

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Far Reaching Policy for the Good of All the People.

Republican Party Uncovering Vast Wealth and Making Home Owning Easier Each Year.

An extremely important feature of the constructive Republican policy is the national movement for the conservation of the natural resources of the country. This measure has been originated by the present Republican administration and, like the homestead law, the national irrigation act and other measures for the benefit of the whole people, its influence is destined to be far reaching and productive of great good to the home builders of the country.

The National Conservation Commission as it exists today is an outgrowth of the Inland Waterways Commission—this Commission was appointed by President Roosevelt in March, 1907. In his letter creating the Waterways Commission the President uses this language: "That the Inland Waterways Commission shall consider the relations of the streams to the use of all the permanent natural resources and their conservation for the making and maintenance of prosperous homes."

Home Building for the People.

The inquiries of the commission along the lines indicated led to the proposal to the President on Oct. 8 that he call a conference on the general subject of the conservation of the national resources of the nation. Among other reasons mentioned for this movement this letter to the President stated: "Hitherto our national policy has been one of almost unrestricted disposal of natural resources, and this in more lavish measure than by any other nation in the world's history; and this policy of the federal government has been shared by the constituent States. Three consequences have ensued: First, unprecedented consumption of natural resources; second, exhaustion of these resources to the extent that a large part of our available public lands have passed into great estates or corporate interests, our forests are so far depleted as to multiply the cost of forest products, and our supplies of coal and iron ore are so far reduced as to enhance prices; and third, unequalled opportunity for private monopoly, to the extent that both the federal and State sovereignties have been compelled to enact laws for the protection of the people."

"We are of opinion that the time has come for considering the policy of conserving these material resources on which the permanent prosperity of our country and the equal opportunity of all our people must depend; we are also of opinion that the policy of conservation has so marked an advance on that policy adopted at the outset of our national career as to demand the consideration of both federal and State sponsors for the welfare of the people."

The Constructive Leaven at Work.

In his address before the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterways Association at Memphis President Roosevelt announced his intention of calling such a conference, and on Nov. 13, 1907, he issued invitations to the Governors of all

the States and territories to meet at the White House May 13-16, 1908. In this letter he said: "Recently I declared there is no other question now before the nation of equal gravity with the question of the conservation of our natural resources, and I added that it is the plain duty of us who for the moment are responsible to take inventory of the natural resources which have been handed down to us, to forecast the needs of the future and so handle the great sources of our prosperity as not to destroy in advance all hope of the prosperity of our descendants."

This conference was held, President Roosevelt presided and the practical conservation work was properly launched.

Taft to Direct the Work.

Mr. Taft is thoroughly in sympathy with this movement to build more homes for the people and to make them more attractive. He is one of the great Americans who typify the independence and the constructive genius of the American home builder. There is an innate desire in the heart of the American citizen to own a home. Mr. Taft recognizes the inherent yearning of the people apparent on every page of history to own in the simple some portion of the earth. The desire is as keen today as it ever was. Of all our wealth-producing class, the farmer needs a home most. He must have land. He should by all means own it. His farm need not be so large as some suppose, but it should be good. This is not only self-evident because of the advantages to the farmer, but because of its advantages to the nation at large. It is the corner stone of our national life. It lies at the root of all true patriotism and all social improvement and content.

Give a man a home upon the soil, and you have made him a patriot who will defend your institutions at the ballot box or on the battlefield. Mr. Taft proposes to open the door to our vast natural resources with the Republican key of national conservation. This is a most hopeful augury of the future. When the people have easy access to the land and can fully utilize our great natural resources, most of our other troubles will settle themselves. The property owner is a conservative man who loves his family and his country. Let the property owners be as numerous as possible. Let the good work of home-making continue under Taft and Sherman.

The Future Growing Brighter.

We are entering upon a new and momentous era that calls for the highest qualities of constructive statesmanship—such as Taft has so impressively demonstrated he possesses. This revelation to our people of the wealth at their very doors is characteristic of the watchfulness of the Republican party, and the work must be firmly and intelligently directed to reach its highest possibilities to the citizen. We are planning not only for ourselves, but for future generations. We are the forefathers of a mighty future in a mighty land. If we are equal to our duties and opportunities we will make homes west of the Mississippi river for a hundred million of the freest men and women who ever walked the earth.

We are living in an age of mighty achievements. The great canals and reservoirs for constructive work for irrigation in the arid region, the Panama canal and other mammoth projects will soon stand as completed monuments to the constructive genius of our people and this age. The future is bright with still grander undertakings which will in a few brief years, under Republican direction, stand as accomplished facts.

LABOR DECLINES CAMPAIGN GOLD BRICK

Cannot Be Deceived Into Voting for Bryan and His Hollow Promises.

The Democratic Candidate Ignores Pointed Questions Regarding the Deeds of His Party Towards Organized Labor and Representative Unionists Denounce Him.

The professed friendship of Bryan and the Democratic party for labor is being relentlessly exposed. During the last few weeks the veil has been torn asunder and Bryan and his platform maker, Haskell, have been thoroughly exposed to the world.

"That Bryan's record as a 'friend of labor' is the flimsiest of all public men in this line there can be no possible doubt," declares the Labor World of Pittsburg. "He has never been anything else than a talker and he has talked so much that he has exposed all shades and angles of the great labor question without performing a single act in the interests of the wage worker. He is just the same Bryan today that he ever was and the other night in New York when asked to deny that he ever made the statement that American working men were 'public beggars,' he refused to answer it. He made the statement when fighting in Congress against the demands of the 'Lass Workers' Union."

Bryan Does Not Answer Questions.

"A number of the most direct and important questions on his attitude toward labor's real interest have been submitted to Bryan and so far he has not condescended from his pedestal to offer a definite reply. He has been asked: 'Are you aware of the fact that since your nomination, and your endorsement by the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor, the governor of Alabama, one of your friends and allies, has used his power to crush the labor organizations in that State, placing troops at the disposal of the mine owners, and will you, now that the matter has been thus brought to your attention, publicly repudiate and condemn Governor Comer's hostility to organized labor?' This is by all means a most vital question to every trade unionist in the country who intends to vote next November.

"The following questions have also been submitted to him:

"Is it not a fact that at the present time, in the State of Mississippi, in the city of Vicksburg, to be exact, the members of the unions concerned with the river shipping are on strike, and that the Democratic administration of that city is trying to break the strike by sending honest, law-abiding strikers who refuse to 'scab' to the chain gang?"

"Assuming that you are ignorant of these facts at present, will you not, as leader of the Democratic party, make immediate inquiries upon the matter, and, if you find the facts to be as stated, will you openly and unequivocally condemn the Democrats of Mississippi who are responsible for those conditions and repudiate them?"

Haskell the Union Buster.

"Is it not a fact that your intimate friend, ex-Governor Haskell, national treasurer of the Democratic party (now resigned) was the first president of the Muskogee Citizens' Alliance, a secret organization patterned after the Citizens' Alliance of Missouri, Parry and Post, and existing for the sole purpose of opposing trades unionism and boycotting union men, so that every cent which a union or member of a union give to your campaign is sent to one of the most notorious and bigoted union haters in America?"

"Is it not a fact that Mr. Haskell, as president of the Citizens' Alliance of Muskogee, sent out over his own signature a resolution calling upon members of the Business Men's Alliance (another union-hating association) to bind themselves 'to discriminate against any and all labor union men'?"

"To check the contemptible fanaticism of trades unionism."

"And to boycott all union men?"

"Is it not a fact that the worst injunctions against organized labor ever issued by the courts of this country have come, many of them, from Democratic judges, such as Justice Freeman's injunction in 1906 against the International Cigar Makers' Union, enjoining them from even approaching their employers to seek a peaceable settlement, and from publishing their grievances; Justice Bookstaver's injunction against the members of the International Typographical Union in their strike against the New York 'Sun,' enjoining them from publishing their side of the controversy, and Justice Gilderelove's injunction

against the members of the same union in the Butterick case, 1907?"

"As a final question, Mr. Bryan, addressed to you as a man, and not as a candidate, don't you think that the union man who votes for the Democratic party until satisfactory answers have been given to all these questions must be a good deal of a fool?"

Gompers' Man for Taft.

Evidence is plentiful that the effect of Gompers' attempt to influence labor for Bryan is not very productive of results. An illustration in point occurred at a noonday meeting in New York of the Commercial Travelers' Republican Association. John W. Armstrong, an organizer for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who was sent to Maine by President Gompers to make speeches for the Democratic State ticket, came out for Taft and Sherman. In his speech he said:

"The men whom I have met and conversed with in the American Federation of Labor are, as a rule, of the opinion that it would be unwise to support Mr. Bryan. The election of Mr. Taft means the resumption of business upon safe and sound lines. I have an abiding faith in the intelligence and loyalty of the workmen to vote for Taft and the party and principles that made it possible for our workmen to occupy the eminent position he does, as compared with the position occupied by the unfortunate brother in the Democratic South, where the Democratic party has opposed the enactment of factory laws, child labor laws and the organization of workmen."

Vice President Philip Davis and Secretary S. T. Ingram of the Central Labor Union of Terre Haute, Ind., issued a statement repudiating the announcement that Samuel Gompers is to speak in Terre Haute under the auspices of the central body of organized labor.

Vice President Davis said: "Members of the Central Union are divided on party lines, and for this reason it is not just that the union should invite Mr. Gompers to make a Democratic speech. Let him come at the instance of the Democratic central committee."

Labor Vote Balks at Bryan.

A proposition to endorse Bryan in accordance with the policy of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was turned down Sept. 24 by the United Brewery Workers of America, representing 40,000 workers, in convention at the Labor Temple, New York City. The English and German secretaries of the committee said that such a resolution was a joke.

The action of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in aiding Bryan's campaign is repudiated by James Duncan, second in command of the organization, in a letter made public Sept. 23. Mr. Duncan, who is first vice president of the Federation and also secretary-treasurer of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, advises laboring men to rely upon their own judgment in voting at the coming election.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

New York World Says It Is Framed in the Interests of Plutocracy.

(From the New York World.)

Mr. Mack must share the amendment of the World over a pretended Democratic platform which, while reiterating "his abiding faith in the principles of Democracy as against plutocracy," is framed in the interests of the very plutocracy it professes to denounce.

It is a platform for the protection of Wall street gamblers; for the protection of insurance criminals; for the protection of traction thieves; for the protection of Ryan-Harriman stock-jobbers; for the protection of rich tax-dodgers; for the protection of predatory corporations. It is a betrayal of Democratic principles; it is a betrayal of the Democratic party; it is a betrayal of the Democratic masses.

Standing before the people on such a platform, and on such a platform alone, no Democratic candidate could be elected to office either in New York or in any State north of Mason and Dixon's line. Fortunately for the Rochester nominees, most of them have public records which give the lie to Murphy's corporation resolutions.

Methods Contrasted.

Mr. Bryan says he would extirpate trusts, root and branch. If Mr. Bryan's language is more than mere rhetoric and he means to seize the property, to divide it up and sell it in pieces, and dismember the parts, then I am not in favor of his method of dealing with trusts, because I believe that such large combinations legitimately conducted greatly add to the prosperity of the country.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Columbus, Ohio.

When Bryan spoke in Baltimore he could not fail to remember that for the first time in the history of the party its presidential candidate is without newspaper support in that city.—Boston Transcript.

Growth of Industries.

They tell us that a protective tariff was only designed for infant industries, that we have outgrown that infancy and are no longer in need of the duties that enabled us to get them started. We have grown, it is true. Our great industrial concerns are monsters now, but let me tell you, as the boy said who wanted till he had grown up before tackling a youthful opponent, the other fellow has grown up too.—Hon. James S. Sherman.

Archbishop Ireland for Taft.

Archbishop Ireland has come out in an endorsement of the candidacy of William H. Taft for President. In an interview the venerable prelate said he was openly in favor of Mr. Taft's election, and he denounced what he termed demagogic attacks on capital and corporations. "Corporations that offend the law should be punished," said the archbishop, "but to raise an outcry against them simply because they represent commerce and property is in my opinion senseless and unjust."

Business activity responds promptly to the stimulus of seasonable weather, and with the passing of the drought throughout the agricultural regions, plowing and seeding are vigorously advanced. A better tone develops in money, employment of funds has increased and recently bank statements testify to an abundance of resources for the normal requirements of commerce.

Distributive trade shows further recovery, lower temperatures helping the general demand for necessities, and there is strong absorption of apparel, food products and house furnishings.

Forwardings of staple merchandise compare favorably with this time last year, and jobbers' house and mail orders remain of fair aggregate in dry goods, footwear, hats and caps, woollens and suits.

Mercantile collections in the interior are fairly prompt, and an increasing number of country merchants take the best discounts on current purchases.

Money is seen to be circulating more freely among the farming classes, and there is less drain of currency shipments to move crops than a year ago, although marketings thus far have been liberal. Manufacturing moves steadily forward, and there is notable decline in the number of idle cars.

Movements of raw materials to some extent exceed those of this time last year, while values mainly hold firm. The absorption of forest products steadily improves, and yard stocks being lower than usual, it is easier to obtain better prices for some varieties.

The total movement of grain at this port, 9,508,199 bushels, compares with 10,233,375 bushels last week and 15,180,022 bushels a year ago. Compared with 1907, there are decreases in receipts of 30.4 per cent and in shipments of 48.9 per cent.

Bank clearings, \$226,493,030, are 13.9 per cent under those of the corresponding week in 1907.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 27, against 28 last week and 25 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 6, against 7 last week and 4 in 1907.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

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While there are reports of holding prices, notably at the South, where prices are much lower than a year ago, the crop movement is liberal as a whole. Reports from industries are rather better as a whole. Good reports come from the lumber trade South and West, and a good volume of building is going forward.

Election uncertainties are reported affecting demand for iron and steel, but cool weather has helped the coal trade East and West. The leather and shoe trades are reported quiet, with cheaper grades in most demand. The wool trade reports the largest week's sales for over a year past, and from 50 to 60 per cent of the leading interests' machinery in operation.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Oct. 1 numbered 255, against 297 last week, 177 in the like week of 1907, 130 in 1906, 189 in 1905 and 195 in 1904. Canadian failures for the week numbered 36, which compares with 32 last week and 32 in this week in 1907.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.37; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.15; wheat, No. 2, 95c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 77c to 78c; standard, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$12.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 26c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 20c; potatoes, per bushel, 62c to 80c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$7.20; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2 white, 78c to 79c; oats, No. 2 white, 50c to 51c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.15; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2, 75c to 76c; oats, No. 2, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.90; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.04 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2 mixed, 78c to 80c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 48c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 80c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 95c to \$1.01; corn, No. 3 white, 81c to 82c; oats, No. 3 white, 50c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern \$1.03 to \$1.06; corn, No. 3, 75c to 77c; oats, standard, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 1, 75c to 76c; barley, No. 1, 65c to 66c; pork, mess, \$14.95.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$1.00 to \$6.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.20; sheep, common to good mixed, \$3.00 to \$4.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.25.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$3.50 to \$7.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.06 to \$1.09; corn, No. 2, 84c to 86c; oats, natural white, 53c to 55c; butter, creamery, 24c to 27c; eggs, western, 20c to 25c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 96c to \$1.01; corn, No. 2 mixed, 78c to 81c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 48c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c; clover seed, October, \$5.57.

Gompers Required to Answer.

Chief Justice Clegg rendered the decision of the District of Columbia Supreme Court holding that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor must answer the questions put to him at the last hearing in the Buck Store Company boycott case relative to matter published in the current number of the Federationist.

The court decides that it is customary for such questions to be answered and their relevancy to be decided by the court later. Gompers had justified his recent editorials on the right of free press and free speech.

Rotterdam's Record Load.

The Holland-American liner Rotterdam, which arrived at New York recently, brought the greatest number of cabin passengers ever landed by one vessel at that port. Besides the crew of 400, she had about 234 steerage and 1000 cabin passengers. Among the newcomers was one family with thirteen children.

Millions for Boston Parks.

By the will of the late George F. Parkman of Boston, who died last week, the larger part of his estate, amounting to \$3,000,000, is left to the city of Boston for the improvement of its parks.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

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FREEDOM OF BULGARIA PROCLAIMED BY PRINCE

Ferdinand, Supported by Cabinet, Takes Action at Tirnovo, Ancient Capital.

THE NATIONS ARE MEDIATORS.

Powers Will Try to Prevent War Over Balkan Trouble, and Diplomats Confer.

Bulgaria, a tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, Monday proclaimed its independence of Turkey. This action was taken at Tirnovo by Prince Ferdinand, who was elected Prince of Bulgaria in 1887. The Bulgarian cabinet was with the prince, having met him at the frontier and journeyed with him to Tirnovo. Tirnovo is the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Bulgaria, and it was there in the old days that the kings were crowned.

Turkey is not inclined toward war with Bulgaria, and London advises say that she will likely call a conference of the powers to consider Bulgaria's proclamation of independence. Indications from the other capitals are that the powers will intervene to prevent hostilities in the near East. France has decided to act as mediator for the purpose of preventing war, and Great Britain also has made mediatory proposals to the governments of Turkey and Bul-

garia. Germany, it is announced at Berlin, has associated herself with these proposals and will not counsel Turkey to go to war.

The proclamation of Bulgarian independence was preceded by a conflict between Bulgaria and Turkey over the Oriental railroad in eastern Rumelia. Bulgaria took possession of this line in September because of a strike and began to operate it with her military forces. When the strike had been settled she refused to restore control to Turkey, which led to a sharp conflict. In spite of the endeavors of the powers the military forces of both Turkey and Bulgaria prepared for eventualities.

The action taken by Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary is condemned in official and diplomatic circles of London, but the British government is prepared to co-operate in any steps which may be taken by the powers concerned. The principal purpose is the prevention of a warlike outbreak.

News no less interesting than that concerning the act of Prince Ferdinand is brought in the Vienna dispatches to the effect that Austria-Hungary has decided to annex the occupied provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Emperor Francis Joseph has addressed an autograph letter to the heads of all the states in which he explains the necessity of changing the political status of these provinces.

Much favorable comment is appearing in the press for the proposal made by Dr. Norman E. Dittman in the Columbia University Quarterly to create a school of the public upon preventable agencies of death. Dr. Dittman brought to light the fact that over 400,000 lives are sacrificed in this way in our country each year.

School of Sanitary Science.

Mighty Hoesen has probably run his last race. At least, that is what Dave Johnson and Trainer Weir said after the Big Train had been badly beaten in the Flight stakes at Sheepshead Bay. It was a complete breakdown that caused Hoesen's defeat.

With a notable field of eleven horses, including Geers' Tassel, Spanish Queen, Aquila and Dewitt, it took five heats and some sensational racing to decide the big race at the New York State fair, the Empire State stakes of \$10,000 for 2:14 trotters.

Magoffin, the new football coach of the North Dakota agricultural college,