

at many points, to illumine at all, and in each to reinforce the need for individual consecration, for the right choice as to purpose and conduct, the attitude toward God which each human soul must face, and where character or the lack of it begin and flow out to make the man what he is.

It is much when a public character upon whom so many political hopes have centered, and who is without challenge a remarkable American, discusses thus, with a sincerity that is manifest, the roots of character and conduct with the youth of a city. The process helps to establish not only respect for religious truth and life, but to invite to the practice of that which is honorable and of good report. Differ as men will with Mr. Bryan in politics, no good citizen failed to get from his address an impulse that should abide beyond the hour. In his speaking and lecturing the man has

found a work that not only embodies the best ideals of citizenship, but he possesses an art of persuasion that must work good in inviting to reverent thought and faithfulness in service all along the line. Mr. Bryan in this is a helpful citizen of the republic, whatever his political future may be.

It is evidence of character and strength when higher public service is not dependent upon public office, and of lay preaching such as Mr. Bryan's we need more and not less. The message of the pulpit can gain converting power in secular lips as it is seen that the ideals of the "sacred office" are convertible into terms of every day good citizenship—that it pays best to invite peace of soul through honesty of service, and that the life and words of Jesus Christ still constitute the great solvent of problems that vex the community, the nation and the great family of nations.—Springfield, Mass., Republican.

debate yesterday that the clicking of the machine under the manipulation of the voter tells those near whether he is registering a straight or split ticket. In many of the districts they registered more votes than there were names on the registry lists.—Trenton Dispatch to New York Times.

NO SUCH THING AS CORK LEGS

"A cork leg?" said the dealer. "Why man, a cork leg would crumble under you like a leg of bread. You don't want a cork leg, but an elm or willow one." "I thought the best ones were cork—the lightest, you know." "No indeed. A leg was never made

of cork since the world's beginning. But many men think as you do, and I'll tell you how the fallacy originated. The inventor of the modern artificial leg—the leg instead of the stick—was John Cork. Cork's legs, cork legs, were famous around 1810. And whenever a man makes your mistake he pays an unconscious tribute to Cork's skill."—Minneapolis Journal.

WATTERSON'S GUESS

Here, then, is my guess of the republican ticket in 1908: For President—Charles E. Hughes, of New York. For Vice President—Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

President Roosevelt to Labor Leaders

President Roosevelt has written another letter concerning Moyer and Haywood. The letter was read before the central federated union at New York, Sunday, May 5, and then was forwarded to the attorneys for Moyer and Haywood at Boise, Idaho: The president's letter follows: "The White House, Washington, May 5.—My Dear Mr. Henry: When you in company with Messrs. Coakley and Brown called upon me this morning I read you the letter I had written to the attorney general on March 25, 1906. At your request I gladly send you the following extract from that letter: 'Our duty is (if it should ever happen that we had any power in the matter) to see that exact justice is done these men. There must be no condonation of lawlessness on our part even if the lawlessness takes the form of an effort to avenge the wrongs committed by the lawlessness of others. The sole question as regards Haywood and Moyer must be the question whether or not they can be shown to be guilty of this particular act, and their legal rights must be as carefully safeguarded as those of any other men. It is alleged that they were extradited from Colorado in a manner that amounted to a betrayal of their legal rights. I should like to have the district attorney of Colorado, and if necessary the district attorney of Idaho, give me such information as they can on this point. I should like to get from the district attorney of Idaho any information that he can obtain as to whether or not there has been the slightest disposition shown by the authorities in Idaho to act toward these men in an unfair or improper manner, or to deny them their legal rights. On the other hand, I should like to know whether there is any symptom of a miscarriage of justice in their favor. The intemperate violence with which the socialistic or labor papers, like that of Debs, and I am sorry to say, some labor organizations, have insisted, without any knowledge of the facts, upon treating these as martyrs to the cause of labor, has unquestionably re-

sulted in tremendous pressure being brought to bear upon the authorities of Idaho to discharge or acquit them, whether guilty or innocent. So far as the unions are anxious only to see that exact justice is done these men; that they are given their full legal rights, and not condemned unless proved guilty of this specific act, they are entitled to the cordial co-operation of all just and fair-minded citizens. So far as by any action, or by murderous and treasonable language, such as that quoted above from Debs and others, they tend to bring pressure to bear upon the state authorities and the courts, to obstruct the course of justice and to render it difficult to convict the men if guilty, is without stint to be condemned, and anything that the federal authorities can do, in either event, to further the cause of justice is to be done.' In response to your question, it is, I trust, needless for me to say that if at any time you, or any one else, can submit to me any evidence showing that there has been a miscarriage of justice, for or against Messrs. Moyer or Haywood, which you believe it is in my power to remedy, I will at once bring such evidence to the attention of the attorney general, to have him give it the fullest consideration, and to take thereon such action, if any there may be in the power of the federal authorities to take. Sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. John S. Henry, New York.

VOTING MACHINES TO GO

The passage by the New Jersey senate of the voting machine local option bill is supposed to mark the banishment of the machines from the state. It is expected to pass the house without serious opposition. For five years the state has purchased these machines in lots, until now there is about \$300,000 invested in 500 of them. The people found it hard to "get the hang" of them, and voters have stayed away from the polls rather than exhibit their inability to comprehend them. Besides, it was brought out in the

Advertisement for Marvin Smith Co. Chicago, featuring various agricultural implements like harrows, rollers, and cultivators with prices and descriptions.

Advertisement for Kalamazoo Stoves, featuring a large image of a stove and text promoting a 360-day approval test and direct-to-you pricing.

Large advertisement for Davis Acetylene Company, featuring the headline 'A GOOD LIGHT' and 'ACETYLENE', and describing the benefits of their generators.

A form titled 'THE PRIMARY PLEDGE' for a political party, containing a promise to attend primaries and fields for name, address, and precinct.