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The populist national convention, with a small number in attendance, met at St. Louis and adopted a platform reaffirming the 1892 plank and adopting some new planks, one of which favors the recognition of the Chinese republic.

The leading plank discusses at some length money.

"The quantitative theory of money as declared in our Omaha (1892) platform is now universally conceded," the preamble states. Issuance of money by the government to the people are also favored.

Government ownership of the telegraph and telephone system and the parcels post are recommended.

The initiative, the referendum, direct election of senators, direct primary, presidential primaries, equal suffrage, registration of lobbyists and a graduated income and inheritance tax are among the other planks.

In estates exceeding \$1,000,000, 50 per cent should escheat to the "state," the platform reads.

The last paragraph of the platform embraces the following:

"We favor the extension of free schools in the lines of manual and occupational training. We favor the recognition of the Chinese republic. We favor old age pensions, the commission form of government for cities and the granting of franchises to public utilities corporations by popular vote."

Deciding there was no need of a national treasurer nor a national committee, the delegates changed their plank and adjourned.

Taft and Roosevelt republicans in Texas held separate state conventions and nominated separate state tickets.

Sam Schepps, charged with complicity in the killing of Gambler Rosenthal and mixed in the New York police boodle affairs, was arrested at Hot Springs, Ark. A New York dispatch says: Blackmail extorted from gambling and disorderly houses in New York City is said to find its way to the pockets of three men "higher up" who are the real heads of the graft syndicate that provide police protection for a price to the underworld. Information placed in the hands of District Attorney Whitman by a private detective working with him on the Rosenthal case show those "higher up" are a lawyer, hotel proprietor who claims strong political affiliations, and a police official. Two police inspectors also are said to have been profiting richly from graft.

Whitman is now convinced that Rose told the truth when he said that at least \$2,400,000 is collected from gambling houses in one section of the city alone. Whitman is not willing to hazard a guess on the total amount of blackmail, but is convinced that it will run into the millions. Private investigation is still being conducted regarding the police blackmailing system. It is said that many prominent persons will be subpoenaed by Whitman.

An important eye witness to the Rosenthal murder was found by Whitman. He will not appear before the grand jury but will be held in reserve until the trial.

Rolla Wells has taken charge at New York of the office of treasurer of the democratic national committee. Mr. Wells said: "The policy

of financing the Wilson campaign is going to be absolute publicity. We'll take contributions of \$5,000 or \$10,000 or more, of course, provided they come from individuals, but just as soon as any such contributions are received they will be made public, so that the public may know exactly what we are doing. We don't want anything from corporations.

"I haven't yet settled upon any particular scheme for raising campaign funds. There is nothing to worry about, however, on the score of contributions. I feel sure that ample money will come into our treasury by popular subscription."

A son with the inheritance of \$3,000,000 was born to Mrs. Astor, the young widow of Col. John Jacob Astor, who lost his life on the Titanic.

Seven persons were electrocuted in the New York state prison in one day.

A Kansas City, Mo., dispatch, carried by the Associated Press, says: Ira Haworth, known as the "grandfather" of the republican party in Illinois and a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, died at a local hospital, a charity patient. He was 85 years old and friends had arranged to celebrate the event with a dinner. Haworth was one of the six men who attended the first republican meeting in Illinois in 1856, and later was one of the delegates who voted for the nomination of Lincoln for president. In 1860 Lincoln sent Haworth a gavel and a cane made from a rail which he had hewn from a fence. These Haworth treasured greatly and always kept them locked in a chest.

A news item in the New York World says. Rufus L. Perry, a negro lawyer of Brooklyn, who has appeared before the public many times, embraced the Jewish faith. The ceremony took place before several Jewish friends in the home of S. Scheiner, at No. 79 East Seventh street. Mr. Scheiner's official title among his own race is that of mohel. He says that he has officiated at 15,000 similar ceremonies and that Mr. Perry is the first negro he has ever known to accept the Jewish faith. Neither, he says, can any of his brother mohels remember a similar ceremony.

A Seagirt, N. J., dispatch, says: Woodrow Wilson's entry into the political limelight, with a squad of correspondents and telegraphers camped in tents on the meadow near his cottage has given him a novel experience. The governor remarked that while he recognized the sincerity of most newspapers, he could not understand some misrepresentations and inaccuracies.

"For example," related the governor, laughingly, "when I was president of Princeton university I delivered an address in a certain city which I said that public opinion was not developed in great congested communities. I said that public opinion was developed in the cross-roads store where the farmers sat around, chewed tobacco, spit into the sawdust and exchanged ideas. I added, jokingly, that no matter what might be said against tobacco chewing, it must be admitted that it made men think and that wherever you found men chewing tobacco together

you found the real public opinion of the country.

"Imagine my horror when the newspapers, the next day, ignored the rest of my speech—which I thought not without merit—and gave prominence to what I said about tobacco chewing, declaring in the headlines that I said tobacco chewing made thinkers."

The governor added that a big tobacco company also made a photograph of one of the newspaper reports and used it in their advertisements, stamping him "as a college professor who advocated chewing tobacco to develop the mind."

"That's the sort of thing I think is wrong," said the governor, "and should in some way be made impossible, for even though untrue I doubt if it was libelous."

The senate sustained the president's vetoes on the wool and metal tariff revision bills.

Clarence Darrow, attorney for the defense in the McNamara trial at Los Angeles, was acquitted of the charge of bribing a juror.

**THE FEARLESS ROOSEVELT**

Kansas City Star: In the current Commoner Mr. Bryan rather unexpectedly, echoes a familiar screech, the purpose of which is to concentrate prejudice against Mr. Roosevelt:

"Did he not show, by his conduct at Chicago, that he is more interested in obtaining the office for himself than in advancing reforms?" asks Mr. Bryan.

Well, Mr. Roosevelt has a way of concentrating his energies upon the business in hand, and the business in hand at Chicago was the selection of a presidential candidate. Mr. Roosevelt knew that the preference of the republican party was overwhelmingly for him and he was not afraid to obey the summons indicated by the expression of that preference.

The call was not for a candidate to be named by Mr. Roosevelt; it was for Mr. Roosevelt himself, and he knew it. He had the characteristic courage to do everything he could, out in the open and regardless of precedent, to make the decision of the Chicago convention fit the expressed wish of the people.

The audacity of the national committee suggested the need of extraordinary efforts to counteract the committee's shameless maneuvers and Mr. Roosevelt had the confidence and the nerve to do his utmost for a square deal. If the party preference had not been unmistakably and overwhelmingly for him, there would never have been any chance for the sham complaint that "he was more interested in obtaining the nomination," etc., etc.

If Mr. Roosevelt wishes to be president again he is only one of millions of Americans who wish him to be president again. His personal wish is a matter of no importance except as showing that he is not afraid to assume the splendid responsibilities that those millions of Americans are eager to intrust with him.

When Mr. Taft was first put forward as a likely candidate for the presidency, he dilly-dallied and shied and protested that he didn't want the office. This country has had enough of presidents who don't want the office, or who pretend they don't!

**EVER MEET ONE?**

"That get-rich-quick man is as busy as a bee."  
 "Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox. "He's one of those busy bees who can't manage to gather honey without incidentally stinging somebody."  
 Washington Star.