ADDRESSES BY NOTABLE MEN

om for Improvement of the Coun try's Natural Transportation Resources Given New Impetus.

The greatest deep waterway convention ever held began its sessions in the Auditorium Theater at Chicago Wednesday, and the city on that day was bost to two presidential candidates and one vice presidential nominee, who were guests of honor of the Lakes-tothe-Gulf Deep Waterway Association.

William Howard Taft, Republican nominee for President; William Jenings Bryan, Democratic nominee for President, and John Temple Graves, vice presidential candidate of the Independence party, were the three distinguished guests. These three men addressed the waterways convention-Taft and Bryan at a banquet Wednesday night and Mr. Graves at a great oker held Thursday night at the Collseum for 5,000 of the waterway Relegates and their friends. Taft also spoke at the opening meeting of the convention Wednesday morning. Bryan moke at the session Thursday morn-

William K. Kavanaugh, president of the association, called the convention to order and introduced Bishop Samuel Fallows, who pronounced the invocation. Bishop Fallows prayed for the early consummation of the convention's bjects in the interest of American pregrees and the greater glory of God. The dress of President Kavanaugh followed the invocation, and after it Seccetary William F. Saunders read his

The audience presented an unusually beautiful assemblage, every delegate holding an American flag, which had en presented to him at the door on his entrance. On the stage, in addition to the officers of the association delegates, sat Governors, United States Senators and Congressman of the various States and officials of many different cities.

Waterway History Is Related.

William F. Saunders of St. Louis, secetary of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep aterway Association, in his report to e convention detailed the history of the ep-waterway movement, the difficulties encountered in the beginning, its pur-

The work of the association in teach ing through newspapers, magasines, pamphlets and speakers the importance of ecp-waterway project was explained

Secretary Saunders.
"Through its publicity," the report sets forth, "the association teaches the mor-chants and manufacturers that with the silding of the deep waterway freight rates will be steady and reasonable and not subject to the violent fluctuations as occur at present. It also teaches the 1,500,000 men directly employed by the railways that rail and river transortation are complementary; they must slp each other to perfect the transperation of the country."

According to Secretary Saunders the octrine of the association is that the irst duty of the government is to perfect its transportation and that this can only be done by building the deep waterway from Chicago to New Orleans, improving at the same time into complete naviga-bility the principal tributaries of the Misdesippi river so that the ship waterway tween the lakes and the gulf will be the trunk line of a comprehensive system of

The actual launching of the deep waterway movement by the trip down the river from Chicago to New Orleans over the route of the proposed waterway made by Congressmen William Lorimer and Henry T. Rainey of Illinois and Ben Humphreys of Mississippi and their organizing of the deep waterway association was re-lated by Secretary Saunders and avery tep taken in that connection by the various associations, officials and citizens since then was explained.
"The first convention of the association

old in St. Louis had on its roster 1,100 delegates representing twelve States," runs the report. "The second convention in Memphis last year had on its roster 2.300 delegates, representing nineteen States, and this convention has en its oster 3,517 delegates, representing fortyfour States."

Dr. V. A. Moore of Cornell university, a a paper read before the convention of the American Veterinary Association. urged that the only course that offered pe of checking the rapid increase of ovine tuberculosis in America is to seg-

regute the healthy herds and pass laws to

Frank A. Day has been re-'ected chairan of the Minnesota Democratic State

At Sheepshead Bay Princillian, carry-ng top weight, won the Occidental hancap at one and one-eighth miles in the

On Labor Day labor organizations roughout the country received an ad-ess from Samuel Gompers, in which he viewed the events since the previous Labor Day.

on had neveral bankers of the State be em in regard to bank asset The board fixed 50 per cent of the capital stock, surplus and undivided profits as the basis of assessment. Some banks were assessed below that, but there was serious objection to the raise.

Enstern parties, representing several streture concerns, will establish a central

plant at Albert Lea, Minn. The an been purchased and the plans callding are in the hands of con-The structure will be of con-thrick, and the machinery will be

A REMARY ABLE PROJECT.

Was'aington Monument May Used as Wireless Station.

The most remarkable wireless telegraph project on record is contemplated by the Navy Department. It is rothing less than the conversion of the top of the Washington monument toto a wireless telegraph station. The bureau of equipment of the Navy Department has taken the matter up with Secretary Metcalf and advised him that the plan is feasible. Secretary Metcalf said recently that the bureau in question had advised him not alone that it was a practicable plan, but that if the station were established he had been assured that without relaying it would be possible to reach stations in western Europe and to communicate with the vessels of the American fleet at sea in distant waters. He added that no final action has been taken and that the subject was being considered.

The plan is to use the Washington monument only temporarily and if the experiment proves successful to erect permanent tower of the necessary height, probably the approximate height of the monument, which is 555 feet. The plan if carried out will revolutionize the wireless telegraph and cable business of the government and will greatly facilitate communication to Europe and with the war vessels. The value of the plan in war time would be incalculable if it can be worked as the bureau of equipment believes it can.

Rear Admiral Cowles, chief of the bureau of equipment, in discussing the wireless plan, said there could be no doubt of the feasibility of the project, though there might be sentimenal reasons against this use of the monument.

"Application for its use has been made to the War Department," said Admiral Cowles. "It is the plan to use the monument temporarily and then to put up a steel tower about 500 feet high. Messages could be sent 3,000 miles. No attempt would be made to use the station for the Pacific coast, but it would be used for reaching points in the Atlantic and the Caribbean regions."

The proposed station would be the highest in the world.



In Liverpool, England, 10,000 fong shoremen are idle, and the docks are filled with idle sailors and officers looking for berths.

Lord Dunraven has given \$2,500 to Limerick, Ireland, to establish two scholarships in industrial training in the city

The Scotland Miners' Federation has approved of the action of the miners' rep-

New York, New Haven and Hartford allroad clerks' lodges will make an effort the road and the clerks.

The recent Scottish trades union con grees passed resolutions in favor of eld-age pensions, and in favor of compulsory tervention in labor disputes.

The Portland (Ore.) Garment Workers' Union has entered into an agreement with the factory proprietors that provides for forty-eight hours' work a week. Strong efforts to organise the effice

workers throughout Brooklyn, N. Y., are being made by the membership of Bookeepers', Accountants' and Stenographers' Union No. 12646. The Glasgow (Scotland) relief committee reports that it expects to have to

provide for 8,000 beads of families who are out of work, and is asking for \$50,-000 emergency contribution. It is reported that San Francisco will

put about 3,000 men to work on municipal improvements, thus greatly relieving the situation at that point, which has been rather critical in the recent past. Chicago has a new paper published in

the Hebrew language, under the name of the Jewish Labor World. The paper is devoted to the interests of the Hebrew members of labor unions in this country. The Alaskan fisheries now give employment to more than 5,000 fishermen, the majority of whom are now organised. A

few years ago there were scarcely any unionized fishermen engaged in the large Alaskan districts. Canadian textile workers have decided that the weekly contributions should be ncreased from 8 to 25 cents a week, and that representation should be made to the government in such a way that the law stating that women and children

should not be allowed to work over fiftyfive hours a week should be enforced. At the seventeenth annual convention of the United Brewery Workers of America, held in New York, there were delegates present representing 378 local unions, with a membership of approximately 40,000. The International Union of the Brewery Workers was organised in Baltimore in 1886, when there were but eight local unions and a membership roll

of barely 6,000. The National Miners' Federation of France, with a total membership of 80,-000 men, has decided to affiliate with the General Federation of Labor for the pursome of acquiring greater strength and

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Interna-tional Union makes claim that its system of 25 cents a week dues saves it from the fear of strikes, and in such emergency does away with the necessity of calling upon sister crafts for financial aid. High es also enable the union to prosecut nore successfully its campaigs for the

Mrs. Sage's Military School. Friends of Mrs. Russell Sage understand that the wealthy widow has decided to buy Constitution Island in the Hudson, near West Point, and present it to the government as a site for a mili-tary preparatory school, the gift to be contingent upon the passage by Congress of the bill, establishing such a school.

Many Iowa and Illinois investors have been in the Red River valley during the past two weeks looking over the crops, and as a result of the inspections thou-mands of acros of land have been with-

RIVAL BULDES 1. THE DALMAN CLAUM. BULGARIAN AND TURK WARRIORS.







TURKISH TROOPS ON THE MARCH

EUROPE'S WAR CLOUD.

Muss in the Balkans Has Served to Greatly Excite the Powers.

It is a long time since Europe has had anything as exciting as the Bulgarian muss. Turkey had just begun business under its constitution, and Hon. Abe Hamid had begun to get used to the sight of his subjects and quit wearing sheet iron linings in his bloomers. There was some prospect that the army and navy might get a few years' overdue back pay, and the ladies of the zenana were figuring on a few new Paris gowns and high-heeled slippers. Everything was sailing along smoothly when Prince Ferdinand suddenly got the bit in his teeth and ran away with the whole outfit. His independence party movement has set all Europe wor

Austria has announced her intention of annexing the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and as Cousin Wilhelm is backing up this little land grab It is pretty likely to go through. Italy is mad because Austria is seizing a territory largely peopled by Italians. Russin is mad on general principles. Turkey is busy trying to thrash naughty, naughty Ferdinand, and Austria is unopposed. There is a demand for a congress of the signatories to the Berlin treaty to decide what shall be done, now that Austria has violated the inropean politics fear that such a meeting man.

would result in trouble. However, it is not believed that war will result unless the progressive element among the Turks feels that some chief danger apparently is that Russia | for many years. and perhaps certain other countries of Europe will demand something to comof Austria and its allies. Further, the prestige of their old rivals, the Bulgarians, may lead to armed attacks along fornia in particular.

the Bulgarian or Austrian frontier. The Bulgarians of Macedonia who, opposing Greece an one side and Turkey on the other, long have sought to come under the political domination of Sofia, doubtless will take new hope from the formation of an independent nation raied by a "czar of the Bulgariins." Only a war of conquest against Purkey could join them to the new Bulgarian kingdom. The Bulgarian army is remarkably efficient for its size, but the staying power of the Turks has been abundantly demon-

strated. ~ Russia's wish for a new conference of the powers which signed the treaty of Berlin to modify that instrument seems to be generally shared by the governments of Europe. The present feeling at Paris and London is that the emperor of Germany, by encouraging Francis Joseph and Ferdinand in their daring course, has scored heavily against the new western alliance formedy by King Edward. Still, it is probsages.

Reports published by the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore show that stone roadmaking is in progress throughout the South without let-up, and that contracts are constantly being made. Also huge sums are being spent on the development of various industries, such as coal, oil, cotton, etc.

At Edinburgh, Scotland, Andrew Carnegie announced his decision to set aside \$1,250,000 for the foundation of a hero fund in his native land.

That the growing generation in the rural districts of Minnesota is taking an active interest in agriculture, and is eager to take up the work, well equipped by exerience, is shown by the fact that more than 4,000 children under the age of 18 will compete in the State industrial test at the school of agriculture on Jan. 2, 3 and 4.

An appeal has been made to the authorities for the stockmen of Butte county, S. D., to give ald in the extermination of anthrax, which at the present

BULGARIAN and TURICISH SENTINGES AT A BRIDGE ON THE THE

PRAISE GIVEN RAILBOADS.

ment Is Due Largely to Carriers. The work of the railroads in in developing the West was highly praised at the meeting of the Trans-Mississippi Congress in San Francisco by J. C. Stubbs, director of traffic for over 16,-000 miles of Harriman railroads. His subject was, "Transportation," and he tegrity of Turkey, but students of Eu- spoke at the request of E. H. Harri-

The speaker went into the relation of railroads to the work of developing trans-Mississippi country very fully, and showed how the big transportation thing must be done to prove that a companies had been doing work along new era has dawned in Turkey. The the lines mapped out by the congress

Dr. Renjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, spoke pensate them for the increased strength on "West of the Mississippi River what does it mean?" He said a great fury of the Servians, at the growing future is opening out before the trans-Mississippi country in general and Cali-

Col. Fred W. Fleming of Kansas City took for his subject "Western Insurance," while Gov. Cutler of Utah and former Governor Pardee of California both paid attention to "The conservation of natural resources."

The delegates were greatly impressed with the work of conservation that has der, eggs. hay, honey, hops, onlons, American industry. already been done in Utah and California as outlined by the speakers and warmly applauded Gov. Cutler's remarks as to the prominent part President Roosevelt has taken in forward- of meat, lard, poultry, and tallow. So ing the work in all parts of the coun. It will be seen that, if Mr. Bryan's

Attorney General Dickson of Colora do. speaking on the topic, "Irrigation and disposition of public lands," drew the attention of the meeting to the importance of guarding government lands from too free distribution.

James J. Callbreath, secretary of the American mining congress, talked on the conservation of mineral resources, and Frank Short of Freene, Cal., disable that the whole matter will end cussed the relation of the natural remerely in peaceful diplomatic pas sources of the country to its social and political conditions.

> TOLD IN A FEW LINES In the shipbuilding trades on the Mer-

> ey and Tyne there are 20,000 fewer men employed than last year. At Davenport, Iowa, on Labor Day, Editor Hearst and Candidate Hisgen addressed a number of labor unions.

Gov. Johnson of Minnesota commis-sioned 1,300 farmers as delegates to the Farmers' Congress at Madison, Wis. In opening the State campaign in Illiis, Speaker Cannon made reply to the attacks of both Bryan and Gempers.

In the course of a speech at Melbourne Alfred Deakin, the prime minister, said: "As Americans are unable to take a first place in the world until they have a fleet, South Australia cannot be content ultimately to accept defense at any bands but

Upon his return to New York R. H. Harriman, the railroad magnete, again talked freely to the press about the business outlook. He said the country is apathetic and the railroads in order to go time is playing haves with the big cattle the railroads whether Taft or Bryan

FARMER AND THE TARIFF.

Forty-six Questions Which Will Worry Mr. Bryan to Answer. In his Des Moines speech advocat ing a tariff for revenue only Mr. Bryan declared that the protective system taxed the farmers of the country for the benefit of the manufacturers. The first benefits of revision upon Democratic lines, he insists, will come to the farm. As for protection, "the whole system is vicious. Business should not be built upon legislation." For this startling theory the "American Economist" says Mr. Bryan ought to be defeated, if for nothing else, and in its current number it propounds a series of 46 questions to the Democratic nominee for President, all relating to specific schedules covering agricultural products, and asks whether Mr. Bryan favors removal of the duties quoted. Of course, Mr. Bryan dare not favor anything of the kind, for the moment he does the farmer will take alarm, and very solicitous for the agriculturists.

ter votes, and stronger than the Demo

In fighting Bryan in 1896 and 1900 the Republican party rose to the occasion. Its highest vote before was 5,440,216, in 1888. In 1896 it went up, practical policy of the party which as a result of the most vigorous effort, to 7,104,779. It increased to 7,207,928 in 1900, and to 7,624,489 in 1904. But American wage-earners, what would happen if the Republicans should be apathetic this year? It is at the same time, he has polled 800,-000 votes more than were ever received by any other Democratic nominee for the presidency. These figures are the plain mathematical proof that the Republicans must work with all their might to bring out their full vote. There is no sure margin if less is done .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

But for the Taciff.

The magnificent industrial developin this particular year Mr. Bryan is ment in the United States owes its existence and prosperity to the protec-With the Dingley bill in effect our live tariff. But for the protective tar-Imports of agricultural products iff there would be no sugar factories in amount to \$414,000,000 a year. What the United States to-day. The protec-



THE FARMER AND THE "VICIOUS SYSTEM."

The Protected Farmer-Well, Mr. Bryan, if it's a "vicious" system that has given my farm the richest ten years I ever knew, and then, even though crippled with give-away foreign trade agreements, has enabled the country to weather a year of hurricane panic, then all I have to say is that the system isn't quite "vicious" enough to suit me. I'm going to vote for the man that's under orders to keep it as "vicious" as he can.

manufacturers and the great organthe only beneficiaries of protection. Yet practically everything that grows or is produced on the farm is protected. The list, which is formidable, includes cattle, swine, horses, mules, sheep, barley, barley malt, buckwheat, corn, cornmeal, macaroni, oats, oatpeas, potatoes, commercial seeds, straw, vegetables, sugar, wool, hides, leaf tobacco, fruits, nuts, bacon, ham fresh beef, veal, mutton, pork, extracts tariff until there is no protection, but farmer will have to take his medicine along with the manufacturer, for we have the assurance of the Democratic Let the farmer who contemplates

party that it plays no favorites, roting for Bryan ponder on these things. Let him remember that it was Mr. Bryan who drafted the free wool clause in the Wilson bill and that it is this same Mr. Bryan who "denounces. all protection as 'vicious,' including protection for the American farmer.' -Pittsburg Gazette-Times

In both his first and second battles Mr. Bryan polled much the largest toparty. The Republicans won by inover their former greatest effort. If have lost. An examination of the figures is instructive for they have dis tinctly a present bearing. Mr. Bryan's total vote in 1896 was 6,502,925, and in 1900, 6,358,133. The largest previous Democratic vote, in 1892, was 5,556,-918. Bryan broke the Democratic record by over 800,000. If the Republicans had failed to offset the big increase they would have been defeated. Republican apathy would have been fatal in either the first or second Bryan campaign. In the Parker slump of four years ago the Democratic total sank to 5,082,754. But that is not ahead must get more from shippers in a mark to be considered by Republi-higher rates. He said it didn't matter to cans this year. In both his former cans this year. In both his former sixteen days later in better condition, Parker by about a million and a quar- when packed on ice

they would go to if Mr. Bryan should tive tariff built up the iron, steel, tin. apply his revenue tariff no man can and, in fact, every industry of note in tell, but we should soon find that the the land. The stronger the tariff pro-American farmer was getting the tection the greater development of inworst of it. Mr. Bryan is very fond dustries. Hence the more the American of giving out the impression that people should cling to their industrial ing countenance. Such men as marchdevelopment and foster and encourage ized business of the United States are it by wise legislation. Were it not for the tariff there would be but few smokestacks, mills or factories in the United States. Those countries that had their manufacturing interests highly developed and that were paying labor wretch ed wages, could hold the American market indefinitely with their products, and meal, rice, rye, wheat, wheat flour, but- their competition would make it unter, cheese, milk, beans, cabbage, ci- profitable and impossible to develop

Under the stimulating influence of the tariff this country has become the leading industrial center of the world. The high degree of development it has attained in this respect may warrant certain modifications in tariff schedules. great scheme for scaling down the but this should be carried out by the friends of protection-not the veiled Fayette Courier. merely revenue, becomes a reality, the advocates of free trade.-National

As to Free Wool.

We think the New York Commercial will prove to be mistaken in its prediction that a demand for free wool will be strongly pressed when Congress mand is made it must come from the manufacturers of woolens. These gentlemen have memories, no doubt. They cannot possibly have forgotten what happened to them when free wool and lower duties on woolens were the product of the tariff revision of 1894. Neither are they such fools as to suppose that free wool would give entrance for tal vote ever cast by the Democratic their woolens into world markets. They know better. What they need is the creasing their own vote immensely privilege of weaving woolens for American consumption. This they would not they had not done this they would have in the event of free wool. Burnt children dread the fire.

Brynn an Unsafe Reasoner. One of the favorite and familiar arguments of Bryan is that his renomination by the party after two defeats is e idence that they still believe in and endorse "the principles that I have been advocating." Well, what are the principles that Bryan has been advocating? Certainly there is none that he advocated so strenuously as free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

By wrapping them in a new vegetable paper, fish caught off the Portuguese coast are delivered in Belgium

THE MOST IMPORTANT THING.

That Labor Should First of All Have Work and Wages.

We think the intelligent union worker knows that what the labor program of the Democratic party is after is not the bestowal upon the unions of all that they want in the way of legislation on ¿ injunctions, but the votes, along with the each contributions, of organized labor. And we also think the intelligent union workman knows that the most important thing to him and to the couneratic party had previously been by try is that he should have full work at good wages. Neither he nor any one else can see in a Bryan political prospectus the work and the wages that he has actually experienced under the makes business, first of all, for American industries and therefore work for

There was little enough for labor to do, in the mill and factory or on farm true that Bryan does not get votes in or railroad, after the election of 1892, proportion to the crowds he draws in | bearing war upon American industries traveling throughout the country. But, in answer to the protests of Mr. Bryan's "Degars" and to satisfy the demands of Mr. Haskell for secret discrimination against union labor. But the want of those days would become plenty in comparison with the ruin which would be made of our producing agencies if farmers, manufacturers, merchants and wage-earners were threatened with an enforcement of the policies of Mr. Bryan and a Democratic Congress in sympathy with and subject to him.

We don't imagine anybody can fool the wage-carner, organized or unorganized, into believing that there will be an abundance of work for him when business indefinitely shuts down or that there can be wages, or anything but bread-line support, for the workingmen of the United States, skilled and unskilled, when there is no work. One would need to have a minimum of faith in the common sense of organized labor to credit it with complete ignorance on the cause and the underlying foundation of its welfare-a natural program that stimulates business, and with it work and wages rather than one which ravages our industries and impoverishes our workers. And it would be necessary for organized laber to be utterly bereft of all memory to believe that the man who has always been proved wrong in all his prophecies and promises since he first began to make them would now be right in the new prophecies and promises which he puts out as he again seeks the votes of those who have refused to follow him into error and misfortune.-New York Press.

LOW TARIFF AND LABOR.

What Bryan's Plan Would Do to Men Who Work for Wages. Bryan's assertion that the Republican party is upholding the trusts because it does, not agree with him on tariff revision, is only another dream of the "Peerless one." Any thinking man knows that low revenue tariff would injure the working man, because it would reduce wages to the level of the cheapworking men of Europe; would cripple many industries in the country that save not yet secured such a footbold in the industrial world as to be able to compete with free trade conditions and starvation wages of the countries where

no protection is provided by law. Bryan does not seriously believe in revenue tariff himself. He considers it, however, good bait to catch the laboring man's vote. His only mistake is in considering the working man of today to be an ignorant creature, madeup of credulity, and ready to swallow any sugar-coated pill of promise held

out to him. Yesterday the laboring man took time all over the country to celebrate bis own attainments, and the representative crowds that filled Lafayette's streets showed no strain of mental weakness in their faces. On the other hand, intelligence, brains and common sense were to the fore in every speaked so joyfully in yesterday's parade are in the habit of thinking for themselves, and are educated as much as Mr. Bryan along lines of business prosperity. Such men would laugh If the proposition was seriously put to them to exchange the protection now afforded them by the present tariff-with all its imperfections-for the starvation wages and low standard of prices for all American produce that would mark Bryan's

theory of revenue tariff. The Republican party has pledged itself to revise the tariff and make it as amenable as possible to the country's condition. But it has also promised to take care of the laboring man, and this thought it will ever have in mind while adjusting this important issue.- La

Will Farmers Contributet

There are admittedly "hundreds of thousands of farmers abundantly able to contribute." Indeed, the prosperity of the American farmer can hardly be overstated. But that prosperity will not move him to contribute to help elect Bryan or any other Democratic candidate. For it is the result not only of Nature's bounty, but of twelve years of Republican rule, and is the most complete possible refutation, of the Democratic claim that the prosperity of the manufacturing industries under the Republican tariff system is gained at the expense of the agricultural industries. 'The farmer's flushness, cited by Bryan and Kern as a reason for his contributing to their fund, is therefore the very thing that will most incline him to do the exact opposite. He will contribute not to the Bryan campaign fund, but to the Republican campaign fund, and he will not have to be solicited by Mr. Taft to do so .- Allen-

No man can vote for Bryan in the coming election except on one of two grounds. Either he must believe that Bryan still yearns for the destruction of the gold standard and the establishment of free silver, as he did in 1896. or else he must believe that Bryan was wrong then and that he knows better now. In the one case the conclusion is inevitable that Bryan is unfit for campaigns Bryan was stronger than as regards freshness and flavor than President. In the other he is a faulty reasoner and an unsafe guide