

# CHICAGO MAN NAMED PROHIBITION LEADER

Eugene W. Chafin is Nominated for President by the Aqua Pura Party.

## WATKINS IN SECOND PLACE.

Shortest Platform in History of National Conventions Is Adopted at Columbus.

Columbus Correspondence: Eugene W. Chafin, of Chicago, was nominated for President of the United States by the Prohibition national convention Thursday. For Vice President the convention named Aaron S. Watkins, of Ada, O., a professor in the Ohio Northern University. Both candidates are gubernatorial candidates of the Prohibition party in their respective States. The shortest platform on record and one containing for the first time in the history of important national parties in this country a declaration in favor of equal suffrage was framed for the candidates to stand upon.

Republican and Democratic candidates and platforms were scored alike, and evidence held to prove that Lincoln was a Prohibitionist was presented at the opening session of the Prohibition party's national convention. Both Taft and Bryan were stamped as friends of liquor in the address of the temporary chairman, Robert H. Patton of Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Patton held the attention of his audience throughout his speech and at times moved his hearers to great enthusiasm.

"Take off your coat," and "Hit him again!" cried the delegates, and those shouts were interspersed with "Amen." The speaker took off his coat and then paid his compliments to the late Herman Raster of Illinois, author of the personal liberty plan of the 1872 Republican platform. He read a letter from Wade H. Ellis, attorney general of Ohio and author of much of the Republican platform of this year, declaring that he could find nothing in the master plank "inconsistent with Republican doctrine."

"Caught with the goods!" shouted some one in the audience.

Passing from the Republican party, Mr. Patton spoke of that "very talkative man from Lincoln," and said that in the last sixteen years Mr. Bryan "has championed everything loose under the sun in the way of a political issue except the prohibition question."

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock in Memorial Hall by Chairman Jones. The invocation was offered by Rev. E. L. Eaton of Illinois, and after the formal reading of the call for the convention the name of Robert H. Patton of Springfield, Ill., was announced as temporary chairman.

Following the address of Mr. Patton the roll of states was called for the announcement of committees. An address of welcome to the delegates was delivered by Mayor C. A. Bank of Columbus, and a response was made by W. F. Ferguson of Chicago.

### Planks in the Platform.

1. Submission by Congress to the several States of an amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation or transportation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.
2. Immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in the District of Columbia, in the territories and in all places over which the national government has jurisdiction, the repeal of the internal revenue tax on alcoholic liquors and the prohibition of interstate traffic therein.
3. Election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.
4. Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.
5. Establishment of postal savings banks and the guaranty of deposits in banks.
6. Regulation of all corporations doing an interstate business.
7. Creation of a permanent tariff commission.
8. Strict enforcement of law instead of the official tolerance and practical license of the social evil which prevails in many of our cities, with its unspeakable traffic in girls.
9. Uniform marriage and divorce laws.
10. An equitable and constitutional employers' liability act.
11. Court review of Postoffice Department decisions.
12. Prohibition of child labor in mines, workshops and factories.
13. Legislation basing suffrage only upon intelligence and ability to read and write the English language.
14. Preservation of the mineral and forest resources of the country and improvement of the highways and water ways.

### Shop for the Blind.

Helen Keller has opened at Manchester, Mass., the first of what she expects will be a chain of shops for the sale of the handicraft of blind workers. The display includes fine products of the loom and various house furnishings.

### Nelson Downs Gans.

At San Francisco Joe Gans, the negro who so long had held the lightweight championship, was beaten in seventeen rounds by "Batling" Nelson.

### The Gould-Sagan Marriage.

By turning Protestant and taking his bride to the office of the London registrar, Prince Heli de Sagan of France finally succeeded in making the American Gould heiress, divorced wife of Count Boni de Castellane, Mme. Anna, the Princess de Sagan.

### Death Harvest of the Fourth.

Summary returns of accidents on the Fourth of July due to the celebration of the day indicate the death of over 70 and the injury of nearly 3,000 persons, this breaking previous records of the day's casualties since 1889.

# COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

## CHICAGO.

Developments are mainly favorable in their general effect upon the future course of trade. The government crop report proved as good as looked for, and with the splendid prospects for greater harvests than last year, there is reasonable basis for advancing activity in the leading industries. Money is also easier in tone and favors legitimate investment in high-grade securities and capital for business needs. Holiday retail trade rose to extended proportions and this has caused much reduction of merchandise stocks. Clearance sales have brought much buying, prices being attractive in reasonable wares, food products and household furnishings.

A very hopeful indication is presented by largely increased attendance of visiting buyers in wholesale markets, and there is more than the demand usual at this period for fall deliveries of dry goods, footwear, woolsens, clothing and men's furnishings. Furniture exhibits are exceptionally well taken, and the advance bookings furnish a gratifying total in the best qualities.

Bank clearings for five days, \$214,404,019, compared with \$208,404,331 in the full week of 1907, a decrease of 29.1 per cent.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 25, against 25 last week and 25 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 6, against 10 last week and 7 in 1907.—Dun's Review of Trade.

## NEW YORK.

Midsummer quiet still reigns in general trade and industry, but the advances of the season and the promise of good average crops have accentuated the feeling of confidence as to the ultimate outcome of future fall business. Filling-in orders from jobbers are numerous but small, probably indicating widely broken retail stocks, and retailers have rather earlier than usual put in force reductions as a means of stimulating consumption. At the West preparations are making for buyers' excursions, and a more thoroughly organized effort to stimulate buying is looked for this fall than ever before. Industry is possible a trifle more active following last week's holidays, but shut-downs for inventory, repairs or to limit production have apparently more than counterbalanced resumption that have taken place. Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 9 number 246, which compares with 239 last week, 185 in the like week of 1907, 143 in 1906, 166 in 1905 and 203 in 1904. Business failures in Canada for the week number 39, which compares with 28 last week and 19 in this week last year.—Bradstreet's Report.

# THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.70; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 74c to 75c; oats, standard, 56c to 57c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$13.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$12.50; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 19c; potatoes, new, per bushel, 90c to \$1.00.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.50; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$7.00; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 88c; corn, No. 2 white, 78c to 79c; oats, No. 2 white, 53c to 54c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.65; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.88; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 78c to 79c; oats, No. 2, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.15; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.85; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 91c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 78c to 79c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 56c to 57c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 85c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 70c to 78c; oats, No. 3 white, 57c to 58c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.18 to \$1.16; corn, No. 3, 73c to 74c; oats, standard, 55c to 57c; rye, No. 1, 73c to 75c; barley, No. 2, 74c to 75c; pork, mess, \$15.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$7.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.40; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.30; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.50.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.25; hogs, \$3.50 to \$7.20; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 2, 81c to 82c; oats, natural white, 59c to 61c; butter, creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, western, 17c to 19c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 75c to 76c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 56c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 77c; clover seed, October, \$7.75.

## TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Over 150 leaves of what is alleged to be underwritten bread have been confiscated by W. D. McCull, inspector of bakeries, Minneapolis. It is said that the wary inspector is on the trail of a number of bakers who are furnishing their customers with short weight loaves.

The ore movement from the head of Lake Superior will reach about 22,000,000 tons, according to advices received by vesselmen here. This is little over half of that of 1907.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association was held at Lake Carlos, near Alexandria. This session was novel in that it was an outing in a camp, established between Lake Carlos and Darling. The sessions were held in a large tent and smaller ones were used for sleeping quarters. A large dining hall furnished refreshments.

The plant of the Royal coal mines, at Argentine, Pa., was destroyed by dynamite. The loss will exceed \$200,000. In the forty-six residences were shattered. For some time past labor troubles have been experienced at the mines and recently it was believed the difficulties had been adjusted.

With the closing of the federal courts in New York for the summer, so far as tariff litigation is concerned, nearly 45,000 appeals by importers are now pending on the suspended files of the board of United States general appraisers. No more customs cases will be heard by the courts until October.

# SIX AUTOISTS KILLED WHEN TRAIN HITS CAR

Mother, Father and Three Girls Are Among Those Dashed to Death.

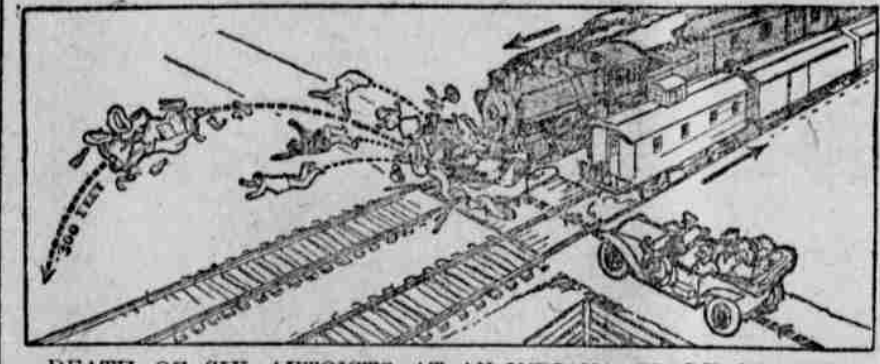
## FAIL TO SEE LOCOMOTIVE.

C. S. King, Fort Wayne Politician, and Family and Guest in Fatal Accident.

Six lives were crushed out in an instant near Columbia City, Ind., when a Pennsylvania Railroad train smashed an automobile in which were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sherman King, their two daughters, Miss Fayna Bradshaw and Carl Timmins, the chauffeur, all of Fort Wayne. The machine was stopped about a half-mile west of Columbia City at a railroad crossing by a freight train and the chauffeur drove onto the second track, waiting for the freight to pass. He failed to see the Manhattan Limited passenger train which came at a high rate of speed. The automobile was destroyed and the bodies of its six occupants were flung along the track for a distance of a hundred feet and terribly mangled. Skulls were fractured, arms and legs broken, chests crushed and clothing stripped off. So great was the force of the collision that the huge locomotive of the passenger train was derailed.

The party was in Mr. King's automobile and was going from Fort Wayne to Lake Wawasee to spend Sunday. It is said that when the party started on the trip Mr. King ordered the chauffeur to make the run in two hours and a half, which is about half an hour less than the usual time.

Mr. King formerly was a member of the Indiana Legislature from Wabash County, being chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was a member of the Columbia Club at Indianapolis and well known throughout the



DEATH OF SIX AUTOISTS AT AN INDIANA GRADE CROSSING.

State. He was one of the best-known Republicans of Indiana and had taken a prominent part in public affairs. His daughters were Katherine, aged 16, and Josephine, aged 12. Miss Bradshaw was 16 years of age and was a neighbor of the King family, whose guest she was to have been over Sunday at the king cottage at Lake Wawasee. She was a daughter of Robert F. Bradshaw, of Fort Wayne.

## Woman Dead; Mother Hurt.

Miss Elizabeth Dupree, aged 40, is dead and her mother, Mary Dupree, a widow, aged 65, is critically injured as a result of a runaway at Columbus, Ind., which was caused by an automobile owned by Tom Taggart, of Indianapolis, chairman of the National Democratic Committee. Taggart's chauffeur, Harry Stodler, was driving the big touring car from Indianapolis to French Lick, when he met the two women in a buggy at Garden City, one mile south of Columbus. The horse became frightened at the car and ran away. The two women were thrown from the buggy against an iron fence.

# POLITICS and POLITICIANS

Eugene W. Chafin, Prohibition nominee for President, proposes to speak in every State before election.

Frank H. Hitchcock, general manager of Taft's pre-emption campaign, has been made chairman of the national Republican committee.

President Roosevelt has refused an offer to make speeches into the receiver of a talking machine for the purpose of making records for public sale.

William H. Taft has completed at Hot Springs, Va., the first draft of his speech of acceptance, but he hopes to trim it down by revision to 3,500 words.

Congressman Theodore E. Burton, in a statement issued at Cleveland, said while he desires to be elected United States Senator, he considers the election of Taft more important and will ask no pledges for his own candidacy.

W. J. Bryan speaks lightly and sarcastically of W. H. Taft's reported declaration that no campaign contributions from corporations will be accepted.

W. J. Bryan, in an address at his home, declared that society has not given the producer his share of the reward and that the government must correct this condition.

The Republican State convention at Bangor, Me., nominated B. M. Fernald for Governor and reaffirmed the party's belief in the prohibitory law. Resubmission of the law to the people was the main issue before the convention.

Another statement assailing the Republican labor plank has been issued by President Gompers of the Federation of Labor. This insists that they "ask immunity for any one guilty of wrongdoing, whether they be workmen or others," but does insist upon equality before the law. Citing the Danbury hatmakers' decision, declaring the unions to be a trust, Gompers says the labor organizations "are voluntary in character and formed for the purpose of advancing and protecting personal rights." He adds that they deal in no property, while the trusts are combinations dealing in the products of labor.

## HAS THREE MILLION ACRES.

Oklahoma Fuzzled as to Whether to Hold Land or Sell Immediately.

Under the initiative and referendum law of Oklahoma there is to be submitted to the voters of that State in the November election a Proposal to sell the 3,000,000 acres of public land which the State holds in its school and public buildings funds. The bill for this purpose has been carefully drawn and contains minute details of the terms, conditions and methods of selling the land. If a majority of the voters in November give affirmative ballots for it, it will become effective as a law without action of any sort by the Legislature.

Ten years hence these lands will doubtless be worth several times more than they are now. But supposing all these 3,000,000 Oklahoma acres to be good for agriculture, they would cut up into 75,000 40-acre farms, each occupied and tilled by a thrifty farmer, contributing to the wealth of the State and paying taxes to the State's revenue fund and to local and State school funds.

If the lands are held they will be leased by a State Board and are likely to become the subject of political favoritism. The lessees will not take the same interest in cultivating and improving them that they would in lands secured by ownership to themselves and their children. It is probable, therefore, that in the end the lands will prove to be worth more to the State if sold now than if held for the higher price which they undoubtedly would bring later.

## NATION LEADS IN AIRSHIPS.

United States Is First in Heavier-than-Air Machines.

Although the United States government is just giving recognition to practical aeroplanes, with the trials to be held at Fort Myer, this country may claim the distinction of being the first to make progress in the heavier-than-air type of flying machines. Captain Ferber, one of the pioneers in the development of the aeroplane in France, gives Octave Chanute and Lilienthal, the American inventors, credit for the ideas carried out by Harry Farman and De la France in France. Other successful foreign air ships are said



COUNT TOLSTOI.

that by my own weight I may tighten the well souped noose around my old throat.

Tolstol, instancing the shocking spread of greed to obtain money by executing condemned prisoners, says: "Awful as are the deeds themselves, the moral and spiritual unseen evil they produce is incomparably more terrible."

With regard to the government's contention that there is no other way to suppress the revolutionists, Count Tolstol, while admitting that the revolutionists' crimes are stupid and reprehensible in the highest degree, accuses the government of doing the same thing for the same motive, and adds:

"All the revolutionists' bombing and murders do not come anywhere near the criminality and stupidity of the deeds the government commits."

WILBUR WRIGHT, ORVILLE WRIGHT.

Octave Chanute. His machine is about half the size of that of the Wright brothers, and its principal feature is an automatic device for maintaining its equilibrium.

Until recently it was feared that the Wright brothers would forfeit the bond which they had placed with the government when their bid was accepted rather than disclose the secret of their machine, which they guarded successfully for several years. This fear has been dispelled by the Wright brothers themselves, who say they have their machine fully patented and are willing to make public demonstrations of its success.

A Great Army of Pythians.

The twenty-fifth session of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythians, which convenes in Boston, will result in bringing together the greatest gathering of members of the order ever known. The number of Pythians who will visit the city on this occasion is estimated at 100,000. The session will be marked by two great parades, one of the uniformed rank and one of the other ranks on the following day. Reports of the organization show that it has at present 800,000 men in its membership, while the ladies' auxiliary, the Pythian Sisters, numbers 200,000, making a total of 1,000,000.

Failures of a Half Year.

Commercial failures in the United States during the first half of 1908, says Dun's Review, were 8,700 in number and \$124,374,823 in amount, as compared with 5,607 failures in the first half of last year, for \$69,568,662. Still, the report calls attention to the hopeful fact that in the later months of the period the showing was better, making it "evident that the commercial death rate is diminishing."

Unbidden Guests Dine Free.

Unbidden guests are declared to be coming the bete noir of London hostesses. Many smart young men are said to indulge in the practice of dropping in at houses where there is a party. The person responsible for the statement says things have come to such a pass in these days of "brought men" that it is possible for any well-dressed, presentable man to walk into almost any big house when a party is going on, and, if he behaves decently and appears at home, he may eat a good supper, have a few glasses of champagne, and go away with one of his unknown host's cigars in his mouth.

# TOLSTOI STINGS CZAR AS CIVILIZATION'S FOE

Scathing Arraignment of Government by Execution Is Published.

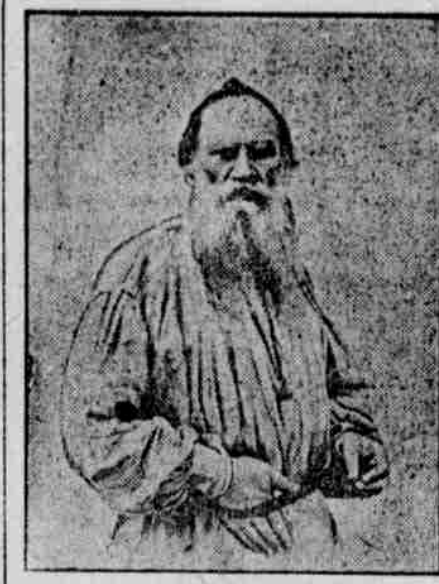
## THE EVIL SPREADS DEPRAVITY.

Reformer Says Crimes in Name of Law Are More Awful than Revolutionists' Acts.

Count Leo Tolstol, in a long article published in London, indicts, with his old vivid literary skill, the present system of "government by execution" in Russia, the article concluding with a noble appeal to the better nature of his countrymen.

During the course of the article the Count writes:

"I can no longer endure it. I write this either that these inhuman deeds may be stopped or that my connection with them may be snapped and I be put in prison, where I may be clearly conscious that these horrors are not committed on my own behalf, or, still better (so good that I dare not even dream of such happiness), that they may put me on as on those twenty or twelve peasants a shroud and a cap and may push me also off a bench so



COUNT TOLSTOI.

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"Iron Man" Joe McGinnity, hero of a pitching battle for the Giants, will pitch no more games for New York.

Boston leads the American League batting with .295, and the White Sox are last with .220. The Sox lead in fielding with .970.

Denver authorities have made good their threat to arrest all bookmakers attempting to lay bets at the Overland Park races.

Dude Crisis leads the American League in batting with an average of .412, but he has only appeared as a pinch hitter in fifteen games.

Princeton won the intercollegiate base ball championship by defeating Yale in a sharply contested eleven-inning game by a score of 4 to 2.

W. P. Dray, of Yale University, champion pole vaulter of the world, has refused a place on the American team to compete in the Olympic games in London.

By the death of Admiral Dewey, 2:0474, and Todd, 2:1434, both sons of Ringo, 2:0634, the trotting horse breeders have sustained a loss that will be a severe shock to the advancement of futurity prospects.

New York bookies see a ray of hope in the admission of the assistant district attorney that a better cannot be arrested until he attempts to cash in, and that the new law would be difficult to enforce with the English credit system of betting in vogue.

Tommy Burns, of America, and Bill Squires, of Australia, are to meet for the third time, regardless of the fact that Burns knocked out Squires in the eighth round at Nonilly, France.

Pinkola won the twenty-second renewal of the Latonia Derby by a length from Omar, with Orlando, a long shot, third. Strung out over a sixteenth of a mile came the balance of the field.

Cheered by more than 25,000 persons, Celt won the twenty-second running of the Brooklyn handicap, one of the classic events of the American turf, at the Gravesend race track. He did it easily.

W. K. Vanderbilt's Seaside II, with Henry up, ran a dead heat with M. E. Deschamps' Quintet II, for the French Derby, valued at \$20,000, at Chantilly. Both horses were favorites, and the finish was a grueling one. W. K. Vanderbilt's Maintenance won the stakes in 1903.

James B. Haggin has announced his intention of selling all his horses at his Elmwood farm, near Lexington, Ky., and turning his attention to breeding of fine cattle, a nucleus of the plant having already been started. His decision was caused by the passage of the anti-betting law in New York, which Haggin says ruins prices of horses.

# Political Comment.

Since the foundation of the government no man has come to presidential office so adequately prepared by experience and training for its duties as William Howard Taft. He is fifty-five years of age and in the very prime of his powers. He is both a scholar and one acquainted with business affairs. By the time he was forty years of age he had won success at the bar as a practicing lawyer and, later, had distinguished himself as a judge. In his more recent career as an administrator he has been for a considerable period in each post, the governing head of two essentially foreign countries—Cuba and the Philippine Islands—and the head of one of the great departments of our national administration. In the character of special envoy he has visited the principal countries of the world and come into contact and personal relations with their foremost men. It may be said of Mr. Taft, recalling his experiences at home and abroad, that his acquaintance with the governing forces of the world to-day is more comprehensive than that of any other man.

The choice of this type of man—for the great duties of the presidency—is a distinct departure from American practice. Hitherto we have selected our Presidents upon other considerations; and with only a few exceptions, they have been men of essentially American experience and limited outlook. There has never been even an effort to put into the presidency a man definitely acquainted with the world and its affairs and adjusted by experience and temperament to the work of administration. And in truth there has been less need of it in times past than now, when, through the progress of events, our responsibilities have become enlarged to the full circumference of the world.

Today, when every larger project of national policy touches at some point upon the interest of every other country, the President ought to be a man of wide outlook, of comprehensive knowledge, and of expert skill in the management of great affairs. In the length and breadth of our country there is no man whose experiences and successes in the sphere of international affairs is comparable to that of Mr. Taft.

It is gratifying to be able to say that on the personal side Mr. Taft perfectly meets the requirements of the ideal American gentleman. He comes of the old American stock—of that breed whose forbears were schooled in the town meeting and who made grievous sacrifices that this country might be free. He comes of an educated breed—of a race who thought it better worth while to endow their sons with knowledge than to increase their holdings of railway or sugar stocks. It is to be recalled that when Mr. Taft visited Havana some two years ago to adjust a serious political complication, he was able to turn aside as if for a holiday, to give before the University of Cuba a philosophical address which attracted the attention and interest of the wide world of scholarship. On the intellectual side Mr. Taft's character is of that quality so truly aristocratic as to make him practically the soundest of democrats. He is the type of aristocrat who scorns special privilege and who lives equitably; furthermore, he is one whose propensities match his principles. On the purely domestic side Mr. Taft's character is of the best. There is no home in Washington whose atmosphere is sweeter than his own, and there is no family group whose sentiments are more genuinely or whose interests are more closely knit.

The Argonaut has no fear that in the presidency Mr. Taft will be a dummy, another man's man, as some body has put it. He has never been a dummy in any other relationship of his life; his whole course has been marked by a singular frankness and independence combined with a ready initiative.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Oratory at Chicago.

In the stir of actual achievement it is only natural that mere oratory at the Chicago convention should remain almost unnoticed. The speech made by Senator Burrows of Michigan upon assuming the temporary chairmanship was a long one. But the merits of the speech were real and substantial. Those who intend to take part in the coming fray might do worse than read it from start to finish, not as an example of political eloquence, but as a plain and straightforward record of four years of history and of legislative and administrative achievement. Certainly the senator left very little untouched. His statistics of population, of wealth, and industrial development are good campaign material when delivered in small doses, while he can hardly be contradicted when he said that no previous sessions of Congress have given more assiduous care to the needs of the wage-earners and the interests of workmen. He was equally happy in his references to arid efficiency, to the development of our insular possessions, and to the achievements of the navy. Confirming the statement of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the amended railway laws had been accepted in good faith and with a "sincere and earnest disposition" to conform to them, he predicted the day when all desired ends will be attained to the common benefit of carrier and shipper. A brief reference to the tariff introduced the subject of the money panic and the emergency currency bill, while in the section of the speech devoted to world politics we have an admirable summary of foreign affairs with special emphasis on the policy of Secretary Root toward the large problems of Japan and China. As a survey of four years of American administration the speech was a careful and an inclusive one and worthy of preservation.

All Along the Line.

The demand for revision is a far reaching one, but some who are joining in it apparently think that it will stop before it gets to them. The trouble about such movements is that there is no telling what the outcome will be.

The consumer, who is also a producer, gets it into his head that the things he buys are too dear, but it never occurs to him that some one may think that he sells his labor too dearly. But that is the inevitable result of the shearing process. If any one thinks that revision sufficiently effective to let in plenty of foreign goods will not cause a serious reduction in wages, he is mistaken. When revision begins it will be a case of revise all along the line, and it is to be hoped that the country will be happy.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Taft on Local Option.

In response to the report that See retary Taft is opposed to the principle of local option, Mr. Taft quotes from his own address before the Pennsylvania Bar Association, in which he said: "In this class of laws affecting the sale of liquors legislators have devised a method of local referendum called local option, which has worked well because it is practical." And after further defining his views on the question Mr. Taft's local option friends declare themselves thoroughly satisfied as to his position.

Slow Ball.

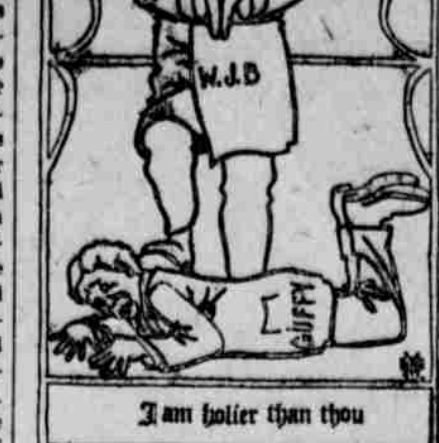
Pearl—Down on the porch last night Reggy was taken for a burglar.

Ruby—Why, I'm surprised. Reggy never stole anything in his life.

Pearl—No, he is even too slow to steal a kiss.

# WHAT STAINED GLASS WINDOW

Design of the window that Colonel Guffey wishes he had presented to Mr. Bryan.



Design of the window that Colonel Guffey wishes he had presented to Mr. Bryan.

Campaign Accounts to Be Public.

The receipts and disbursements of the Republican national committee will be duly published for the information of whosoever may feel concerned. Mr. Taft so desires, and George R. Sheldon, the New York banker who has accepted the thankless post of treasurer, feels that as a good citizen he must obey the law where he lives although its application in this case might easily be questioned.

Thus the Hon. William H. Taft proves once more that when it comes to turning a political trick he need take no lessons from Mr. Bryan. It will be remembered how savagely Mr. Taft, in response to a denuncious public telegram from Mr. Bryan, pointed out that he was already on record for the particular "reform," and had personally urged the enactment of a bill then pending in Congress.

Mr. Bryan censured his recent convention to devote the longest plank in its platform to this subject. It contains an elaborate indictment of the Republican party for not legislating on the point, and for rejecting a