

TAFT'S LONG SWING AMONG THE PEOPLE

President Starts from Boston on His 13,000-Mile Tour of the United States.

STRENGTH IS GAINED BY REST

With Central Bank as His Theme, Executive Considers Plan of Financial Changes.

On his fifty-second birthday President Taft entered on the first stage of his 13,000-mile tour of the United States. His train formed the second section of the regular express from Boston to Albany on the Boston and Albany division of the New York Central Railroad. The first speech of the President's series of addresses to the people was made in Boston; the last is to be made at Richmond, Va., Nov. 10. The next day the President will be back at his work in Washington. When the President left Chicago he passed over what Eastern people call the political borderland. Then his real work of enlisting strength for his policies as he outlines them seemed to begin.

In addressing 3,000 persons at a banquet in Boston, on the eve of his trip across the continent, President Taft prophesied a great increase in the commerce of the country. Leaving the discussion of the tariff, of railroad control, and of the curbing of corporations to be explained in detail in later addresses, Mr. Taft spoke more fully of the changes needed in the monetary system of the country.

The plan to establish a central bank as a safeguard against such financial panics as that of 1907 was one of the financial subjects considered by the President. There are two dangers which must be avoided in this plan, he said, both of which had been explained to the President by Senator Aldrich. Control of this institution, giving great power over the financial welfare of the nation, must be kept out of the hands of Wall street inter-



PRESIDENT TAFT.

ests, he asserted. The other danger which the President said must be prevented is that the central bank, if formed, should be manipulated for political purposes.

Mr. Taft took occasion, in his brief reference to the tariff, to condemn the efforts of certain public men to stir up sectional strife in calling upon the West to organize against the East. His address was marked by praise of Senator Aldrich.

PRESIDENT TAFT ON NATIONAL PROBLEMS.

Our banking and monetary system is a patched up affair which satisfies nobody.

There are two indispensable requirements in any plan to be adopted involving a central bank of issue: First, that control of the monetary system shall be kept free from Wall street; second, that it shall not be manipulated for political purposes.

I hope for a satisfactory money system before the end of this administration. We must mend our roof before the storm shall show us again its leaky and utterly inadequate character.

We are, unless all signs fail, upon the eve of another great business expansion and era of prosperity.

Throughout this country there is free trade of the freest character, and due to this, the prosperity of the West, especially in agriculture, is even more pronounced than that of the East.

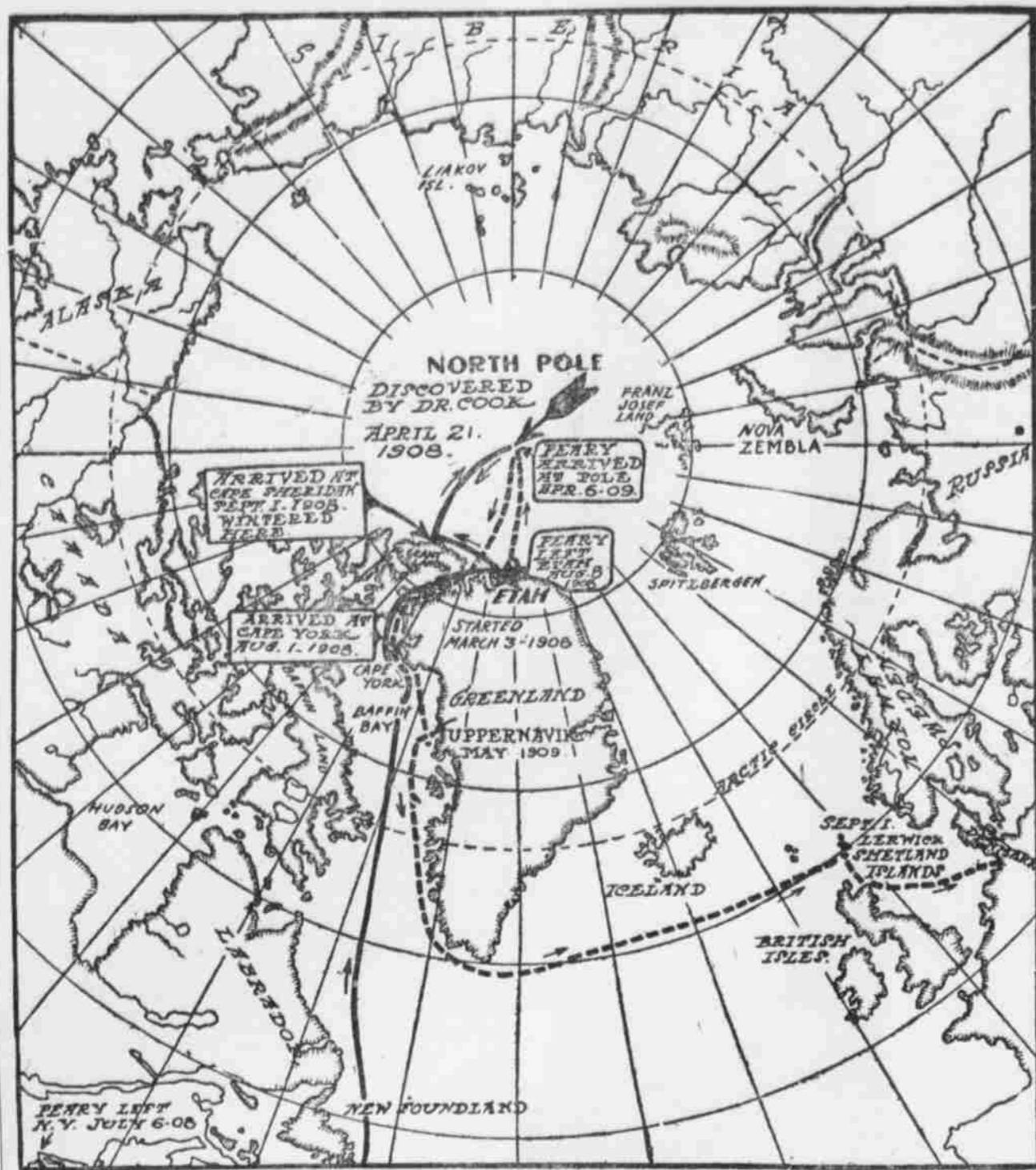
We are all in the same business boat. Prosperity of one section adds to the prosperity of the other.

Cincinnati Physician Kills Burglar. Responding to a call for aid at the house of a neighbor where a negro burglar had forced an entrance, Dr. Robert D. Maddox, a prominent Cincinnati physician, shot and killed the negro. The burglar was identified as John Scott, who had served three years in the Frankfort (Ky.) penitentiary.

One Dead, Two Missing in Crash. Two men are still missing as a result of the falling of the walls of the barned storage house, which demolished the Hotel Cella in Pittsburgh. One man was killed outright and a score were injured.

Infantile Paralysis Succumbs. Seven new cases of infantile paralysis and two deaths were reported to the health department of St. Paul. The health department records show a total of 170 cases reported, with thirty-six deaths.

An Era of Great Achievement



POLAR ROUTES OF COOK AND PEARY.

The Dotted Line Shows Path of the Man Who First Reported the Discovery, While the Black Line is the Route of His Rival.



HE scientific world, evidently, is to be treated to an unpleasant exhibition of bickering between the two Americans who have returned from the top of the world. In the world-wide controversy as to the discovery of the north pole we have so far only one man's word against another's. On his way back to civilization Commander Robert E. Peary flashed a message by wireless in which he practically gave to Dr. Frederick A. Cook the lie direct. "Cook's story," he said, "should not be taken too seriously. The two Eskimos who accompanied him say he went no distance north and not out of sight of land. Other members of the tribe corroborate their story." Plainly before he left Greenland Peary heard of Cook's claim to the discovery of the pole and put Cook's two Eskimo companions through a cross-examination.

A quarrel between the men will not settle the controversy. The world will demand proof from both.

Cook declares he left his data with Harry Whitney at Etah, Greenland, and until Mr. Whitney reaches the United States the world must wait for Cook to submit his proofs. In the absence of scientific proof from either man, the Chicago Inter Ocean thinks Peary has made out a more satisfactory case.

The settlement of the question whether Peary or Cook discovered the pole is essential to the world's peace of mind. It would be hard, indeed, if Cook were the first to set foot at the earth's summit and yet were denied the glory of his achievement. There seems but one way in which the controversy can be settled satisfactorily. This is by the adjudication of an authoritative body of scientific men to which the data of each

explorer should be submitted. That the case will reach this stage at last is even now foreshadowed. The board which will determine the question probably will be composed of members of the National Geographical Society. The hearing of the evidence will be, in effect, a trial. The plaintiffs at the bar will be charged with discovering the north pole. Both will plead guilty. And the board, sitting in judgment, will sentence one or the other to immortality as the greatest discoverer of this age.

Truly we are in the age of marvelous achievement. Not satisfied with annihilating time by the railroad and the steamboat and the telephone and the motor car, we are harnessing the air to serve our pleasure and convenience. We are wresting from nature secrets which were locked in her bosom for centuries and which all that time seemed impossible to obtain. And how these triumphs follow in quick succession! Within a fortnight the announcement of the discovery of the north pole by two men, and both Americans, astounded the civilized world. For 350 years the search for it has been going on, and at last nature has been compelled to give up this secret. An American has demonstrated in a European atmosphere that an airship can travel nearly a mile a minute. A submarine boat has proved that under water she can travel as fast as the speediest battleship. A great vessel, the Lusitania, has cut down Columbus' time of two months in crossing the Atlantic to 4 days, 11 hours and 42 minutes. Such a chapter as the above could not be written in any other year since the creation. Such dazzling achievement in a few days astounds the searcher after knowledge. Cook's feat alone was big enough for a century; but we have another one just as astonishing, and both flashed to the world by aid of the new wireless telegraph within six days of each other. Verily we are in the cycle of wonderland! And all owing to enlightenment and the surpassing fortitude of human hearts steeled to suffering and of infinite patience.

Peary "I SAW IT FIRST" Cook



LITTLE ABOUT EVERYTHING.
Sealing wax contains no wax.
Printed musical notes were first used in 1472.
An African pigmy weighs under ninety pounds.
Siamese regard odd numbers as very unlucky.
Some of the moon's mountains are 35,000 feet high.
The Dutch throne has forty-one possible claimants.

Turkey's sultan is the proprietor of a Bae zoological garden.
The earth's atmosphere varies in depth from 129 to 200 miles.
Automobilists have to pay an extra premium for life insurance.
Turkey exports goods to the value of about \$100,000,000 a year.
Norway excels in the making of wrapping and similar papers.
The United States consumes \$9,000,000 pounds of tea annually.

Among the Finns and Norwegians there are many women sailors.
Hair grows at the rate of thirteen millionths of a yard in a second.
Algerian vineyards produce more grapes to the acre than any others.
Over three-fourths of the people in England and Wales live in towns.
New York has added 4,100,000 to its population during the last century.
A train in the United States recently traveled 965 miles in 967 minutes.

UNCLE SAM HELPFUL IN FIGURING OUT CROP

Thousands Await the Monthly Forecast of Farming Conditions Issued by Government.

IS A CUE FOR MANY INTERESTS

Host of Correspondents in All Parts of the Country Contribute to the Valuable Information.

Washington correspondence:

There is almost no season of the year when there are not thousands upon thousands of eager seekers for news waiting anxiously for the monthly forecasts of the United States government crop-reporting bureau at Washington. Different portions of the business, industrial and agricultural communities are swayed by this engrossing curiosity at different periods, accordingly as the crops in which they are vitally interested are under inspection. The crop reports issued from Washington twelve times a year are simply forecasts or very accurate predictions, based upon secret, far-reaching information as to the size and character of maturing crops.

In its activities the United States crop reporting bureau might be compared in some degree to the United States weather bureau, another branch of the Department of Agriculture, with which it was once proposed to combine it. Whereas the weather sharps, however, merely tell the farmer and the mariner what they may or may not safely do during the next few days, the crop experts tell the planters, the wheat growers and the manufacturers something of what may be expected at harvest time weeks or months hence and thus enable them to act intelligently with regard to contracts and prices. In other words, it places everybody on the same footing by giving free to all the information which would otherwise confer a tremendous advantage on the wealthy firms and individuals that could spend the money necessary to secure it privately.

The United States government first made provision for the collection of agricultural statistics upward of two-thirds of a century ago, or more than a score of years before the Department of Agriculture was established.

Probably the most picturesque feature of the system of governmental crop reporting is found in the co-operation of an army of nearly 250,000 farmers, bankers, merchants, cotton ginners, agents of transportation lines, mill and elevator proprietors and other persons who are in a position to have inside information regarding the crops. All of these men are glad to help the government by contributing the data from their respective localities for the reason that each is desirous of knowing at the earliest possible moment the extent (in the whole country) of the crop in which he is interested.

The field marshals of the American crop-reporting army comprise thirty-eight State statistical agents, each receiving at the rate of from \$300 to \$500 a year. Each of these maintains a corps of assistants or correspondents, entirely independent of the other correspondents in the State reporting directly to Washington. There are, all told, nearly 10,000 of these aids to State statisticians and their numerical strength in the different States ranges from about twenty in Delaware to more than 500 in Michigan.

The State agent does not merely compile and condense the figures received from his correspondents. He analyzes the data that come to him and in the light of his own knowledge of conditions draws conclusions as to the outlook in his territory.

Big Army of Correspondents.

Aside from the cordon of State corps there is a dual organization of crop reporters covering the entire country who report direct to Washington. First, there is in every agricultural county a correspondent, who has from two to four assistant correspondents. These county correspondents and sub-correspondents number in the entire country nearly 11,000. Then, in addition, every township and voting precinct in the United States in which farming operations of any kind are carried on has a correspondent, this force numbering more than 30,000.

The great secrecy regarding the crop forecasts which the government is at such pains to preserve concerns not the first-hand investigations of the field workers and correspondents, but the compilation in Washington of the grand totals whereby the fragmentary information from all parts of the country is merged in a general forecast of tremendous significance.

The reports as received from the correspondents are (the majority report by mail, though some at distant points telegraph in secret code) tabulated by different groups of clerks, working in separate rooms and ignorant of each other's activities.

These compilations, as rapidly as completed, are locked in a huge cabinet in the office of the chief statistician. Here likewise are stored the reports of the State statistical agents, which it is stipulated must be preserved with unbroken seals until the officials enter upon the work of making up the general report.

Wireless telegraphy—being talked of for Chinese government service as one of the most important needs of China to-day. It is considered practically impossible to establish ordinary land lines across the great deserts between Peking and the extreme northwest, but the natural difficulties could be surmounted by the use of wireless.

The city of Munich has given the Austrian Alpine Club a fine building in which to house its Alpine museum.

A MODERN ALEXANDER.



"I've Conquered the Air, I've got the Pole—What Is There Left to Do?" —Baltimore Sun.

JUDGE SCORES MAN WHO LETS WIFE "NAG"

MISSOURI Judge has given official expression to views on the marriage question that deserve more consideration than they will receive on the court records. He was hearing a case in which a husband demanded divorce because his wife had an extreme case of the nagging habit. "I have lived with this woman ten years," he told the judge, "and I haven't had a minute's peace in all that time. She began finding fault on the first day of our honeymoon, and she has been at it ever since." In granting the decree the court volunteered a few epigrammatic comments. Here are a few of them: "No woman has respect for a man who permits nagging. A subdued husband is a mighty unpromising piece of furniture in a happy home. The henpecked husband gets no sympathy at home or abroad and deserves none. I believe the Lord intended men to govern the house, and when they fail to assume the responsibility they do it at the peril of their domestic happiness." Some men have the idea that when they promised to "love, honor and cherish this woman" they bound themselves to humor all her whims and submit to any imposition. There is no greater mistake in the world.

Like the Missouri Judge, I have no pity for the henpecked husband, says a writer in the Chicago Journal. Why should I sympathize with him for what is his own fault? There are few exceptions to the rule that no woman becomes an habitual scold if she has the right sort of a husband. Whatever our "advanced" women may say to the contrary, the normal feminine nature seeks a master. When a woman marries one of those unsprited, Joblike husbands, she instinctively starts out to make a man of him.

She jabs him tentatively with her only weapon, her tongue; looking for some manifestation of really masculine spirit as she looks for her baby's first tooth. If he responds their happiness is settled. She has satisfied herself that she has married a man, and not a mere imitation. She may cry a little and accuse him of being a brute, but in her inmost heart she places him on a pedestal that she had been just a little in doubt whether he could occupy. If he fails to rise to the occasion, there is no hope for him. She may decide to make the best of a bad bargain and do her utmost to overlook his deficiency. More often she tries again and again to rouse him to resistance. Her shrewishness is merely a desperate attempt to awaken in him some sign of the masterful spirit that her nature demands. No wonder the attitude that first was assumed becomes a habit. She takes a savage delight in browbeating the man who has failed to measure up to her ideal.

WOMAN WILL RENT HOME TO NEGROES TO SPITE NEIGHBORS.

Mrs. John Spirkel, 2578 North Paulina street, in a fashionable neighborhood of Chicago, wants to let her home to negroes and will call it "Colored People's Rest." The woman's attitude is the result of a flat building being erected on the lot adjoining her home, and after resorting to various other methods of "getting even," she tacked a sign on her house announcing it would be occupied as a colored people's rest.

"If they take one step toward the

COW EATS EVERYTHING.



"The pig in the parlor" was outdone by the cow in the kitchen that ate all the provender, winding up by swallowing two cakes of soap for dessert. This unusual and horrid act was perpetrated near Waterloo, Iowa, at the habitation occupied temporarily by Mrs. H. T. Fisher and eight girl members of her Bible class, and occurred during the absence of the party while they were bathing in the Cedar river. When the girls left their domicile they little thought that they were to have callers. The door must have been left ajar, else the four-footed marauder could not have entered. The cow got in, at any rate, and proceeded to make way with all the eatables in sight, among which were five loaves of bread, a quantity of lemons and oranges and two cakes of soap. The girls returned in time to see the last cake disappear.

privilege. Contractors are remodeling my home into a three-flat building. The work will be finished in four weeks. I am already packing my household effects and my husband and I will give way to negro tenants just as soon as possible after all arrangements have been made.

"I have called upon the police and have demanded that my negro tenants be given full protection from annoyance by the neighbors," said Mrs. Spirkel. "I intend to turn my home over to the negroes, and I defy any one in this community to molest them."

The neighbors declared they would prevent negroes from entering the neighborhood, and expressed wrath at Mrs. Spirkel.



MRS. JOHN SPIRKEL.

IN THE FUTURE THIS HOUSE WILL BE OCCUPIED BY COLORED PEOPLE AND WILL BE KNOWN AS COLORED PEOPLES REST

ruination of our street, then I intend to take another," she said. "I will not live next to this homely flat building, and that is all there is to it. My own home will be turned over to colored families. I insist that this is my

SPLINTERS.

A stitch in time may save a big surgeon's fee later.
If you would lengthen your life shorten your worries.
You may have noticed that hard cash is hard to acquire.
Many a man who is sure he is right lacks the energy to go ahead.

The man who goes into politics for what there is in it doesn't get lonely.

TO GET SLENDER.

Refuse rice pudding.
Eat whole-wheat bread.
Walk several miles each day.
Do not drink too much coffee or tea.
Eat fruit for breakfast, for dinner for supper.
Shun hot biscuits, hot rolls and buttered toast.
Decline potatoes if they are served more than once a day.