

representatives of the comptroller of the currency. Grossman, who was a former merchant of Waynesburg, Pa., was being tried on a charge of aiding and abetting former Cashier J. B. F. Rinehart of the Farmers and Drivers' National bank of Waynesburg, to defraud the institution. The alleged claim against Grossman is for \$230,000."

Severe earthquake shocks were felt in northern California and southern Oregon.

The will of the late Senator P. H. McCarren leaves all his property, estimated at \$50,000, to his widowed mother.

Charles R. Crane, former minister to China, will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by the business men of Chicago.

A Cleveland, O., dispatch says that a crisis is at hand relating to the pay of railway employes. A referendum vote now is in progress among the members of the trainmen's and conductors' associations east of the Mississippi river respecting a demand for an increase in wages.

Sir Edmund John Monson, formerly British ambassador to France, died at his home in London.

The supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the United States of America closed its 102d annual meeting in New York. Among the officers elected were: Sovereign grand commander, M. W. Bayliss, Washington, D. C.; lieutenant grand commander, Calvin W. Edwards, Albany, N. Y.; grand minister of state, George Gibson, Washington, D. C.; grand treasurer general, Holden O. Hill, Providence, R. I.; grand secretary general, Marcus W. Morton, Providence, R. I.

Here is a New York dispatch carried by the Associated Press: "It takes a grafter to catch a grafter in the United States customs service," says William Loeb, Jr., collector of the port of New York, in an official statement, and Federal Judge Holt's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, the four weighers who confessed and testified in the trial of Phillip Musca and his elderly father, Antonio, cheese importers, which was concluded today, are to hold their jobs. Judge Holt of the United States circuit court, before disposing of the case, which resulted in the elder man's acquittal and the son's incarceration in the Tombs for sentence, denounced the retention of the four weighers as a discredit to the government and an injustice to the honest men in the service."

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**NOTHING TO BOAST OF**

In ante-bellum days Colonel Moore of Kentucky owned a large number of negroes. He was a kind master and never punished his negroes with the whip. One day one of the field hands named "Jupe" was guilty of some negligence and was sent to the woods at once to cut down and split up a black-gum tree, practically an impossible task. Jupe cut down the tree and labored hard to split the tough wood, but in vain. In the meantime a thunderstorm came up and Jupe sought refuge under a brush heap. Directly the lightning struck a large poplar near by, splitting it into kindling wood. After the storm had passed, Jupe crawled out from his place of security and after taking a careful look at the remains of the poplar tree, which were scattered all over the woods, said: "Mr. Lightning, I wish you had just tried yo' han' on dis black gum. Any blame fool can split a poplar!" —Holland's Magazine.

**When Teddy Comes Marching Home**

(From a Staff Correspondent of the New York Times)

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 23.—After a survey of republican political conditions covering especially the states represented by insurgent votes on the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, two facts stand out with striking prominence—the waning of President Taft and the waxing of ex-President Roosevelt.

All over this part of the country the two men are held in sharper contrast today than ever before. In every part of the middle west that the New York Times correspondent has made inquiry he has been met by instant evidence of the fading popularity of Mr. Taft. And at the same time he has been met constantly by the query, "Say! what's Roosevelt going to do?"

That part of his party that opened up the campaign for the nomination of Mr. Taft last year has practically made up its mind about him now, and adversely. It has just about reached the definite conclusion that further suspension of judgment is useless. As a distinguished citizen of Kansas put it yesterday: "We have suspended judgment until the rubber is worn out of our suspenders."

**Taft's First Friends Left Out**

Kansas especially takes the situation to heart. It remembers that this section of the country was the very first to indorse the presidential candidacy of Mr. Taft. It was here that he found friends when friends counted most in the scale of political importance. But the very men who believed in him then and who worked for him, both before and after his nomination, now see themselves abandoned by him at the first test.

"Why, when he signed that tariff bill," said one of them this afternoon, "there wasn't a man in the room with him who had been his friend six weeks before the convention that nominated him."

That statement is not quite exact, for in the press about the president in his room at the capitol when he put his signature to the new tariff act there were some men who had favored his nomination. But in spirit the statement is practically true. Most of those present were either members of the opposite party or men who had taken part in the counsels and activities of the allies in their efforts to prevent Mr. Taft's nomination. They were attracted to him at the close of the tariff fight by the manner in which the bill, with his acquiescence, had been framed to meet their desires.

The men who had headed the struggle for the nomination of Mr. Taft were largely among those who had opposed both the method of making the tariff bill and the results obtained by that method. They were not much in evidence that afternoon. They were not happy. They felt themselves much aggrieved. They had taken Mr. Taft squarely at the face value of his public declarations on the tariff, and from their point of view had done all they could to live up to those declarations. As they saw it he was the one who had given ground. When they discussed the matter calmly they said he had been deceived and misled. When they grew heated about it they declared they had been "sold out."

**Good Times Not Helping Taft Much**

It is possible that that feeling of soreness would have died out if it had been let alone. There were a number of influences at work to produce that effect. One of them was the fact that all this section of the country was busy. Prosperity always tends to make men forget po-

litical grievances. Yet it should be remembered, as has been pointed out forcibly by some of these men, that the panic of 1907 had its smallest effect in this section. Business went on at about its normal rate. There was a time, to be sure, when currency could not be had from the banks, and there was some distress among the business men. But at no time was there a serious situation as far as the laboring men or the farmers were concerned. They had work to do as usual, and the crops were big and the prices good. It was very far from being a western panic, so that there was no great distance to go in the recovery from it. That fact would very greatly lessen the ameliorating effect of the prosperity which is now making itself felt all over the rest of the country as well as over this section.

There is another fact which had its decided bearing upon the present day situation. It is that these people are always making politics. It is not only in the campaign years that they watch and discuss the course of events at the state and national capitals. They are eternally at it, in off years as well as in on, and there are no people in the country who give closer heed to what their representatives do than these.

**Implicitly Believed in Taft**

If one searches for the remote cause of the present dissatisfaction with President Taft on the part of these republicans he finds it chiefly in the speech delivered by the then secretary of war at Bath, Me., in the fall of 1906. It was that speech which started these republicans to believing that Mr. Taft was a sure enough tariff reformer. He followed it with other public utterances on much the same line. In fact, his public declarations on the tariff progressed as they continued, until by the time Kansas was instructing her delegates to the republican national convention to vote for Mr. Taft the Kansas republicans were convinced that he would go far in the effort to secure the kind of revision that they wanted. There is no kind of doubt as to what that kind of revision is. It is such as will bring down prices to the ultimate consumer, and nothing else will fill the bill. Mr. Taft thinks that is free trade talk, but these people think it is the only kind of sane revision that will save the protective theory.

When these Kansas revisionists who had labored for the nomination of Mr. Taft heard the speeches he delivered during the campaign, and especially that made at Topeka, they rejoiced in the certainty that they knew their man. Consequently, it was something of an awakening for them to find that the tariff bill he finally approved did not at all measure up to their standard. And they are not to be put off now by the assertion that they are free-traders. That only increases their anger and disgust; for they say that, after all, it is not so much a question of rates as of method in the making of the tariff bill.

**Reject Cannon and Aldrich**

They are willing to be convinced that their estimate of what is a sufficient measure of protection is erroneous and their figures too high or too low. But they can not be made to believe that the method followed by Senator Aldrich and Speaker Cannon in the recent tariff fight is the proper one or that a bill made by such a method can long endure.

They say that Mr. Taft was the very first republican of prominence to lay down a definite theory as to the true measure of protection to be accorded to any item in the tariff schedules. They accepted that theory as just and true, and set to work to put it into practice. But they were met by a combination sufficiently

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