealment no longer was necessary.

Tangler is across the strait from Gibraltar, and Stensland was about to embark for the country in which be remember this troupe, as it was the finally was captured when he cabled Inspector Shippy declared that the cablegram was the only communication received by the son from his father before the crash, and that the "letter from St. Paul" which Theodore pre tended conveyed to him the news of his father's defalcations had no existence

Meanwhile Stensland is fighting des perately in Tangier to retain \$12,000, probably all that remained to him of the thousands he stole from the depositors of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank when he was captured. The money is on deposit in the Comptoir National day will be Lisette's whirl of death. Word that Stensland was resorting to every means to retain possession of the fund to Stensland's credit in the on the road, possessing 328 people and | Tangier bank in the name of Mr. Fet-

Stensland, who has been traveling as P. Olson, was arrested in the British postoffice at Tangier. When Stensland came to Chicago years ago he was content with his own family name, Paul Olsen. When he acquired wealth he that his identity would be confused with that of other Paul Olsens, and 50c to 57c. signed himself Paul O. Stensland, the O being all that remained of his family name. When he fled from Chicago, July 14, he returned to the name he had discarded. He was attaching it to a request that his mall be forwarded from the British postoffice in Tangier to Mogador, Morocco, when he was accosted by Assistant State's Attorney Olson, who said: "I am Olson. Sign 31e; rye, No. 2, 63c to 64c.

your own name, Stensland." The two having known each other easually several years, Stensland made no attempt to deny his identity. He was thunderstuck when accosted, but be soon regained his composure, and accompanied Mr. Olsen to the United States legation, where he is being held prisoner.

Nixon's Novel Marine Engine. A new double-action, reversible gas marine engine has just passed a successful test at the shops of the Standard Motor, 57c to 59c; barley, standard, 53c to 54c; and Construction Company in Jersey City in the presence of a number of naval officers and manufacturers. It is the first marine gas engine which runs at slow speed, with a development of high power, at a fuel consumption of seven-tenths of a pound of horse-power per hour; the engine develops 300 horse-power, at 320 revolutions per minute, with a practical absence of vibration and without noise. The double action is obtained by using both sides of the piston surface, making one to 24c; eggs, western, 17c to 21c, cylinder do the work of two. All the Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 71c the owner of this engine.

Interesting News Items Cars left the track, demolished a house and killed George Carberry at Syracuse,

Tom Ramsey shot and fatally injured man named Brown, who jumped one of Ramsey's claims at Ramsey, Nev. Ram- City of killing his son, has been denied sey is a millionaire mine owner of Gold-

Brig, Gen. James A. Buchanan, re tired, recommends to the government that it make provision for the advancement of the Philippine scouts and place them on The City Council at Seattle, Wash.

passed an ordinance calling for a special election to vote on the issuance of \$4,-272,006 worth of bonds for a municipal street railway system. Theodore Larson, a fireman, was held to the federal grand jury in Duluth,

Minn., for inciting disorder on board the steamship Northwest. He quarreled with the steward and started a "grub riot." The county commissioners of Walaerth county, South Dakota, have instructed State's Attorney Carl F. Clelant to bring

suit against fifty citizens of Selby for \$10,000 damages for the destruction of the court house at Bangor in December,

The high position of Chicago. is business generally strongly sustained, drawbacks due to the hot wave having but slight effect upon operations. New demands show no diminution in the leading branches of manufactures, raw material markets reflect heavy consump-

Assistant State's Attorney Harry Oltion and further firmness in costs, while distributive trade steadily extends, particularly in the wholesale departments. Sales of the textiles and other staple

nerchandise are on a greater scale than at this time last year, and an important feature is the number of new accounts opened with buyers for the first time here. The accessions of visiting merchants afford much encouragement, and house dealings have assumed increasing force in dry goods, clothing, footwear, millinery, furniture and food products. Other lines making favorable comparisons with bookings of a year ago are men's furnishings, woolens and hard-

The current buying includes many orders for early forwardings; more than the ordinary proportion of bills take advantage of discounts, and with the present low state of country stocks the indications are good for profitable results. Price lists make a high average for heavy-weight goods, but this does not interfere with liberal selections of necessities. Local retail trade is unusually good for midsummer, particularly in the principal shopping dis-

Crop reports confirm the former high estimates of harvest returns thus far, while weather conditions have most favorably advanced the growth of corn. These factors exert much influence upon the future course of the industries and more confidence is felt as to the

Failures reported in Chicago district number 19, against 28 last week and 21 a year ago.-Dun's Review of Trade.

Fall trade has still fur-NEW YOLK, ther expanded; buyers are in all leading markets in large numbers, and are operating freely despite temporary checks caused by hot or rainy weather. The same is largely true of industrial operations, which go forward with a steadily increasing volume of output and with available capacity in leading lines booked far ahead.

This latter condition is perhaps best illustrated by reports from the iron and steel and cotton goods industries, which are in a very strong position, with prices tending upward and mills pushed to meet demands for delivery. The situation in cotton goods is particularly noteworthy, in view of the declining trend of the market for raw cotton.-Bradstreets' Commercial Re



Chicago-Cattle, common to prime \$4.00 to \$6.85; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6,35; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 47c to 48c; oats, standard, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 57c; hay, timothy, \$10.00 to \$17.50; prairie, \$6.00 te added the name Stensland, explaining \$13.00; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 21c; potatoes,

Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, to \$6.25; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 71c; corn. No. 2 white, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 31c.

St. Louis-Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.45; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 70e to 72e; corn, No. 2, 46e to 47e; oats, No. 2, 29e to

Cincinnati-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn. No. 2 mixed, 49c to 50c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 59c to

Detroit-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50 wheat, No. 2, 72e to 74c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 52c to 53c; oats, No. 3 white, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 57c to 50c.

Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 northern, 75d to 77e; corn, No. 3, 48e to 50e; oats, standard, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 1, pork, mess, \$16.95. Buffalo-Cattle, choice shipping steers

\$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, common to good mixed \$4.00 to \$5.50; lambs, fair to choice \$5.00 to \$8.50. New York-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.10

hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 76c to 77c corn, No. 2, 56e to 57e; oats, natural white, 36c to 37c; butter, creamery, 18c valves have a continuous circulation of 75c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 52c to 54c; cold water automatically. Lewis Nixon is oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 33e; rye, No. 2. 55c to 56c; clover seed, prime, \$7.15.

Telegraphic Brevities

Plans are being drawn by the govern ment architect for the improvement of the Ellis Island immigrant station on New York bay.

John M. Speyer, convicted in Kansas a new trial and sentenced to be hanged Sept. 21. The Hamburg-American line denies the

ort current in Belfast, Ireland, that it report current in Belfast, Ireland, that it had ordered a steamer of Harland & Wolff exceeding in size the Lusitania of the Cu-Carmelo Grillo, who was arrested in Messina, Sicily, in 1905, charged with a

was discharged from custody, having es-A man supposed to be J. H. Ochrle of ngahela, Pa., who went to Denver ith the Elks, was found demented two les east of that city and died shortly

after, supposedly from exhaustion. W. A. Miller, assistant foreman of bindery in the government printing office, who was suspended by the public printer on July 21 for insubordination and inso-lence, has been dismissed from the govnent service.

## \* BRYAN'S GREAT NEW YORK SPEECH.

Trusts Paramount Issue in America--People Must Rule or Nation Falls.

Following is the keynote speech of Wil-am J. Bryan delivered in Madison quare Garden, New York, on his return fiam J. Bryan delivered in Madison Square Garden, New York, on his return from a 'round-the-world tour:

from a 'round-the-world tour:

Like all travelers who, have visited other lands, I return with delight to the land of my birth more proud of its people, with more confidence in its government and grateful to the kind Providence that cast my lot in the United States.

My national pride has been increased because of the abundant evidence I have seen of the altruistic interest taken by Americans in the people of other countries. No other nation can show such a record of benevolence and disinterested friendship.

My love for our form of government has been quickened as I have visited castles and towers and peered into dark dungeons, and I am glad that our nation, profiting by the experience of the past and yet unhampered by traditions and unfettered by castles, has been permitted to form a new center of civilization on new soil and erect here "a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Each nation can give lessons to every other, and while our nation is in position to make the lessons to revery other, and while our nation is in position.

bach nation can give lessons to every other, and while our nation is in position to make the largest contribution, as I be-lieve, to the education of the world, it ought to remain in the attitude of a pupil and be ever ready to profit by the experi-

cause of others.

The first message that I bring from the other world is a message of peace. The cause of arbitration is making real progress in spite of the fact that the nations most prominent in the establishment of The Hague tribunal have themselves been engaged in wars since that court was organised. Arbitration of National

Difficulties Indorsed. The Peace Congress, as it is generally known, not only adopted resolutions in fa-vor of the limitation of armaments and the known, not only adopted resolutions in favor of the limitation of armaments and the arbitration of all questions relating to debts, but unanimously indorsed the proposition that all questions of every nature should be submitted to an impartial tribunal for investigation or to the mediation of friendly nations before hostilities are commenced.

It is not necessary to point out the importance of the position taken. The embodiment of the suggestion in treatles would go a long way toward removing the probability of war. While the idea is of American origin, it was heartily accepted by the representatives of England, France, Germany and other European countries.

I am sure from the public utterances of the present prime minister of Great Britain, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, that such a treaty could be made between the two great English speaking nations and their example would be followed until the danger of war would be almost, if not entirely, removed.

To take the lead in such a movement

tirely, removed.

To take the lead in such a movement would establish our position as a world power in the best sense of the term. Private Debts Should

Another subject connected with our foreign relations: I venture to suggest that
we not only promote peace, but also advance our commercial interests by announcing as a national policy that our navy will
not be used for the collection of private
debts. While protecting the lives of our
citizens everywhere and guaranteeing the
personal safety of all who owe allegiance
to our flag, we should, in my judgment,
announce that persons engaged in business
and holding property in other lands for Not Be Collected by Navy. and holding property in other lands for business purposes should be subject to the laws of the countries in which they engage

business enterprises. Mark the distinction between the protection of the lives of our citizens and the use tion of the lives of our citizens and the use of the navy to guarantee a profit on investments. We do not imprison for debt in the United States, neither do we put men to death because of their failure to pay what they owe, and our moral prestige as well as our commercial interests will be conserved by assuring all nations that American investments depend for protection upon the laws of the country to which the investors go.

vestors go.

Before leaving international politics let rather than gained it by our experiment in colonialism. We have given the monarchist a chance to ridicule our Deciaration of In-dependence and the scoffer has twitted us with inconsistency. A tour through the Philippine Islands has deepened the conviction that we should lose no time in an-nouncing our purpose to deal with the Fil-ipinos as we dealt with the Cubans. Filipines Want to Work

Out Their Own Destiny. Every consideration, commercial and po-litical, leads to this conclusion. Such ground as we may need for coaling stations or for a naval base will be gindly conceded by the Filipinos, who simply desire an oppor-tunity to work out their own destiny, in-spired by our example and aided by our ad-In so far as our efforts have been direct-

ed toward the education of the Filipinos we have rendered them a distinct service, but in educating them we must recognize that we are making colonialism impossible.

If we intended to hold them as subjects we would not dare to educate them; jects we would not dare to educate them; self government, with ultimate independence, must be assumed if we contemplate universal education in the Philippines. As soon as opportunity offers I shall discuss the Philippine question at more length, and I shall also refer to English rule in India. for it throws light upon our own problems in the Philippines, but these subjects must be reserved until I can speak more in de-

England's Government

Compared with Our Own.

In several of the nations of Europe the legislative department of government is more quickly responsive to public sentiment than in our Congress. In England, for instance, where the ministry is formed from the dominant party, when an election is held upon any important issue the government proceeds to put into law the will of the people expressed at the polis.

While our system is superior in many respects it has one defect, viz.: that Congress does not meet in regular session until thirteen months after the election. During this period there is uncertainty, long drawn out, which to the business community is often more damaging than a change of policy promptly carried into effect. Would not the situation be improved by a constitutional amendment convening the first session of Congress within a few months after election and compelling the second session to adjourn several days before the following election?

Such a change would not only serve legitimate business interests and give the pub-Compared with Our Own

Such a change would not only serve legit-Such a change would not only serve legitimate business interests and give the public the benefit of more prompt relief through remedial legislation, but it would protect the people from the jobs that are usually reserved for the short session which is now held after the election and when many of the members feel less responsibility because of defeat at the poils.

I return more convinced than before of the importance of a change in the method of electing United States Senators. There is noticeable everywhere a distinct movement toward democracy in its broadest sense. In all the countries which I have visited there is a demand that the govern-

sense. In all the command that the govern-visited there is a demand that the government be brought nearer to the people. In China a constitution is under consideration China a constitution is under consideration; in Japan the people are demanding that the ministry, instead of being chosen by the Emperor from among his particular friends, shall be selected from Parliament and be in harmony with the dominant sentiment. In India there is agitation in favor of a native congress; in Russia the Czar has been compelled to recognize the popular voice in the establishment of a domma, and throughout Europe the movement manifests itself in various forms.

National Senators Should Be Chosen by the People

In the United States this trend toward Democracy has taken the form of a grow-ing demand for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the peo-

ple.
It would be difficult to overestimate the der committed near Johnstown, Pa.,

of the Sendie as well as the House of Representatives before it can become a law, no important legislation of a national character is possible until the Senate is brought into harmony with the people.

The income tax, which some in our country have denounced as a Socialistic attack upon wealth, has, I am pleased to report, the endorsement of the most conservative countries in the Old World. It is a permanent part of the scale system of most of the countries of Europe and in many-places it is a graded tax, the rate being highest upon the largest income. England has long depended upon her income tax for a considerable part of her revenues and an English commission is now lavestigating the proposition to change from a uniform to a graded tax.

I am as convinced of the justice of the income tax that I feel sure that the people will sooner or later demand an amendment

Court of Inquiry Can Be Used in Labor Disputes. I have referred to the investigation of I have referred to the investigation of international controversies under the system which does not bind the parties to accept the findings of the court of inquiry. This plan can be used in disputes between labor and capital; in fact, it was proposed as a means of settling such disputes before it was applied to international controversies.

versies.

It is as important that we shall have peace at home as that we shall live peace fully with neighboring nations, and peace is only possible when it rests upon justice in advocating arbitration of differences be

fully with neighboring nations, and peace is only possible when it rests upon justice. In advocating arbitration of differences between large corporate employers and their employes I believe we are defending the highest interests of the three parties to these disputes, viz.: the employers, the employe and the public. The employe cannot be turned over to the employer to be deait with as the employer may please.

The question sometimes asked, "Can I not conduct my business to suit myself?" is a plausible one, but when a man in conducting his business attempts to arbitrarily fix the conditions under which hundreds of employes are to live, and to determine the future of thousands of human beings, I answer without hesitation that he has no right to conduct his own business in such a way as to deprive his employes of their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

To support this position I need only refer to the laws regulating the safety of mines, the factory laws fixing the age at which children can be employed and usury laws establishing the rate of interest. The effort of the employer to settle differences without arbitration has done much to embitter him against those who work for him and to estrange them from him—a deplorable condition, from my standpoint.

But if it is unwise to make the employer the sole custodian of the rights and interests of the employes, it is equally unwise to give the employes uncontrolled authority over the rights and interests of the employes. In their zeal to secure a present advantage they may not only do injustice, but even forfeit a larger future gain.

The strike, the only weapon of the employe at present is a two offered and underly and and provides and played an

future gain.

The strike, the only weapon of the em-

future gain.

The strike, the only weapon of the employe at present, is a two-edged sword and may injure the workman as much as the employer, and, even when wholly successful, it is apt to leave a rankling in the bosom of the wage earner that should not be there.

Society, moreover, has something at stake, as well as the employer and employes, for there can be no considerable strike without considerable loss to the public. Society, therefore, is justified in demanding that the differences between capital and labor shall be settled by peaceful means. If a permanent, impartial board is created, to which either party of an industrial dispute may appeal, or which may be relied upon to enforce the finding, if there is compulsory submission to investigation, it is not necessary that there shall be compulsory acceptance of the decision, for a full and fair investigation will in almost every case bring about a settlement.

No reference to the labor question is complete that loes not include some mention of what is known as government by injunction. As the main purpose of the writis to evade trial by jury, it is really an atrick upon the jury system and ought to arouse a unanimous protest. So long as the meanest thief is guaranteed a trial by jury a jury ought not to be denied to wage-earners. However, as the writ is usually

meanest thief is guaranteed a trial by jury a jury ought not to be denied to wage earners. However, as the writ is usually invoked in case of a strike, the importance of the subject would be very much reduced by the adoption of a system of arbitration, because arbitration would very much reduce, even if it did not entirely relieve, the probability of a strike.

Just another word in regard to the laboring man. The struggle for an eight-hour day is an international struggle and it is sure to be settled in favor of the workingmen's contention. The benefits of the labor-

saving machine have not been distributed with equity. The producer has enormously multiplied his capacity, but so far the owner of the machine has received foo much of the increase and the laborer too little. of the increase and the laborer too little.

Those who oppose the eight-hour day do it, I am convinced, more because of ignorance of conditions than because of lack of sympathy with those who toll. The removal of work from the house to the factory has separated the bushand from his wife, and the father from his children, while the growth of our cities has put an increasing distance between the home and the workshop. he workshop.
Then, too, more is demanded of the in

Then, too, more is demanded of the in boring man now than formerly; he is a citizen as well as a laborer and must have time for the study of public questions in he is to be an intelligent sovereign. To drive him from his bed to his task and from his task back to his bed is to deprive the family of his companiship, so prive the family of his companiship, so-ciety of his services and politics of his in-

Says Party Is Now United On the Money Question On the Money Question.

Thus far, I have dwelt upon subjects which may not be regarded as strictly partisan; but I am sure that you will pardon me if in this presence I betray my interest in those policies for which the Democratic party stands. I have not had an opportunity to make a Democratic speech for almost a year, and no one—not even a political enemy—could be so cruel as to forbid me to speak of those policies on this occasion.

occasion.

Our opponents have derived not only partisan pleasure, but also partisan advantage from the division caused in our party by the money question. They ought not, therefore, begradge us the satisfaction that we find in the fact that unexpected conditions have removed the cause of our differences.

find in the fact that unexpected conditions have removed the cause of our differences and permitted us to present a united front on present issues.

The unlooked for and unprecedented increase in the production of gold has brought a victory to both the advocates of gold and the advocate of bimetallism—the former keeping the gold standard, which they wanted, and the latter securing the larger volume of money, for which they contended. We who favor bimetallism are satisfied with our victory if the friends of monometallism are satisfied with theirs, and we can invite them to a contest of zeal and endurance in the effort to restore to the people the rights which have been gradually taken from them by the trusts.

by the trusts. Campaign Contributions

The investigations which have been in progress during the past year have disclosed the business methods of those who a few years ago resented any inspection of their schemes and hid their rascality under high-sounding phrases. These investigations have also disclosed the source of the enormous campaign funds waich have been used to debauch elections and corrupt the ballot.

The people see now what they should have seen before, namely, that no party can exterminate the trusts so long as it owes its political success to campaign contributions secured from the trusts. The great corporations do not contribute their money to any party except for immunity expressiy promised or clearly implied.

No important advance can be made until this baneful influence is eliminated, and I hope that the Democratic party will not from Trusts Are Scored. If hope that the Democratic party will not only challenge the Republican party to bring forward effective legislation on this subject, but will set an example by refusing to receive campaign contributions from corrections.

porations.

Contributions should be individual, no corporate, and no party can afford to re-seive contributions even from individuals when the acceptance of these contributions

secretly pledges the party to a course which it cannot openly avow.

In other words, politics should be honest, and I mistake political conditions in America if they do not presage improvement in the conduct of campaigns.

While men may differ as to the relative importance of issues, and while the next Congress will largely shape the lines upon which the coming Presidential campaign will be fought, I think it is safe to say that at present the paramount issue in the minds of a large majority of the people is the Trust issue.

I congratulate President Roosevelt upon the steps which he has taken to enforce the anti-trust law, and my gratification is

the anti-trust law, and my gratification is not lessened by the fact that he has fol-lowed the Democratic rather than the Re-publican; atform in every advance he has made.

The trouble is that the Republican party is not in a position to apply effective and thorough going reforms because it has built up through special legislation the very abuses which need to be eradicated.

Trust, as an Institution, Has Few Open Defenders.

Our motto must be: "A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable," and
our plan of attack must contemplate the
total and complete overthrow of the monopoly principle in industry.

We need not quarrel over remedies. We
must show ourselves willing to support any
remedy which promises substantial advantage to the people in their warfare against
monopoly.

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monopoly.

Something is to be expected from the enforcement of the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust law, but this law must be enforced, not against a few trusts, as at present, but against all trusts, and the aim must be to imprison the guilty, not merely to recover a fine.

We need, therefore, new legislation, and the Republican party not only falls to enact such legislation, but falls even to promise it.

It.

The Democratic party must be prepared to propose new and efficient legislation.

If the corporations were required to take out a federal license the federal government could then issue the license upon terms and conditions which would protect the public. A corporation differs from a human being in that it has no natural rights, and as all of its rights are derived from the statutes it can be limited or restrained according as the public welfare may require.

Government Can Control Corporations at Its Will. Corporations at its Will.

The control which Congress has over interstate commerce is complete, and if Congress can prevent the transportation of a lottery ticket through the mails, by the express companies or by freight, it can certainly forbid the use of the mails, the railways and the telegraph lines to any corporation which is endeavoring to monopolize an article of commerce, and no party can long be credited with sincerity if it condemns the trusts with words only and then permits the trusts to employ all the instrumentalities of interstate commerce in the carrying out of their nefarious plans.

Tariff Closely Allied

Tariff Closely Allied With the Trust Question. The tariff question is very closely silled to the trust question, and the reduction of the tariff furnishes an easy means of limiting the extortion which the trusts practice.

While absolute free trade would necessity.

while absolute tree trade would becessarily make a trust impossible, still it is probable that very few manufacturing establishments would dare to enter into a trust if the President was empowered to put upon the free list articles competing with those controlled by a trust. Tariff Fosters Idea of

Voting for Selfish Reasons. But one of the worst features of a tariff levied not for revenue but for the avowed purpose of protection is that it fosters the idea that men should use their votes to advance their own financial interests. The manufacturer has been assured that it is legitimate for him to vote for Congressmen who, whatever their opinions on other subjects, will legislate larger dividends into his pocket; sheepgrowers have been encouraged to believe that they should have no higher aim in voting than to raise the price of wool; and laboring men have been price of wool; and laboring men have been urged to make their wages their only con-

rn.
For a generation the FAT has been fried out of the manufacturers by the Republican Campaign Committee and then the manu-facturers have been reimbursed by legisla-

facturers have
tion.

With the public conscience educated to believe that this open purchase of legislation
was entirely proper, no wonder that Insurance companies have used the money of
their policy holders to carry elections—no
wonder that trusts have hastened to purtheir policy holders to carry elections—no wonder that trusts have hastened to purchase immunity from punishment with liberal donations.

There never was a time when the tariff reform could be more easily entered upon for the manufacturers by selling abroad cheaper than at home, as many of them do, have not only shown their ingratitude toward those who built the tariff wall for them, but they have demonstrated their ability to sell in competition with the world. The high tariff has long been a burden to the consumers in the United States and it is growing more and more a menace to our foreign commerce because it arouses resentment and provokes retailations.

ons. The railroad question is also interwork The rallroad question is also interwork with the trust question. Nearly all the private monopolies have received rebates or secured other advantages over competitors. Absolute equality of treatment at the hands of the rallroads would go far toward crippling the trusts, and I rejoice that the President has the courage to press this question upon Congress. While the law, as it was finally distorted by the Senate, is not all that could be wished, it deserves a fair trial.

Public Ownership of Rallways Is Necessary. Experience has demonstrated that municipal corruption is largely traceable to the fact that franchise corporations desire to control the City Council and thus increase their dividends. If the railroad managers adopt the same policy the sentiment in fa-

vor of the ownership of the railroads by the government is likely to increase as rapidly throughout the country as the sentiment in favor of municipal ownership has increased in the cities.

I have already reached the conclusion that railroads partake so much of the nature of a monopoly that they must ultimately become public property and be managed by public officials in the interest of the whole community, in accordance with the well-defined theory that public ownership is necessary where competition is imhip is necessary where competition is im

Believing, however, that the operation of all railroads by the federal government would result in a centralization which would all but obliterate state lines, I prefer to see only the trunk lines operated by the federal government and the local lines by the several state governments.

Some have opposed this dual ownership as impractable, but investigation in Europe has convinced me that it is entirely prachas convinced me that it is entirely practicable.

As to the rights of governments, federal and state, to own and operate railroads there can be no doubt. If we can deepen the water in the lakes and build connecting canals in order to cheapen railroad transportation during half of the year we can build a railroad and cheapen rates the

whole year; if we can spend several hundred millions on the Panama Canal to lower trans-continental rates we can build a right road from New York to San Francisco to lower both trans-continental and local rates. Railway Magnates Fear Force of Public Sentiment. If any of you question the propelety of mentioning this subject I beg to remind you that the President could not have semired the passage of the rate bill had be not appealed to the fear of the more radical remedy of government ownership, and nothing will so restrain the railroad magnates from

will so restrain the railroad magnates from attempting to capture the interstate commerce commission as the same fear.

The high-handed manner in which they have violated law and ignored authority, together with the corruption discovered in high places, dass done more to create sentiment in favor of public ownership than all the speeches and arguments of the oppoment in favor of public ownership than an the speeches and arguments of the opponents of private ownership.

Just one word more in regard to the trusts. Some defend them on the ground that they are an economic development and that they cannot be prevented without great industry over leaders.

that they cannot be prevented without great injury to our industrial system.

The Democratic party, if I understand its position, denies the economic as well as the political advantage of private monopoly and promises to oppose it wherever it manifests itself. It offers as an alternative competition wherever competition is possible and public monopoly wherever circumstances are such as to prevent competition.

Socialism presents a consistent theory, but a theory which, in my judgment, does not take human nature into account. Its strength is in its attack upon evils the existence of which is confessed. Its weakness is that it would substitute a new disease—if not a worse one—for the disease from which we suffer.

The Democratic party is not the enemy

The Democratic party is not the enemy of property or of property rights; it is, on the contrary, the best defender of both, because it defends human rights, and human rights are the only foundation upon which property and property rights can resistance.

which property and property rights can resisecure.

The Democratic party does not menacy a single dollar legitimately accumulated; on the centrary, it insits upon the protection of rich and poor alike in the enjoyment of that which they have honestly earned. The Democratic party does not discourage thrift, but, on the centrary, stimulates each individual to the highest endeavor by assuring him that he will not be deprived of the fruits of his toll.

If we can but repeal the laws which enable men to reap where they have not sown, laws which enable them to garner into their overflowing barns the harvests that belong to others—no one will be able to accumulate enough to make his for the dangerous to the country.

Plutocracy Rests Alone

on Special Privileges Special privilege and the use of the taxing power for private gain—these are the tar-twin pillars upon which idutocracy rest. To take away these supports and to de-vate the beneficiaries of special legislation in the path of bonest effort ought to be the nurpose of our party.

Franklin-They say that a dog's bark is worse than its bite. Penn-Don't you believe it. You don't have to go to a doctor with the bark.