

BIG MEET TO ADVOCATE LAKES-TO-GULF ROUTE

Greatest of Deep Waterway Gatherings is Opened in the Chicago Auditorium.

ADDRESSES BY NOTABLE MEN.

Room for Improvement of the Country'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 host to two presidential candidates and one vice presidential nominee, who were guests of honor of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association. William Howard Taft, Republican nominee for President; William Jennings 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 waterway convention. Taft and Bryan at a banquet Wednesday night and Mr. Graves at a smoker held Thursday night at the Coliseum for 5,000 of the waterway delegates and their friends. Taft also spoke at the opening meeting of the convention Wednesday morning. Bryan spoke at the session Thursday morning.

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 objects in the interest of American progress and the greater glory of God. The address of President Kavanaugh followed the invocation, and after it Secretary William F. Saunders read his report.

The audience presented an unusually beautiful assemblage, every delegate holding an American flag, which had been 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 Congressmen of the various States and officials of many different cities.

Waterway History is Related.

William F. Saunders of St. Louis, secretary of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association, in his report to the convention detailed the history of the deep-waterway movement, the difficulties encountered in the beginning, its purpose, scope and prospects for the future and the benefits that the United States would derive from it.

The work of the association in teaching through newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and speakers the importance of the deep-waterway project was explained by Secretary Saunders.

"Through its publicity," the report sets forth, "the association teaches the merchants and manufacturers that with the building of the deep waterway freight rates will be steady and reasonable and not subject to the violent fluctuations such as occur at present. It also teaches the 1,500,000 men directly employed by the railways that rail and river transportation are complementary; they must help each other to perfect the transportation of the country."

According to Secretary Saunders the doctrine of the association is that the first 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 navigability the principal tributaries of the Mississippi river so that the ship waterway between the lake and the gulf will be the trunk line of a comprehensive system of waterways.

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 Congressman William Lawrence and Henry T. Rainey of Illinois and Ben Humphreys of Mississippi and their organizing of the deep waterway association was related by Secretary Saunders and every step taken in that connection by the various associations, officials and citizens since then was explained.

"The first convention of the association held 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 on its roster 3,517 delegates, representing forty-four States."

Would Segregate Cows.

Dr. V. A. Moore of Cornell University, in a paper read before the convention of the American Veterinary Association, urged that the only course that offered hope of checking the rapid increase of bovine tuberculosis in America is to segregate the healthy herds and pass laws to control the sale of cattle.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Frank A. Day has been re-elected chairman of the Minnesota Democratic State central committee.

At Sheephead Bay Pridellian, carrying top weight, won the Occidental handicap at one and one-eighth miles in the fast time of 1:52.

On Labor Day labor organizations throughout the country received an address from Samuel Gompers, in which he reviewed the events since the previous Labor Day.

The Minnesota State board of equalization had several bankers of the State before them in regard to bank assessments. 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 no serious objection to the rates.

Razors parties, representing several produce concerns, will establish a central processing plant at Albert Lea, Minn. The concern has been purchased and the plans for the building are in the hands of contractors. The structure will be of concrete and brick, and the machinery will be the very latest manufactured.

A REMARKABLE PROJECT.

Washington Monument May Be Used as Wireless Station.

The most remarkable wireless telegraph project on record is contemplated by the Navy Department. It is nothing less than the conversion of the top of the Washington monument into 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 retying 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 a 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 sentimental 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.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

RIVAL RULERS IN THE BALKAN CLAIM. BULGARIAN AND TURK WARRIORS



ABDUL-HAMID PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.



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 zenna 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 worrying.

PRAISE GIVEN RAILROADS.

Declare Country's Amazing Development is Due Largely to Carriers.

The work of the railroads 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 spoke at the request of E. H. Harriman.

The speaker went into the relation of railroads to the work of developing Trans-Mississippi country very fully, and showed how the big transportation companies had been doing work along the lines mapped out by the congress for many years.

Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, spoke on "West of the Mississippi River—what does it mean?" He said a great future is opening up before the Trans-Mississippi country in general and California in particular.

Col. Fred W. Fleming of Kansas City took for his subject "Western Insurance," while Gov. Carter 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 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 forwarding the work in all parts of the country.

Attorney General Dickson of Colorado, 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 Fresno, Cal., discussed the relation of the natural resources of the country to its social and political conditions.

TOLD IN A FEW LINES.

In the shipbuilding trades on the Mersey and Tyne there are 20,000 fewer men employed than last year.

At Davenport, Iowa, on Labor Day, Editor Herzog and Candidate Hingson addressed a number of labor unions.

Gov. Johnson of Minnesota commissioned 1,200 farmers as delegates to the Farmers' Congress at Madison, Wis.

In opening the State campaign in Illinois, Speaker Cannon made reply to the attacks of both Bryan and Gompers.

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 hands but her own."

Upon his return to New York R. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, again talked freely to the press about the business outlook. He said the country is pathetic and the railroads in order to go ahead must get more from shippers in higher rates. He said it didn't matter to the railroads whether Taft or Bryan is elected.

POLITICAL COMMENT

FARMER AND THE TARIFF.

Forty-six Questions Which Will Worry Mr. Bryan to Answer.

In his Des Moines speech advocating 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 farmer. 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 in this particular year Mr. Bryan is very solicitous for the agriculturists.

With the Dingley bill in effect our imports of agricultural products amount to \$414,000,000 a year. What

ter votes, and stronger than the Democratic party had previously been by 800,000.

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, 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 what would happen if the Republicans should be apathetic this year? It is true that Bryan does not get votes in proportion to the crowds he draws in traveling throughout the country. But, 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 Tariff.

The magnificent industrial development in the United States owes its existence and prosperity to the protective tariff. But for the protective tariff there would be no sugar factories in 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.

They would go to if Mr. Bryan should apply his revenue tariff no man can tell, but we should soon find that the American farmer was getting the worst of it. Mr. Bryan is very fond of giving out the impression that manufacturers and the great organized business of the United States are the 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, oatmeal, rice, rye, wheat, wheat flour, butter, cheese, milk, beans, cabbage, cider, eggs, hay, honey, hops, onions, peas, potatoes, commercial seeds, straw, vegetables, sugar, wool, hides, leaf tobacco, fruits, nuts, bacon, ham, fresh beef, veal, mutton, pork, extracts of meat, lard, poultry, and tallow. So it will be seen that, if Mr. Bryan's great scheme for scaling down the tariff until there is no protection, but merely revenue, becomes a reality, the farmer will have to take his medicine along with the manufacturer, for we have the assurance of the Democratic party that it plays no favorites.

Let the farmer who contemplates voting 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.

A Short Sermon.

In both his first and second battles Mr. Bryan polled much the largest total vote ever cast by the Democratic party. The Republicans won by increasing their own vote immensely over their former greatest effort. If they had not done this they would have lost. An examination of the figures is instructive for they have disclosed 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 a mark to be considered by Republicans this year. In both his former campaigns Bryan was stronger than Parker by about a million and a quar-

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 cash contributions, of organized labor. And we also think the intelligent union-workman knows that the most important thing to him and to the country 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 practical policy of the party which makes business, first of all, for American industries and therefore work for American wage-earners.

There was little enough for labor to do, in the mill and factory or on farm or railroad, after the election of 1892, bearing war upon American industries in answer to the protests of Mr. Bryan's "Deacons" 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-earner, 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 workmen 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 labor 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 cheap working men of Europe; would cripple many industries in the country that have not yet secured such a foothold 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, made up 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 his 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 speaking contenance. Such men as marched 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 Fayette Courier.

Will Farmers Contribute?

There are admittedly "hundreds of thousands of farmers abundantly able to contribute." Indeed, the prosperity of the American farmer can hardly be overestimated. 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 business, 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.—Allentown News.

Can't in Either Case.

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 President. In the other he is a faulty reasoner and an unsafe guide.