

learning something of his history before he told him what he was going to do for him. Strome, who has traveled extensively, was at first reluctant to accept the gift and agree to settle down and care for his interest in the property. On the Valvedere ranch are about 25,000 head of cattle. The Jennings estate, which includes several tracts of immense acreage throughout west Texas, besides large herds of cattle in different sections, is said to be worth several millions."

VICE PRESIDENT Sherman appointed the senate committee which will "investigate" the high cost of living. The members of this committee are Lodge, of Massachusetts; Gallinger, of Vermont; Smoot, of Utah; McCumber, of South Dakota, republicans; Simmons, of North Carolina and Clarke of Arkansas, democrats. Referring to the vice president's committee, the Philadelphia North America, a republican newspaper, says: "The committee is headed by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the sum of whose scholarship in politics lay in his authorship of the declaration that 'the consumer is a myth.' Aided by Smoot, the Mormon, servile aide of Aldrich in advocacy of every ubiquitous currency and tariff proposal, un-cleared of accusations of close affiliations with the beet end of the sugar trust, sitting in the senate only because bargaining with the Mormon church prevailed over the protests of the petitions of the good women of the country, who today are the chief sufferers from the cost of living. Old Dr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, a less notorious duplicate of Cannon type of the obsolete senatorial representative of a state nominally, really of a railroad that debauches every smallest phase of politics and public life within the state. McCumber, another servile Aldrich disciple; Crawford, an easy worshipper of whatever power for the moment is in the ascendant; one democrat, an eager and useful recipient of Aldrich favors, and one a nonentity."

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Philadelphia North American says: "Colonel James Gordon, the retiring senator from Mississippi, whose speech on 'Love One Another,' made such a good impression the other day, gave a party at the Columbia theatre tonight. He invited the entire senate to see 'A Gentleman from Mississippi.' The house was crowded. There was a fair sprinkling of senators, some members of the house and a stack of newspaper men. The president was supposed to appear some time during the evening, but he was detained at the University club and didn't get around. But Mrs. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and other well-known persons in official society occupied orchestra and box seats. The audience made Tom Wise, who has the role of the Gentleman from Mississippi, make a speech after the third act, and when he mentioned that if his acting of the part was worthy of praise, it was due to the fact that he had studied Colonel Gordon, the outburst of applause lasted eight minutes. There were many calls for 'Gordon,' but the senator after standing up and making one low bow, stuck to his chair in the front row of the orchestra and declined to be coaxed up on the stage."

JUDGE DANIEL A. GRIMSLEY died recently at Culpeper, Va. Referring to Judge Grimsley's death the Culpeper Exponent said: "Culpeper has lost her most prominent and distinguished citizen of the present day." The Exponent says: "Daniel Amon Grimsley, son of Rev. Barnett Grimsley, the distinguished Baptist divine, and Ruth U. Grimsley, was born April 3, 1840, in Culpeper, now Rappahannock county, near Washington. When about twenty years of age, he enlisted in the Rappahannock cavalry, which was first commanded by Captain John Shackelford Green. When the company went into active service he was appointed orderly sergeant. In 1862 the company was re-organized with Daniel Amon Grimsley as first lieutenant. Within a few days, upon the promotion of Captain Green, Lieutenant Grimsley became captain. He was rapidly promoted to major and then to lieutenant colonel of the Sixth Virginia cavalry. Major Grimsley's war record is above reproach. Serving through the entire war from April 1861, to the surrender of Appomattox, and during the last years of the war in command of his regiment the greater portion of the time, he never had a furlough of more than a day or two at a time, was never sick, and was never wounded although he had several horses shot under him. The war ended,

Major Grimsley studied law under Mr. H. G. Moffett in Rappahannock. In 1867 he began the practice of his profession in Culpeper. In 1869 he was elected to the state senate, in which body he remained a number of years. In 1880 he was appointed judge of the Sixth judicial circuit upon the death of Judge Henry Shackelford. Afterwards he was defeated in the election for that office by the re-adjuster party. In 1885 he represented Culpeper in the house of delegates, and in 1886 was again elected judge of the Sixth judicial circuit, which position he occupied for twenty-four years—until the day of his death. He married Miss Bettie N. Browning, daughter of William L. Browning, who, with six children, survives him: Mrs. George Drewry of Chicago, Mrs. W. G. Burkmyer of South Carolina, Mrs. John S. Barbour of Fairfax, Mrs. Caddel Smith of New Jersey, Miss Nita Grimsley, and Captain T. E. Grimsley of Culpeper. Major Grimsley's services in the cause of the southern confederacy deserve more than a passing mention. He was a most gallant soldier, and he dearly loved the cause that his native state espoused. In his declining years his heart was always touched to the quick by the thought that some of his comrades in arms were in need, and as judge, and the arbiter of the granting of confederate pensions, he invariably went to the limit of the law in extending aid to those of his comrades who were old, decrepit and in need. As a mark of esteem and appreciation in which he was held by his comrades of '61-'65, the A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans attended his funeral in a body."

THE OFT REPEATED question as to whether the British house of commons is more representative than the American house of representatives is answered in a London cablegram to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, which gives the following census of the new commons, taken for private reasons by Lewis Appleton, of Old Queen street, Westminster, and furnished by him for publication. It has been compared with the official records and found correct: Bankers and financiers, 13; lawyers, 155; brewers, distillers and wine merchants, 13; builders, architects and surveyors, 8; civil and mining engineers, 11; coal mine owners and dealers, 7; commercial travelers, 1; diplomatic and government officials, 8; directors of public service corporations, 12; real estate, accountants and auctioneers, 7; farmers, 13; land owners, 56; iron founders and merchants, 13; manufacturers and spinners, 51; doctors, 9; storekeepers, 53; Clergymen, 3; automobile makers and dealers, 2; newspaper owners and journalists, 38; peers' sons and brothers, 45; art dealers, 1; pilots, 1; printers, booksellers and authors, 8; professors, schoolmasters and tutors, 14; railway and naval contractors, 3; secretaries (stenographers), 10; ship owners and builders, 12; stockbrokers, 4; military officers, 44; naval officers, 2.

AN "OLD-FASHIONED republican" writes to the New York World to say: "The income tax amendment to the constitution of the United States is the overshadowing issue. It was projected into the campaign by President Taft himself. In his first message to congress and in numerous speeches, after first insisting that congress could under the constitution as it is pass an income tax law that would steer clear of the objections raised by the supreme court to the last income tax, he urged congress to submit the proposed amendment to the states for ratification. The amendment is in great danger of being defeated. President Taft must know this, and yet in his speech at the Lincoln banquet of the republican club he omitted all reference to it. A hearty, enthusiastic word from him would help it on. Why did he remain silent?"

The Situation in Indiana

Hon. John E. Lamb of Indiana, has written to Charles W. Bryan, publisher of The Commoner, a letter from which the following is taken:

Terre Haute, Ind., March 10.—There has never been a time within my recollection when the democrats entered a campaign in Indiana under more auspicious circumstances or with brighter prospects of victory. This condition is not at all likely to be materially altered during the course of the few months intervening be-

tween now and the election, because it is not the result of political strategy or manipulation, but grows out of the awakening of the people to the true sinister meaning of continued republican domination. The remarkable betrayal of the people by the republican party in its failure to revise the tariff downward in accordance with the campaign pledges of its candidate for president has fully convinced thoughtful people that it is only through a democratic victory that they can hope for relief from the intolerable conditions now existing. Just now the democratic tariff plank in the Denver platform looks better to the consumer than it ever did before. We were absolutely right in the position we assumed upon the tariff during the last campaign and the democratic masses here in Indiana will insist upon the reaffirmation of that plank of the platform in the coming state and in the several congressional district conventions. The people of this commonwealth can no longer be fooled with the superannuated sophistries of the preachers of protection, and the men of factory, mine and field, are now losing sight of party lines in their pursuit of the Jeffersonian ideal of equal rights. Indiana will inevitably go democratic on the tariff question alone. All that will be necessary for us to do will be to emphatically reaffirm, without equivocation or compromise the position taken at Denver and the consumers—the victims of high prices—will be with us. Upon this proposition the democratic party of Indiana is a unit.

It is already evident that Senator Beveridge intends to play himself up as a reformer worthy of democratic support and there is an amusing rumor abroad in the land to the effect that the senator is really feeding on the chimera that he will receive such support because of his attitude on the tariff. As a matter of fact he is the last man in Indiana to expect democratic support especially upon the great question of the reduction of tariff taxes. He has been throughout his political career, an earnest, untiring, extreme exponent of the idea of building up the few at the expense of the many through the instrumentality of the protective system of special privilege. During the voting on the separate schedules of the Aldrich bill he very frequently voted against the interests of the people, and voted every time that he got the chance to postpone consideration of the bill to provide for an income tax.

The vital mistake of Senator Beveridge lies in his failure to comprehend the real meaning of the reform movement in Indiana or to understand its scope. The people here are aroused to a determination of restoring the government to the people, and to this end they are battling against all forms of special interest, against the conspiracy of predatory wealth in all its manifestations. They are particularly bitter in their opposition to the proposed ship subsidy steal and they understand perfectly well that Beveridge has long since gone on record in favor of this plan of exploiting the public treasury for the benefit of a favored private interest. They are thoroughly convinced in Indiana that the proper equalization of taxation calls for an income tax and they know that Senator Beveridge is an uncompromising opponent of this measure. They well know that Beveridge was a pioneer in the work of preaching from the platform the advantages of monopoly, and the speeches he has made in laudation of the trusts and combines will confront and confound him in this campaign when the consumers are paying double prices for nearly every necessary of life. In brief it will be an easy matter to demonstrate to the satisfaction of honest, thoughtful voters that Senator Beveridge is not in any sense in sympathy with the popular demand for reform, but that he is now playing the role of reformer to save himself from the peoples' wrath. "When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be

When the devil got well, the devil a monk was he."

We have the great advantage too in Indiana of having had for two years a democratic state administration that commands the admiration and respect of all the people. The administration of Governor Marshall has been strong, conservative, dignified and clean and it is a safe wager that the opposition will not have the hardihood to attempt an attack upon the democratic state administration.

Nothing can defeat the democrats of Indiana, but a democratic blunder of enormous proportions. The conditions are ripe for a change. The people are awake to their opportunities, and if we take an unequivocal position on the tariff, on the ship subsidy, on the income tax, we will inevitably win.

JOHN E. LAMB.