WILLIAM H. TAFT IS NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION **Republican Nominee Covers**

Wide Ground in Accepting **Commission as Standard** Bearer.

Cincinnati, Ohio July 20.-Senator William Warner, chairman of the reblican notification committee, in the inforced absence of Senator Lodge said, officially notifying Mr. Taft of his nination:

said, officially notifying Mr. Taft of his nomination: Mr. Taft: You are, of course, not un-aware, that Mr. Roosevelt's term as president of the United States will ex-pire on March 4, 1996; that the political parties of our country are perfecting their organizations preparatory to presenting to the people, at the general election to be held in November next, their respective candidates for the high office; that the republican party in national convention, composed of delegates representing every state and territory and the outlying pos-sessions of the United States, assembled at Chicago, on June 16 to 19, inclusive, has completed its deliberations, that it has outlined and submitted to the citizenship of the republic, for consideration and adoption, govern-mental policies, which it confidently be-nation in her every part; that it has from among its strong and experienced states men-men whom services to the public has demonstrated their worthines in clearness of character, devotion to the country and the weifare of the individual citizen, and with full understanding of the auton is needs in her highest hervice to the patient, the highest honor that can be conferred by this constitutional republic, and I would, therefore add, the most ex-alted political office on this earth; and the committee which you as its candidate for president, the highest honor that can be conferred by this constitutional republic, and I would, therefore add, the most ex-pited political office on this earth; and the conferred by this constitutional republic, and I would, therefore add, the most ex-pited political office on the sent; and the committee which you see before you, whose chairmanship I have the honor to hold in the temporary absence from the United States of the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, perma-ment chairman of the republican national convention, new tenders to you, at the direction of that convention, the format presidency of the United States, and I and you an engrossed copy of the plat-form of po

m of policies adopted by that conven-cannot, sir, complete the discharge of smost agreeable duty without assur-you of the high respect in which you held not only by those of your own itleal faith, but by your fellow citizens hout regard to the party.-of their ad-ation of your ability, manifested oughout your public service; of their wiedge of the preparation which you hing to the discharge of the high difficult duiles of president; of their lef in your deep conviction of the fully of all men before the law, and the practical application of that prin-te by any affininistration of which you y be the head, the rule by which every clai act of Mr. Roosevelt, as president, been squared, which has won for him confidence and respect of his coun-men throughout the land, and which brought to him at all times their un-stioned and earnest support. It was universal application of the rule which used his party, in national convention, pay him the following just and splen-tribute to Roosevelt.

Tribute to Roosevelt.

Tribute to Roosevelt. Is edministration is an epoch in Ameri-history. In no other period since the ional soverignty was won under Wash-ton or preserved under Lincoln has re been such mighty progress in those als of government which make for jus-, equality and fair dealing among men. e highest aspirations of the American ple have found voice. Their most ez-ed servant represents the best aims and rithest purposes of all his countrymen. Mer sense of duty and obligation. Con-ence and courage in public station and h standards of right and wrong in vate life have been the cardinal prin-les of political life. Capital and labor we been brought into closer relations of indence and interdependence, and the as of wealth and the tyranny of power, a all evils and privileged favoritism we been put to scorn by the simple and

me of supervising the operation of There should be a classification of that

bulness of supervising the operation of railways. There should be a classification of that very small percentage of industrial cor-porations having power and opportunity to effect illegal restraints of trade and mo-mopolies, and legislation either inducing or competing them to subject themselves to registry and to proper publicity reg-ulations and supervision of the depart-ment of commerce and labor. The field covered by the industrial com-binations and by the railroads is so very extensive that the interests of the public and the interest of the business concerns cannot be properly subserved except by reorganization of bureaus in the depart-ment of commerce and labor. Commerce commission. It does not as-sist matters to aspire to prescribe new dultes for the interestate Commerce com-mission which it is practicably impos-sible for it to perform or to denotine now offenses with drastic punishment, unless subordinate and ancillary legisla-tion shall be passed making possible the quick enforcement in the great variety of cases which are constantly arising, of the principles laid down by Mr. Roose-veit, and with respect to which only typical instances of prosecution with the present machinery are possible. Such leg-islation should and would greatly promote legitimate business by enabling those anxious to obey the federal statutes to know just what are the bounds of their lawful action. The practical construct-tive and difficult work, therefore, of those who follow Mr. Roosevelt is to devise the ways and means by which the high level of business integrity and obedience to law which he has established may be minimaled and departures from it re-estrained without undue interference with legitimate business. It is agreeable to note in this regard that the republican platform expressiy and the democratic platform implicity ap-prove an affendment to the interestate.

It is agreeable to note in this regard that the republican platform expressly and the democratic platform impliedly ap-prove an amendment to the interstate commerce law, by which interstate rall-roads may make useful traffic agreements if approved by the commission. This has been strongly recommended by President Roosevelt and will make for the benefit of the business.

Physical Valuation.

Some of the suggestions of the demo-cratic platform relate really to this cratic platform relate really to this subordinate and ancillary machinery to which I have referred. Take, for instance, the so-called physical valuation of railways. It is clear that the sum of all rates or receipts of a railway, less proper expenses should be limited to a fair profit upon the reason-able value of its property, and that if the sum exceeds this measure, it ought to be reduced. The difficulty in enforcing the principle is in ascertaining what is the reasonable value of the company's prop-erty, and in fixing what is a fair profit. It is clear that the physical value of a railroad and its plant, is an element to be given weight in determining its full value; but as president Roosevelt in his Indianapolis speech and the supreme roourt have pointed out, the value of the railroad as a growing concern, including

court have pointed out, the value of the railroad as a growing concern, including its good will, due to efficiency of service and many other circumstances, may be much greater than the value of its tangible property and it is the former that measures the investment on which a fair profit must be allowed. Physical valuation properly used will not generally impair securities. I am con-fident that the fixing of rates on the principle suggested above would not ma-torially impair the present market value of railroad securities in most cases for I believe that the normal increase in the value of railroad properties especially in their terminals will more than make up for the possible over capitalization in early years.

for the possible over capitalization in early years. I have discussed this with some degree of detail morely to point out that the valuation of the Interstate Commerce commission of the Interstate Commerce commission of the tangible property of a railroad is proper and may from time to time be necessary in certain of the issues which may come before them and that ng evil or injustice can come from yaluation in such cases, it be understood that the result is to be used for a just purpose, and the right to a fair profit under all the circumstances is recognized. The In-terstate Commerce commission has not the power to ascertain the value of the phys-ical railroad property if necessary in de-termining the reasonableness of rates. If the machinery for doing so is not ade-quate, as is probable, it should be made so.

quale, as is probable, it should be a so. The republican platform recommends legislation forbidding the issue in the fa-ture of interstate railway stocks and bonds without federal authority. It may occur in such cases that the full value of the railway, and as an element thereof. The value of the tangible property of the railway, would be a relevant and import-ant factor in assisting the proper author-ity to determine whether the stocks and bonds to be issued were to have proper bonds to be issued were to have proper

this year and by previous conventions, is that a tariff shall be imposed on all imported products, whether of the factory, farm or mine, sufficiently great to equal the difference between the cost of production abroad and at home, and that this country and the wages paid in this country and the wages paid in this country and the wages paid to the tariff the answer that has greatly entered the standard of lying of the tariff is not sufficiently by the tariff is not sufficiently high the tariff under the difference serves no useful purpose, but offers a tensorable profit to the tariff under the difference between the bigher wages paid in this country and the wages paid to the sentabilishment of a state of wages have that and ard of lying of the tensor to the standard of lying. In INT the Ding way has a standard of lying the two points at a standard of lying the two points are the policy of the republican party permanently to continue the tariff bill was passed, under which many, articles described by the the tariff in a number of the schedules of the tariff is not sufficiently high themes, including a reasonable profit to the tariff is not sufficiently high the tariff is not sufficienties the the tariff is not sufficiently high the tari

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Rights of Labor.

Issue of Injunction.

I come now to the question of notice before issuing an injunction. It is a fundamental rule of general jurisprudence that no man shall be affected by a judi-cial proceeding without notice and hear-ing. This rule, however, has sometimes had an exception in the issuing of tem-porary restraining orders commanding a defendant in effect to maintain the status que until a hearing. Such a process

porary restraining orders commanding a defendant in effect to maintain the status quo until a hearing. Such a process should issue only in rare cases where the threatened change of the status quo would inflict irreparable infury if time were taken to give notice and a summary hearing. The unlawful injury usual in industrial disputes, such as I have de-scribed, does not become formidable ex-cept after sufficient time in which to give the defendants notice and a hearing. I do not mean to say that there may not be cases even in industrial disputes where a restraining order might properly be fusued without notice, but generally. I think it is otherwise. In some state courts, and in fewer federal courts, the practice of issuing a temporary restrain-ing order without notice merely to pre-serve the status quo on the theory that it won't hurt anybody has been too com-mon. Many of us recall that the practice has been pursued in other than indus-trial disputes, as, for instance, in cor-porate and stock controversies like those over the Erie railroad, in which a stay order without notice was regarded as a step of great advantage to the one who secured. Indeed, the chances of doing injustee on an ex parte application are much increased over these when a hear-ing is granted, and there may be droum-stances under which is may affect the defendant to his detriment. In the case of a lawful strike the sending of a for-midable document restraining a number of defendants from doing a great many

special seasion with the preliminary in spectra is seasion with the preliminary in restrations already begun by the appro-priate committee of the House and Ser-priate comment of the further of

the under this recommendation a statute may be framed which shall define with considerable particularity and emphasis the exceptional character of the cases in which restaning orders may issue withconsiderable particularity and emphasis the exceptional character of the cases in which resigning orders may issue with-out notice, and which shall also provide that when they are issued they shall cease to be operative beyond a short period, during which time notice shall be served and a hearing had, unless the de-fandant desires a postponement of the hearing. By this provision the injustice which has sometimes occurred by which a preliminary restraining order of widest application has been issued without no-tice and the hearing of the motion for the injunction has been fixed weeks and months after its date could not recur. The number of instances in which re-straining orders without notice in in-dustrial disputes have issued by federal courts is small, and it is urged that they do not therefore constitute an error to be remedied by statutory amendment. The small number of cases complained of above shows the careful manner in which mest federal judges have exercised the jurisdiction, but the belief that such

which most federal judges have exercised the jurisdiction, but the belief that such cases are numerous has been so wide-spread and has aroused such feeling of injustice that more definite specification in procedure to prevent recurrence of them is justified if it can be effected with-out injury to the administration of the law

law. With respect to notice the democratic with respect to notice the democratic platform contains to recommendation. Its only intelligible declaration in regard to injunction suits is a reiteration of the plank in the platforms of 1896 and 1904 providing that in prosecutions for con-tempt in federal courts, where the violation of the order constituting the contemp charged is indirect, i. e., outside of the presence of the court, there shall be a

presence of the court, the platform of 1896 This provision in the platform of 1896 This provision in the platform of 1896 This provision in the platform of 1886 was regarded then as a most dangerous atack upon the power of the courts to enforce their orders and decrees, and it was one of the chief reasons for the defeat of the democrats in that contest, as it ought to have been. The extended operation of such a provision to weaken the power of the courts in the enforce-ment of its lawful orders can hardly be overstated.

form and believe that equal justice to all men, and the fair and impartial enforce-ment of these amendments is in keeping with the real American spirit of fair play. Army and Navy.

with the real American spirit of fair play. Army and Navy. Mr. McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt and the republican parity have constantly advo-sted a policy with respect to the army and navy that will keep this republic ready at all times to defend her territory and her doctrines, and to assure her appropriate part in promoting permanent tranquility among the nations. I welcome from what-wer motive the change in the democratic sitting to an adequate navy, and hope that itlinds toward the maintenance and sup-port of an adequate navy, and hope that itlinds toward the maintenance and sup-port of an adequate navy, and hope that itlinds toward the maintenance and sup-port of an adequate navy, and hope that itlinds toward the maintenance and sup-port of an adequate navy, and hope that itlinds toward the maintenance and sup-port of an adequate navy, and hope that itlines next platform in respect to the army will be changed to an acquiescence in its maintenance to the point of efficiency in onnection with the efficiently re-organ-ned milica and the autional volumeers for the proper defense of the country in times of war, and the discharge of those duties in times of peace for which the trany as at present constituted has shown issif so admirably adapted in the Philip-pines. In San Francisco, in Cuba and else-when it and although at peace with the the American people do not destre and will hot provoke a war with any other build into a specie do not destre and will not provoke a war with any other build into a specie of the intervention of the solution with the product and not be build into a specie descript which would possibly expose us to national perit.

Campaign Publicity.

<text><text><text><text><text> they have made their home.

The democratic platform demands two onstitutional amendments, one providing or an income tax, and the other for the or an income tax, and the other for the lection of senators by the people. In my adgment, an amendment to the constitu-on for an income tax is not necessary. I clieve that an income tax, when the pro-cetive system of customs and the inter-al revenue tax shall not furnish income hough for government needs, can and hould be devised which under the de-isions of the supreme court will conform a the constitution. dresses.

Election of Senators.

QUEBEC'S TERCENTENARY. FOME OF THE EPISODES IN THE HISTORY OF THE KEY TO THE AMERICAN and enthusiasm to his men in a way that made them irresistible in attack. CONTINENT What would have been perfect foolhardiness in other men in Wolfe was Three hundred years ago Samuel de

to be remembered.

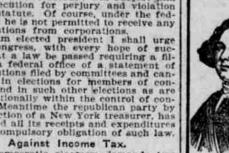
impetuous genius. Champlain, the French explorer, found-Soon after the fall of Louisburg, ed the settlement of Quebec. In com-Wolfe became tired of inaction and memoration of its tercentenary the city wrote to Pitt, urging an attack on of Quebec has been having the great-Quebec. It seemed a rash and foolest celebration in its history and one hardy enterprise. Quebec was known of the greatest ever held in the New as one of the most strongly fortified World. The entire city gave itself up points on the continent, garrisoned by to festivities for ten days, and Canaa large force, 4,000 of whom were the dians of both British and French appick of the French soldiers in Americestry joined in making the event one ca, under the command of Montcalm, an able fighter and a brave man. But, The celebration was attended by the Httle daunted, Wolfe, with a force of Prince of Wales, by representatives less than 9,000 men, began to lay siege from all the principal governments and to the city." Artillery was mounted by the greatest collection of warships, and much desultory fighting was carcomprising English, French and Ameri- wied on, but with little effect on Mont-



settlement in Canacalm, who was well protected behind da is built, were rehis ramparts.

produced. A great Wolfe finally realized that he could historical , pageant accomplish little by slege, and that he was given, illumimust find some method of forcing nated floats repre-Moutcalm to give battle in the open. senting different He began an attack on Montcalm's events in the hiscamp June 29, bombarding the city tory of Quebec. meanwhile, but his plans were not There were parades fully carried out, and he was forced to in which the various recall his men. Soon after this he crack Canadian reg was taken ill, and remained, in his iments took part. tent for some weeks, too weak to GEN. JAMES WOLFE. Premier Laurier and move. However, when September came and other noted speakers made ad-There was a review of the round, he resolved upon action in spite of his weakness,

English, French and United States vessels in the St. Lawrence river. Thanks- had discovered a little cove' called cisions of the supreme court will conform to the constitution. The chief difference between the re-publican and the democratic platforms is headed by the Canadian primate, and thanksgiving services were held in the Episcopal cathedral. There was a great solution of the business in which evils have grown up so as to stamp out the evils and permit the business is to stamp out the business with respect to which he is de-manding reform. Mr. Roosevelt would compel the trusts to conduct their business to conduct their business the alwylu manner and secure the business in a lawful manner and secure the benefit of the roperation and the main of the scoundry. Battlefield a Park. Anse-du-Foulon, now known as Wolfe's Abraham by the Catholics of the city. drawn up two deep in battle array on the Plains of Abraham, so named after an old royal pilot named Abraham Martin.



een put to scorn by the simple and viriues of justice and fair play. gratifying to your countrymen to that of that administration you

et that of that administration you e been a consplcuous part, as you were the administration of Mr. McKinley, se accomplishments mark a national rease unsurpassed in all of our pre-is national life. Taft to present to you this formal imation from the republican party, we governmental policies have for so "kept in balance the mighty forces the nation" and to whose continued lance of the nation we have every uenable right to believe that the peo-are now looking.

CANDIDATE RESPONDS TO NOTIFICATION SPEECH

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 30.—Respond-ing today to the speech of notification delivered by Senator William Warner, William H. Taft, republican nominee

within H. Tatt, republican nominee for president, said in part: Senator Warner and Gentlemen of the Committee-I am decply sensible of the sonor which the republican national con-relation has conferred on me in the nomi-tation which you formally tender. I ac-sept it with full appreciation of the re-ponsibility it imposes.

vention has conferred on me in the nomi-nation which you formally tender. I ac-cept it with full appreciation of the republi-can cause in the strength of the republi-can cause in the campaign at hand is in the fact that we represent policies es-sential to the reform of known abuses to perity and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to main-tain them and carry them on. The man who formulated the expres-perity and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to main-tain them and carry them on. The man who formulated the expres-perity and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to main-tain them and carry them on. The man who for practical reform was Theodore Roosevel. He laid down the doctrime that the rich violators of the law should be amendable to restrain and pumble as the offender without wealth and without influence, and he proceeded by recommending legislation and directing executive action to make that principle good in actual performance. He secured the passage of the so-called rate bill de-signed more effectively to restrain exces-sive and fix reasonable rates, and to pum-ish secret rebates and discrimination which have been general in the practice of the railroade, and which had done much to enable uniawful trusts to firive out of business their competitors. It secured much to enable uniawful trusts to firive out of business their competitors. It secured much to fits same statute, express companies, steeping car companies, fast freight and refragrator lines, terminal railroads and ship-ping business under one control in order to avoid undue discrimination. "Me Roosevel has set high the standard of business morality and obedience to law. The railroad rate bill was more useful possibly in the immediate moral effect of its passage than even in the legal effect of its very useful provisions. From its man ations by the fraincade and the rism antions by the fraincade and the rism antins by the fraincade and the rism antions

The balances morality and obedience to law, for allowing the limit of the immediate moral effect of its very useful provisions. From its marcined dates the voluntery abandon, with a limit of the practice of rebarse and desimations by the railroads and the prosecution directed by the prediction dates the voluntery abandon, and the prosecution in supervisions. From its interfere in the realreads and the prosecution is were able of the provisions and the prosecution in the realreads and the prosecution is were able of the provisions. From its interfere in the realreads and the prosecution is were able of the provisions of the new formation is to consult the saw with a view it with the is were able of the provisions. It has been provided the business with a view of the provisions of the next administration is to consult these standards may be promitive development which the absence readies to destroy the plants of the issues the business of this country is largely dependent upon of the social more insufficient way. The democratic platform does not provide the provision of the next administration is to completive and perfect the manager and the process to destroy the plants of the issues of the country is largely dependent upon of the social more its work is well and index all is not dependent of the social is worked we produce the business of the country. The democratic platform does not provide the process is different way in the other business of the social is worked we readily dependent upon the provide the social of the social is to destroy the plants of the issues of the country. The democratic platform does not provide the provestion of the index is possible for that the provide of the proposition so the social is to destroy is a different way. The business of the country is largely dependent upon the provide by these candid the provide the index provide the provide the index provide the tills country has from that tri-a utterly impossible for that tri-a dispose, in any reasonable time many complaints, queries and is-ant are brought before it for de-lit ought to be relieved of its juris-as an executive, directing body, a function should be limited to the judicial investigation of complaints ividuals and by a department of the mment charged with the executive

security behind them, and in such case therefore there should be the right and machinery to make a valuation of the physical property.

Control of Trusts.

Control of Trusts. Another suggestion in respect to su-bordinate and anciliary machinery neces-sary to carry out republican policies is that of the incorporation under national law or the licensing by national license or enforced registry of companies engaged in interstate trade. The fact is that nearly all corporations doing a commercial business, are engaged in interstate com-merce, and if they all were required to take out a federal license or a federal charter the burden upon the interstate business of the country would become in-tolerable.

business of the country would become in-tolerable. It is necessary therefore to devise some means for classifying and ensuring fed-eral supervision of such corporations as have the power and temptation to effect restraints of interstate trade and monopo-lies. Such corporations constitute a very mail percentage of all engaged in in-terstate business. The combination of capital in large plants to manufacture goods with the greatest economy is just as necessary as to the economical and more rapid manu-facture of what in old times was made by hand. The government should not inter-fore with one any more than the other, and when such aggregations of capital are leftimate and are properly controlled they are then the matural result of mod-ern enterprise and are beneficial to the public. In the proper operation of compe-tition the public will soon share with the manufacturer the advantage in economi-cal operation and hower prices. What is Unlawful Trust?

What is Unlawful Trust?

cal operation and lower prices.
What is Unlawfui Trust?
When, however, such combinations are not based on any economic principle but are made merely for the purpose of controlling the market to maintain or raise prices, restrict output and drive out competitors, the public derives no benefit and we have a monopoly. There must be some use by the company of the comparatively great size of its capital and plant and extent of its output, either to coerce persons to buy of it rather than of some competitor or to coerce those who would compete with it to give up their business. There must be usually, in other words, be shown an element of duresa. In the conduct of its business toward the customers in the trade and its competitors before more aggregation of capital or plant becomes an unlawful monopoly. It is perfectly concelvable that in the interest of economy of production a great number of plants may be legitimately assembled under the ownership of one corporation. It is important, therefore, that such large aggregations of capital and combination should be controlled so that the public may have the advantage of reasonable prices and that the avenues of enterprises must be legitimated by be been to the individual and the smaller corporation wishing to The smaller.

Doctrine of Protection.

The republican doctrine of protection, as definitely announced by the republicans

Rights of Labor. In order to induce their employer into a compliance with their request for changed terms of employment workmen have the right to strike in a body. They have a right to use such persuasion as they may, provided it does not reach the point of duress, to lead their reluctant co-laborers to join them in their union against their employer and they have a right, if they choose, to accumulate funds to support those engaged in a strike, to delegate to officers the power to direct the action of the union, and to withdraw themselves and their associates from dealings with, or giving custom to those with whom they

the union, and to withdraw themselves and their associates from dealings with, or giving custom to those with whom they are in controversy. What they have not the right to do is to injure their employers' property, to in-jure their employer's business by use of threats or methods of physical duress against those who would work for him or deal with him or by carrying on what it sometimes known as a secondary boy-cott against his customers or those with whom he deals in business. All those who sympathize with them may units to ald them in their struggle, but they may not through the instrumentality of a threat-ened or actual boycott compel third per-sons against their will and having no in-terest in their controversy to come to their assistance. These principles have for a great many years been setted by the courts of this country. Threatened unlawful injuries to business, like these described above, can only be adequately remedied by an injunction to prevent them. The jurisdiction of a court of equilty to enjoin in such cases arises from the character of the injury and the method of inflicting it and the fact that suit for damages offers no adequate rem-ely. The injury is not done by one single act.

edy. The injury is not done by one single act, which might be adequately compensated for in damages by a suit at law, but it is the result of a constantly recurring series of acts, each of which in itself might not

the result of a constantly recurring series of acts, each of which in itself might not constitute a substantial injury or make a, suit at law worth while, and all of which would require a multiplicity of suits at law. Injuries of this class have since the foundation of courts of equity been pre-vented by injunction. It has been claimed that injunctions do not issue to protect anything but property rights, and that business is not a prop-erty right but such a proposition is wholly inconsistent with all the decisions of the courts. The supreme court of the United States says that the injunction is a rem-edy to protect property or rights of a pe-cuniary nature and we may well submit-to the considerate judgment of all laymen whether the right of a man in his busi-ness is not as distinctly a right of a pe-cuniary nature as the right to his horse or his house or the stock of goods on his shelf, and the instances in which injunc-tions to protect business have been upheid by all courts, the so many that it is full-further to discuss the proposition. It is difficult to tell the meaning of the democrate platform upon this subject. It says: "Guestions of judicial practice have arisen especially in counsection with in-

Questions of judicial practice have

"Questions of judicial practice have arisen especially in connection with in-dustrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with right impartiality and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved." The declaration is disingenious. It seems to have been loosely drawn with the pur-pose of rendering it susceptible to one interpretation by one set of men and to a diametrically opposite interpretation by a diametrically opposite interpretation by another. It does not aver that injunctions

The drame triend by opposite interpretation by another. It does not aver that injunctions the provide the department of the department

tenance of the prosperity of the cours of which they are an important part.

Effect of Jury Trial.

Under such a provision a recalcitrant witness who refuses to obey a subporna may insist on a jury trial before the court can determine that he received the sub-

may insist on a jury trial before the court can determine that he received the sub-poena. A citizen summoned as a juror and refusing to obey the writ when brought into court must be tried by an-other jury to determine whether he got the summons. Such a provision applies not alone to injunctions, but to every order which the court issues against per-sons. A suit may be tried in the court of first instance and carried to the court of appeals and thence to the supreme court, and a judgment and decree entered and another issued, and then if the decree involves the defendant's doing anything or not doing anything, and he disobeys it, the plaintiff who has pursued his rem-edies in lawful course for years must, to secure his rights, undergo the uncertain-ties and the delays of a jury trial before he can enjoin that which is his right by the decision of the highest court of the land. I say without hesitation that such a change will greatly impair the indis-pensable power and authority of courts. Securing to the public the benefits of the new statutes unacted in the present administration the uitimate instrumentai-ty to be resorted to is the courts of the United States. If now their authority is to be weakened in a momer never known in the history of the jurisprudence of Eng-land or America, except in the constitution of Oklahoma, how can we expect that

land or America, except in the constitution of Oklahoma, how can we expect that such statutes will have efficient enforce-ment? Those who advocate this interven-tion of a jury in such cases seem to sup-pose that this charge in some way will inure only to the benefit of the poor workingman. As a matter of fact the person who will seeure chief advantage from it is the wealthy and unscrupulous defendant, able to employ astute and cun-ning counsel and anxious to avoid jus-tice.

The Currency System.

The late panic disclosed a lack of elac-ticity in our financial system. This has been previsionally met by an act by the present congress permitting the issue of present concrers permitting the issue of additional bank notes, emergency bank notes, and insuring their withdrawal when the emergency has passed by a rate of taxation. It is drawn in conformity with the present system of bank note currency but varies from it in certain respects by authorizing the use of commercial paper and bonds of good security, as well as l'inited States bonds, as security for its redenation. It is expressly but a tempor-ary measure and contains a provision for

United Brates bonds, as security for its redeaption. It is expressly but a tempor-ary measure and contains a provision for the annohimment of a currency commis-sion to devise and recommend a new and reformed system of currency. This imade-quacy of our present currency system, due to changed conditions and enormous expression, is generally recognized. The republican platform well states that we must have a "more clastic and adaptiable system to meet the requirements of agri-cultures x, manufacturers, merchants and business men generally, must be automatic in interests rates, "in which every dollar shall be as good as gold, and which shall prevent rather than aid financial string-ency to bring on a panic." Voluntery Guaranty Plan.

Voluntary Guaranty Plan.

A plan for a guaranty of deposits by the obustney act of the banks involved, has voluntory act of the banks involved, has been favorably reported to the House of Representatives. This of course, entirely different from the scheme in the demo-cratic platform, omitting as it does the features of compulsory participation and governmental guaranty. This proposition will unquestionably receive the thought-ful consideration of the national monetary commission. omnilisation.

The Negro.

The Negro. The republican platform refers to those mensionents to the constitution that were passed by the republican party for the pro-tection of the negro. The negro, in the by years since he was freed from slavery has made remarkable progress. He is be-confing more and more a valuable member of the communities in which he lives. The oducation of the negro is being expanded and incorrect in every way. The best men of both races, with the North as well as at the South, ought to rejoice to and proving up among the sautharts people an influential contrast dynamic for indus-tion in the hard struggle for indus-tion. The republican platform, adopted at the south of the struggle for indus-tion. The republican platform, adopted at the south of the south and struggle for industrial independence and amound political industrial independence is an amound political and the proving up and the south as the south of the negro in his hard struggle for indus-tion in the south of the south and struggle for industrial independence is and amound political and the south of the south of the south of the south and the south of the sou

nicago, explicitly domains justice for men withing regard to race or color just as explicitly declares for the en-

Additional interest is lent to the cele-

Impressive Ceremonies.

bration by the proposal of the Govern-With respect to the election of senator or General of Canada, Earl Grey, that

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to this project, and King Edward

Wolfe's Daring Scheme.

With respect to the election of senators by the people, personally I am inclined to favor it, but it is hardly a party question. A resolution in its favor has passed a re-publican House of Representatives sev-cral times and has been rejected in a re-publican Senate by the votes of senators from both parties. It has been approved by the legislatures of many republican states. In a number of states, both dem-ocratic and republican, substantially such a system now prevails. the 300th anniversary of the founding of Quebec be commemoroted by obtain ing for national possession as a park the famous battlefield of the Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe worsted Mont-

states. In a number of states, both dem-ocratic and republican, substantially such a system now prevails. Our opponents denounce the republican party for increasing the number of offices 23,000 at a cost \$15,000,000 during the last year. Such denunciation is characteristic of the democratic platform. It fails to specify in any way what the offices are and leaves the inference that the increase was resisted by the representatives of de-mocracy in congress. As a matter of fact, the net number of offices increased was just about half the number stated, the in-crease was due chiefly to the enlargment of the navy, the construction of the Pana-ma canal, the extension of the rural free delivery and to the new offices necessary in the enforcement of the preservation and other measures which congress passed with almost unanimous popular approval. Independent Democrats. 2 22 語 A. S. S. Independent Democrats.

Independent Democrats. The democratic party under its present cadership in previous campaigns has manifested a willingness to embrace any doctrine which would win votes, with ittle sense of responsibility for its prac-tical operation. In its striving for success it has ignored the business prosperity of the country, has departed from sound economic and governmental principles and has reversed its own traditional views of constitutional construction. Patriotic members of the party have refused to be controlled by party ties and have either refrained from voting or have supported the republican candidate. May we not appeal to these courageous and independ-ent citizens again to give us their sup-

nt citizens again to give us their sup-ort in this campaign, because the rea-ons for their breaking the bonds of nent to capture Quebec. are stronger today than ever be-

I have now reviewed at great length the I have now reviewed at great length the principles at issue between the two par-ties. When I began the preparation of this speech I hoped to make it much breafer than it is, but I found on an examination of the platform and on a consideration of the many measurer passed during the present administration and the issues arising out of them that it was impossible to deal with the sub-jects comprehensively with proper expla-nation and qualification in a short discus-sion. This is my excuse.

in attom and qualification in a short discussion. This is my excuse. T have pointed out that the attitude of the republican party with reference to evils which have crept in, due to the enormous material expansion of this country, is to continue the Roosevelt policies of progress and regulation, while the attitude of the democratic party under the test to the of the activities of the point of irresponsible of in education, and that there is no hope whatever of a restoration of prospect; and the there is no hope whatever of a restoration of prospect; in returning it to power. As said in our platform, we republicans go before the country asking the support, not only of those who have acted with under the test being the test of the policies, perpetuate the bleasings and scures the achievements of a greater America.

No Othe. Choice.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's statement before the people's institute, "It I were not a Christian I would be a Jew," was the subject of a discussion He it was that put an end to French Jew," was the subject of a discussion domination in Canada and saved this in the press. Mayor John E. Reyburn of Philade-cast side. "It's very flattering to the year, and though he met his death in his thirty-it counts for nothing. An Austrian nobleman once made a big tour. At Quebec was his greatest exploit, he al-Prague he said that if he were not a Wiener he would like to be a Presult for the grant and saved this the same to be to be a Presult for the same the same the same the same the same to be to be a presult in the same the same to be to be a presult in the same to be same to be to be a presult in the same to be same to be same to be to be a presult in the same to be same to be the same to be t domination in Canada and saved this ready had given evidence of a genius the great military leaders of the world.

"He became well acquainted with a Frenchman, who said to him once: "Pat, if I were not a Frenchman I'd be an Irishman. Now, if you were not

The Defeat of Montcalm.

Montcalm was fairly stunned by the audacity of Wolfe's move, but confidently turned out with twice the number of Wolfe's force to wipe his adversary off the map. Wolfe ordered his men to hold their fire till the enemy were within forty yards. The French advanced steadily. "Fire!" ordered Wolfe. A solid sheet of flame leaped from the British ranks. The French line wavered before the terrible shock. A second volley brought havoc among Montcalm's men. Then, placing himself at the head of the Louisburg grenadiers, Wolfe led the charge, which bore down upon the French with irresistible force. A shot wounded Wolfe in the wrist. A second struck him, and then a third in his breast stretched him. prone. Officers and men rushed-to their fainting commander. His eyes wereclosed and his breath came feebly.

"They run !" shouted some one. "Who run?" exclaimed Wolfe, opening his eyes and half springing up.

"The enemy," came the reply; "they give way everywhere !"

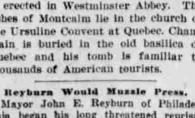
"Then God be praised," said Wolfe,

In fifteen minutes the fight was over, the French utterly routed. Montcalm received a mortal wound from which he soon died. Quebec fell five days later cupy part of the historic battlefield. It and Canada passed out of the hands

Scarcely less notable a man and leadon an in which are to be erected fitting mon- er than Wolfe was Montcalm. A brave man, a kindly gentleman, an efficient

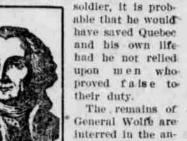
Greenwich, Engfand, and a me DE MONTCALM. morial to his name is erected in Westminster Abbey. The ashes of Montcalm lie in the church of the Ursuline Convent at Quebec. Chamsaid Pitt afterward, in speaking of his plain is buried in the old basilica of victory to the House of Commons, "he Quebec and his tomb is familiar to

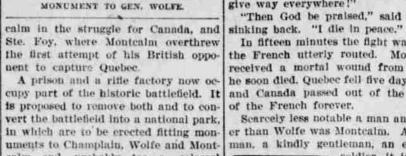
Programe he said that if he were not a Wiener he would like to be a Praguer. He said the same thing with reference to Budapest and other places when he visited them. The various speecher pleased the hearers, but I prefer the rishman's style." "And what was that?" was asked. burg of the North American, together torial the North American had criticised the order of the Mayor that the police more paradoxical nature than power be used to prevent the Law and forcement and without reservation, in let-ter in optrit of the lith. 14th and lith an irishman what would you like to be?" "Sure." said Pat. "If I were not Irish party equarcity on that plank in the plat-"Bure." said Pat. "If I were not Irish rd be-well Td be ashamed of myself." Wolfe's scarcely can be imagined. He was impetuous and stormy, tender and philosophical in turn. He had a quali-ty of communicating his impetuosity to of communicating his impetuosity



has added an empire to British rule," thousands of American tourists,

A BE their duty. cient palace of





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