DAKOTA CITY HERALD

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DAKOTA CITY, - - NEBRASKA.

WHEN THE PETS SUFFER.

A large gray cat leaped to death from a 13-story window of a New York hotel, and a telegram gives the explanation that the animal committed suicide in this way because its mistress had sailed for Europe, leaving it behind, says the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Whether the cat committed suicide or not is immaterial, but the incident does serve a purpose in calling attention to a pathetic side of the vacation season. In thousands of homes all over the country there are household pets, such as dogs and cats and birds, and as many of these homes are closed during the summer, or at least for several weeks, the pets are in most instances left to shift for themselves. For the sake of the songs there are neighbors who will take charge of the canaries during the absence of their owners, but for the dogs and the cats there are, as a rule, only harsh words and buffetings from the neighbors, and sticks and stones from the urchins of the community, and the poor creatures, homeless, friendless, and abused, are indeed objects of pity. It would be much more humane for the owners of these pets to put them to death before going away on their vacation trips, instead of leaving them to their fate, but the practice of deserting them goes on year after year.

A bulletin recently issued by the census department shows that the United States leads the world in manufacturing silk, with the possible exception of China, from which no figures are obtainable. We took first place from France in 1905, and have maintained our lead. We not only are the greatest manufacturers of silk goods, but the greatest consumers. Although we manufactured in 1909 silk worth $196,425,000, we exported less than one per cent. of the goods we made. Our silk industry in 1869 amounted to $12,210,000. It was more than $41,000,000 ten years later. It had more than doubled again in 1889, when it was $87,295,000. It was $107,256,000 in 1909 and more than $133,000,000 five years later.

The instruction of school children on the danger of railroad trespassing is a good thing to take up. Much of the danger is incurred through childish thoughtlessness and failure of requisite attention of parents and instructors to the matter. The fact that cars and trains have the right of way on railway tracks cannot be too strongly impressed on the youthful mind. In fact, it might with advantage be brought to some adult attention. At the same time, much danger, particularly to the young and to the aged and feeble, might be lessened by more attention on the part of car and train crews to the laws governing the rate of speed in cities, particularly the ordinances applying to the street crossings.

Surgeon B. M. Brown, U. S. N., has discovered a method of treating atmospheric air so that it shall sustain life for us as much as a week in an enclosure of moderate size even though no fresh air is introduced. If the scheme really works, we shall hear of public men and fashionable women seeking the rest cure by a week's vacation in a submarine immersed say a hundred miles off shore.

Somebody who claims to have conducted a scientific investigation announces that music will quench a mans' thirst for strong liquor. If this is the case the bands that have been maintained by some of the fashionable cafes are likely to be compelled to look elsewhere for engagements.

Another comet has been sighted. If it creates all the commotion ascribed in this sphere to Halley's comet, its discoverer ought to be jailed on the charge of disorderly conduct, so that other seekers after these mischief breeding celestial vagrants may be discouraged from breaking the public's peace of mind.

Now a scientist announces that the halo is a real thing, and that a faint glow can actually come from the brain, the result of radium stored there. This explanation, however, will destroy the value of halos, as some brains radiate nothing but faint glows.

Confectioners say the bonbon has passed and that young women's appetites must be figured upon in candy-making. Time was when an oyster stew, at least, was a certain and additional obligation.

As you step up to the marble topped counter in the drug store and call for your favorite fizz, ask the young man if he mixes saccharin with his soda water, and watch his face as he answers.

When the weather man climbs to the 100 mark on the thermometer it does not mean that he has achieved a lofty place in the hearts of his countrymen. And yet the misguided individual is carrying on like a steeple jack.

President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard says no American city of 100,000 inhabitants or over is anywhere near as clean as it might be. Many smaller towns in this country might be cleaner than they are.

NEBRASKA STATE CONVENTIONS

HARMONIOUS ASSEMBLIES OF THE DIFFERENT POLITICAL CREEDS OF THIS GREAT COMMONWEALTH.

FULL TEXT OF THE PLATFORMS ADOPTED

Republican, Peoples-Independent, and Prohibition Parties at Lincoln, and Democrats at Fremont, Convene, Orate and Adjourn in Utmost Harmony

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

The republicans of the state in convention assembled at Lincoln Tuesday seemed to be in control of the followers and supporters of President Taft, who held such supremacy that they could have passed any resolutions they saw fit, but who for the sake of harmony which was not slow in coming, contented themselves with an endorsement of the administration in no uncertain terms and stopped short of any reference to candidates for office in the future. The opponents of the president, active during the morning in trying to secure some sort of a compromise which would not bring on a fight, listened to the reading of the laudatory resolutions, some of them refusing to agree with the sentiment, others rising with the majority in endorsement of the specific things the resolutions set forth that President Taft had done. No mention was made of reciprocity.

By far the most extensive resolution presented was that dealing with the president and his conduct as executive of the nation. He was placed in the same category with several other republican presidents of the last half century, and especial reference made to some of the things he had done as president. The resolution ended with the expression "and we heartily endorse his statesmanlike administration." Many of the insurgents saw in the failure to mention his candidacy for a second term a partial victory for them, took what was said as good enough and when Chairman Jeffries called for a rising vote in order to see how large the majority for the administration was, not more than thirty delegates sat in their seats, refusing to join in the general harmony.

The Resolutions.

Following are the resolutions:

"Rejoicing in the glorious record of the republican party, which has given the nation the illustrious names of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, and reaffirming our devotion to republican principles, we, the republicans of Nebraska, congratulate the country on its continued peace, progress and prosperity under the wise guidance of our republican president.

"The arbitration treaties whose negotiation he has inspired mark a notable step toward world peace and in only lesser degree his tactfulness in maintaining neutrality and avoiding international complications during the revolution in Mexico. He is proving his devotion to the right policy of conservation of our national resources. He is prosecuting the illegal trusts and combines without fear or favor. He is instituting reforms in the administration of the government which make for economy and efficiency. We have every confidence in the unselfish patriotism and conscientious devotion to public duty of William Howard Taft and we heartily endorse his statesmanlike administration.

"We commend our republican representatives in both branches of congress for the conscientious and patriotic manner in which they have met the great issues confronting them.

"Under our republican governor, Chester H. Aldrich, and his republican associates in the state house the affairs of the state are being administered with sole regard to the public interest and the laws fearlessly and impartially enforced.

"The state institutions are being reorganized and conducted on more businesslike basis but with every due consideration for the wards of the state.

"The railroad and public service corporations are being restrained from extortion and unjust discrimination. The rights of the people are being safeguarded in every direction to make the Nebraska motto, 'Equality before the law,' a living reality.

"For all this the republican party rightfully claims credit, as also for the progressive legislation whose enactment has been possible only by the co-operation of republican law makers and the approval of a republican executive, no less than for the blocking by executive veto of vicious or purely partisan measures proposed solely for political effect.

"Nebraska has always taken pride in its educational institutions and we pledge liberal support to the state university in all of its branches, and in view of the predominant agricultural interests of the state we specially commend the work being done by the agricultural college and schools."

On motion of a Thayer county delegate the chair ordered the incorporation of the names of Presidents Hayes and Harrison among the illustrious presidents mentioned in the first paragraph of the placed in there merely as a method of leading up to the mild endorsement of the president which followed.

John L. Kennedy wrote out a resolution in commemoration of Lieutenant Governor Hopewell, who died last spring, which resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

New Central Committee.

The new central committee contains only nine old members. Douglas county, following the senatorial reapportionment, has five instead of three members. The new committee retained Hasenetter and Douglas as chairman and secretary temporarily and will meet again after the primaries to choose a new set of officers.

The new committee follows:

District.	Name.	Residence.
No. 1	Ed Perneau	Auburn.
No. 2	M. T. Harrison	Dunbar.
No. 3	H. E. Hendricks	Wahoo.
No. 4	A. W. Jefferies	Omaha.
No. 4	A. C. Pancoast	Omaha.
No. 4	M. L. Learned	Omaha.
No. 4	Frank Skotwell	Omaha.
No. 4	E. G. Bradley	Omaha.
No. 5	E. R. Gurney	Fremont.
No. 6	E. D. Wigton	Lyons.
No. 7	C. McNish	Wisner.
No. 8	W. H. Needham	Wisner.
No. 9	George Coupland	Elgin.
No. 10	George Wertz	Schuyler.
No. 11	Carl Kramer	Columbus.
No. 12	Dr. F. A. Marsh	Seward.
No. 13	S. W. Burnham	Lincoln.
No. 13	F. E. Edgerton	Lincoln.
No. 14	A. R. Spencer	Barneston.
No. 15	Dr. F. Wilcox	Hubbell.
No. 16	Anton Dredla	Crete.
No. 17	W. J. Farley	Aurora.
No. 18	C. R. Hollstinger	Grand Island.
No. 19	H. G. Thomas	Harvard.
No. 20	George Lyons	Nelson.
No. 21	C. W. McConaughey	Holdrege.
No. 22	N. P. McDonald	Kearney.
No. 23	T. T. Varney	Ansley.
No. 24	D. C. Johns	Burwell.
No. 25	O. E. Elder	North Platte.
No. 26	J. R. McCarl	McCook.
No. 27	J. M. Lynch	Bridgeport.
No. 28	E. H. Boyd	Alliance.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Fremont, Neb.—Nebraska's democracy at its annual convention here Tuesday adopted a vigorous platform without a dissenting voice in the convention of 886 delegates, made plans for its fight at the coming election, elected a new state central committee with John C. Byrnes re-elected as its chairman and Leo Matthews re-elected as its secretary, heard democratic addresses and sent its delegates home cheerful and in fighting trim against the common enemy.

The resolutions reaffirm the well known principles of democracy, warmly commend the democratic congress for living up to the democratic promises, and call attention to the fact that republicans are also believing in them, as shown by republican support for Canadian reciprocity; warmly commend the last democratic legislature and its acts, particularly the law which enables the election of delegates to national conventions by popular vote and the preferential vote on presidential candidates; and makes a stirring appeal to the democrats and to the people of Nebraska to fight for bipartisan representation on three governmental bodies to be filled at the coming election—the supreme court, the board of university regents and the state railway commission.

The convention adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

What once promised to be one of the most stormy state conventions that the democrats of Nebraska have ever known turned out to be harmonious and enthusiastic. The democrat delegates from out in the state were happily disappointed at the pacific attitude of the Douglas county delegation, and the Lancaster county delegation was likewise apparently willing to surrender all of its pet ideas in the interest of harmony.

Several friends of Bryan presented resolutions eulogizing him, but these were not incorporated, in pursuance of the peace pact. The resolutions as finally adopted were largely drawn by Shallenberger. The second plank was the work of Mr. Metcalf, as was also the one relating to service pensions. It doesn't mention Bryan's name, but it is an endorsement of him, if read closely.

This was the first time in twenty-one years that the name of Bryan does not appear in a democratic state platform. That no fight was made to insert it, coupled with some eulogy of the leader, was due to the fact that Mr. Bryan requested his friends that nothing be done to create any trouble. The two times that his name was mentioned in speeches drew forth enthusiastic applause, and friends of his among the delegates felt that if a fight had been precipitated they could have won.

The State Committee.

The convention took a recess while the delegations selected the state committee as follows: Senatorial district No. 1, J. S. McCarty, Auburn; No. 2, J. S. Livingston, Plattsmouth; No. 3, W. D. Schaal, Springfield; No. 4, Charles E. Fanning, George Rogers, John A. Rine, Omaha; Fred Heffinger, South Omaha; Charles A. Tracy, Benson; No. 5, Waldo Wintersteen, Fremont; No. 6, M. W. Murray, Pender; No. 7, F. D. Hunker, West Point; No. 8, F. T. O'Gara, Hartington; No. 9, J. T. Brady, Albion; No. 10, Harry D. Miller, Stanton; No. 11, C. M. Gruenther, Columbus; No. 12, O. E. Bernecker, Seward; No. 13, P. L. Hall, A. S. Tibbets, Lincoln; No. 14, J. R. McCann, Beatrice; No. 15, Dan Kavanaugh, Fairbury; No. 16, W. S. Collett, Crete; No. 17, A. B. Sprague, Aurora; No. 18, F. J. Taylor, St. Paul; No. 19, R. B. Wahlquist, Hastings; No. 20, George E. Hall, Franklin; No. 21, J. H. Mooney, Arapahoe; No. 22, W. F. Bailey, Kearney; No. 23, H. M. Davis, Ord; No. 24, J. F. O'Donnell, O'Neill; No. 25, Geo. C. Gillam, Lexington; No. 26, N. J. Uerling, Indianola; No. 27, Robert Graham, Cleman; No. 28, C. A. Ruby, Valentine.

The Platform.

"The democracy of Nebraska in convention assembled reaffirms its allegiance to the fundamental principles of the party as enunciated in the state and national platforms of 1908. We point with pride to the leadership the democracy of Nebraska has taken during the last quarter of a century in the reforms already accomplished as well as those that are in process of accomplishment. It was the voice of Nebraska democracy that pleaded persistently, and in the face of great discouragement, for the election of senators by the people; for the income tax; for tariff revision in the interests of the consumers; for the free listing of products of the trusts; for the publicity of campaign fund receipts and expenditures; for guarantee of bank deposits; for the regulation of railroads; for the support of the rights of the states, and the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor; for the prevention of the establishment of a 'twilight zone' between the nation and the state, in which exploiting interests might take refuge from both; for the preservation of our constitutional form, without impairing through legislation by courts or otherwise; for the vindication of the truth that 'a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable,' and finally for the broad democratic doctrine that the people may safely be entrusted with the control of their own government.

"We congratulate the nation that democratic principles are rapidly winning favor in all sections of the country and with fair-minded men of all parties. We rejoice in the loyalty shown to the principles by the democratic members of the national senate and house of representatives.

"We view with pride the splendid qualities of faithful leadership displayed by patriotic and courageous democratic governors. The record that has been made is proof that democracy is entitled to rule, because of the high ideals of government it stands for and that it can be trusted to guard the rights of the people because of the loyalty, experience and capacity shown by those whom it has entrusted with power. With confidence we ask for comparisons of the records of democratic faithfulness with that of republican unfaithfulness. The rising of democratic ideals with the lowering of republican standards of political morality and popularity, the popularity of democratic legislation with the growing odium attached to republican policies.

"We point to the fact that democratic principles are triumphant in public opinion and that the republican party is being forced to gradually abandon its attempt to hold the republican rank and file to longer support the so-called protective tariff policy of that party. While we regret that there was not a democratic president and a democratic senate to make possible a beginning of tariff revision by striking the first blow at the protection now accorded all trust products in the present tariff bill, we point to the Taft reciprocity measure as proof that the republican party is now abandoning even the pretense that its protective policy is for the benefit of the American farmer. The democratic free list tariff bill is proof that our party has taken a first step in the right direction and can be trusted when it is given power to reduce the tariff which feeds the trusts and fattens them at the expense of the farmers of the nation.

"We favor the early passage of a service pension bill. We commend the democratic representatives of this state for their support of such a measure in the last congress, and urge our senators and representatives in the present congress to earnest effort along that line to the end that this long deferred act of justice to the old veterans will speedily become a law.

"This convention commends and endorses the record of the late democratic legislature and congratulates it upon its fidelity to the platform pledges upon which its members were elected. We endorse the law which that legislature enacted for the election by the people of delegates to the national conventions, and for the instructions of those delegates by the people as to whom they shall support for president and vice-president and the constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum, whereby the people themselves are given the power to finally settle local questions of government or political differences by a direct vote, to which amendment we pledge our support.

"We submit that the issue presented in the approaching campaign is whether any but republican citizens are entitled to representation in the supreme court, on the railway commission or board of regents of the state university. We further urge upon the people of this state the great importance of settling these questions aright. What democratic representation in congress has done for the people may be seen by contrasting the present congress with the last republican congress. What democratic representation in the various legislatures has done is shown in the long list of progressice laws which such legislatures have passed. Because of the record made by the last two democratic legislatures and the leadership of Nebraska democracy it has the foremost place among the states of the nation as a leader in all matters of progressive legislation which tends to promote the interest of the commonwealth and keeps the powers of government closest to the people.

"We submit that a congress, or a legislature, composed exclusively of members of one party, would not be for the public welfare. We further declare that it is as important to have both schools of political thought represented in the supreme court, which interprets the laws, as in the legislature which makes them.

"There are scores of thousands of Nebraskans who are not republicans, who contribute their full share of taxes to the support of the university and who have a pride and interest in its feifare, and it should be their right, as well as to the best interest of the university itself, to have them represented in its management. The railway commission is one of the most important boards under our constitution. Its purpose is to guard the interests of the general public in dealing with the great transportation companies. It is of the greatest importance that this commission shall not become a partisan institution, and therefore we ask that the rest of the electorate of the state that does not align itself with the republican party be accorded representation upon this board.

"We deplore the veto of the non-partisan judiciary act by a republican governor and we invite fair-minded republicans to join with us in the coming election to help us elect three democratic judges to the supreme court, two democratic regents of the state university and one democratic railway commissioner, so that the democratic citizens of this state may be accorded a minority representation in these various bodies. We submit that this will be as much to the interest of republicans, who desire good and representative government as to the interest of the democratic party itself."

PEOPLES-INDEPENDENT PARTY CONVENTION

Distinct intimation that the people's independent party of Nebraska is no longer willing to be the tail end of a democratic-populist alliance was given by delegates of the peoples' party, assembled in state convention in Lincoln Tuesday. By no open avowal was Nebraska democracy notified that it could not count with certainty upon the future blind support of the populists. The tendency for an independent policy was repeatedly evident, however, in the acts of the convention and in the remarks of individual speakers.

W. J. Bryan received enthusiastic acclaim at the hands of the populists when resolutions were read which lauded him above any other leader of the people's party. Ex-Governor Shallenberger was indirectly scored for his non-acceptance of a populist nomination because it was not accompanied by the democratic leadership. Finally, Chairman Manuel of the state committee was not only tendered a vote of thanks for his service in managing campaigns for six years past, but his acts as authorized leader of the party, with specific inclusion of his bolt of Dahlman and his support of Aldrich were unanimously endorsed.

State Central Committee.

Estate central committeemen were named as follows: J. N. Miller of Adams, J. S. Bigland of Boone, W. G. Ryder of Buffalo, W. H. Taylor of Butler, E. R. Cowan of Clay, T. H. Tibbles of Cumings, J. A. Ollis of Custer, W. H. Taft of Dawson, E. E. Thomas, W. R. Fletcher and T. R. Porter of Douglas, Q. E. Bozarth of Gosper, J. S. Grosvenor of Hamilton, Charles Geil of Howard, F. D. Eager and W. F. Porter of Lancaster, J. D. Bishop of Nemaha, J. S. Kennedy of Kearney and Pheips, Joel Hanson of Polk, C. W. Lemar of Saunders, H. F. Waesman of Sheridan and O. C. Teel of Webster.

The Platform.

"The people's independent party of Nebraska looks with satisfaction upon the record it has made and rejoices because the principles that it announced twenty years ago, although at that time they were met with denunciation, derision and contempt, have now been accepted in a greater or less degree by all parties and all right-thinking men.

"The people's party was the first to advocate an income tax, the initiative, referendum and recall, postal savings banks, the regulation of railroads, and, if that failed, government ownership, the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, the direct primary, working men's compensation for accidents, rural free delivery, Australian ballot, the prohibition of child labor, the government ownership of all natural monopolies, such as water works, gas and lighting. It sought to apply the spirit of the declaration of independence and the preamble to the constitution to the government of this nation. It therefore opposed government by injunction and the changing of the constitution by judicial interpretation, fought monopoly in every form, especially those monopolies that were founded on high tariff; it favored organized labor and regretted the decision of the courts that applied the negligence of the fellow servant rule.

"All these positions are now regarded as based upon the natural rights of mankind and are statesmanlike policies that the government must soon adopt.

"There is only one principle, and that the most important of all, that the other parties have not accepted, and that is the quantity theory of money, whereby a system could be adopted that would maintain a general level of prices from year to year. The rise in prices that still continues has demonstrated the populist theory to be correct and in the near future if the increase in the output of gold continues the governments of the whole world will have to adopt it.

"There is today no great American statesman, prominent in the public eye, who has not achieved his greatness by advocating one or more of the cardinal principles of the people's independent party.

"In the battles of the last twenty years, in which we have been assailed by all the interests, there has been no braver fighter than W. J. Bryan. And to all who have been on the firing line and especially to W. J. Bryan we send greetings.

"To these principles which we have so long defended we pledge our future support, and to treat all new issues in the same spirit.

"We believe in a supreme court so constituted as to give assurance to our people of absolute fairness, impartiality and justice in its deliberations, judgments and decrees.

"The 'non-partisan' judiciary act having been held unconstitutional, we therefore favor a bi-partisan court; that is, made up of members of different party affiliations, as the best means of securing fairness and impartiality and for the retention of the confidence and respect of our people.

"The people's party having between forty and forty-five thousand votes in this state, demands a fair representation in the matter of nomination and election.

"We favor a non-voting poll tax, with penalties sufficient to insure the attendance at all primary and general elections of all able-bodied electors in good health.

"We commend the last legislature for the enactment of the long list of reform laws, among which were the initiative, the referendum, closed primary, the Ollis stockyards bill, the act for the promotion of public morals, the board of control for state institutions and other laws along the same line."

PROHIBITION PARTY.

The prohibition state convention, which was held at the Lindell hotel in Lincoln Tuesday afternoon, in its platform condemned the subserviency of the liquor majority in the last legislature of Nebraska, and declared that statewide prohibition of the liquor traffic is now a paramount issue in this state. It demanded that congress enact laws to forbid transportation of liquors of all kinds into prohibition territory and declared that the government should not issue federal licenses within such territory.

The platform adopted by the convention is as follows:

Nebraska Prohibition Platform.

"The prohibition party of Nebraska in state convention assembled, would express gratitude to Almighty God for the victories of an advancing civilization, evidenced by the continued assault of Christian forces on the social, political and financial curse of our nation, the liquor traffic, and makes the following declaration of principles:

"1. The prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in the state and nation, including prohibition of importation and interstate traffic therein, is the greatest question before the American people. We demand the immediate enactment of such laws by congress as shall forbid the transportation of liquors of all kinds into prohibition territory and the issuing of liquor permits within such territory by the government.

"2. We heartily endorse the declaration of the national prohibition party platform adopted at Columbus, Ohio, July 16, 1908.

"3. We favor the enfranchisement of women on equal terms with men.

"4. We reiterate our demand for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

"5. The amendment to the constitution of Nebraska providing for the adoption of the initiative and referendum should receive the support of all good citizens, regardless of party.

"6. We condemn the subserviency of the liquor majority in the last legislature of Nebraska, and declare that statewide prohibition of the liquor traffic is now a paramount political issue.

"7. We believe that civilization has so far advanced as to justify the settlement of all national difficulties and differences by arbitration instead of force of arms, thus avoiding the loss of so many valuable lives and the useless expenditure of untold millions of treasure."

PRESIDENT TAFT REFUTES CONTROLLER BAY CHARGES

Message to the Senate Fully Explains the Transaction and Denounces the Attack on Chief Executive and His Brother as Wilful and Malicious Falsehood.

Washington.—President Taft sent to the senate Wednesday a message that recalled some of those received from his predecessor. It was in reply to a resolution of the senate requesting the president to transmit to the senate all the documents relating to the elimination from the Chugach national forest, in Alaska, of land fronting upon Controller bay. Mr. Taft seizes the occasion occasion to make a vigorous defense of his own honor and that of his brother, Charles P. Taft, against the attacks made in relation to this Controller bay "scandal."

The president sent in all the documents asked for, and more, and quotes the executive order in question, by which 12,800 acres were eliminated from the national forest. His message describes the importance of Controller bay as a railway terminal and relates the operations of the Copper River railroad, owned by the Morgan-Guggenheim interests, whose terminal is at Cordova.

Ryan's Application Investigated.

In December, 1909, Richard S. Ryan applied for the Controller bay elimination, afterward granted, stating that he represented the Controller Railroad and Navigation company. Mr. Taft tells how this application was referred to the district foresters at Portland, Ore., and in Alaska and approved by Chief Forester Graves; how the navy department stated it did not desire to use Controller bay as a reservation; how the matter was considered fully by the forestry bureau, the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of the interior, the general land office and the cabinet. As a result, after an interview between the president and Mr. Ryan, an order was drafted eliminating 320 acres.

Meanwhile Mr. Ryan had satisfied the president and other officials that he and his associates had no connection with the Morgan-Guggenheim interests and were engaged in an independent enterprise in good faith to build an independent railroad. The question again came before the cabinet, and the president, with the approval of the secretaries of the interior and agriculture, changed the order so that it eliminated 12,800 acres, with sufficient room for a railroad town. The message says: "I was willing to do this because I found the restrictions in the law sufficient to prevent the possibility of any monopoly of either the uplands or the harbor or channel by the Controller Railroad and Navigation company or any other person or concern." These restrictions the president sets forth at length, and shows that the Ryan company has not the slightest opportunity for exclusive appropriation of the harbor facilities unless congress shall by future act deliberately and voluntarily confer it.

The "Dick to Dick" Letter.

Coming to the personal side of the matter, Mr. Taft says:

"Before closing, I desire to allude to a circumstance which the terms of this resolution make apt and relevant. It is a widely published statement attributed to a newspaper correspondent that in an examination of the files of the interior department a few weeks ago a postscript was found attached to a letter of July 13, 1910, addressed by Mr. Richard S. Ryan to Secretary Ballinger—and in the present record—urging the elimination of land enough for terminals for the Controller Railway & Navigation company. The postscript was said to read as follows:

"Dear Dick: I want to see the president the other day. He asked me who it was I represented. I told him according to our agreement, that I represented myself. But that didn't seem to satisfy him. So I sent for Charlie Taft and asked him to tell his brother, the president, who it was I really represented. The president made no further objection to my claim. Yours, DICK."

Uses Strong Language.

"The postscript is not now on the files of the department. If it were, it would be my duty to transmit it under this resolution. Who is really responsible for its wicked fabrication if it ever existed, or for the viciously false statement made as to its authenticity, is immaterial for the purposes of this communication. The purport of the alleged postscript is, and the intention of the fabricator was, to make Mr. Richard S. Ryan testify through its words to the public that although I was at first opposed in the public interest to granting the elimination which he requested, nevertheless through the undue influence of my brother, Mr. Charles P. Taft, and the disclosure of the real persons in interest, I was induced improperly and for the promotion of their private gain, to make the order.

"The statement in so far as my brother is concerned—and that is the chief feature of the postscript—is utterly unfounded. He never wrote to me or spoke to me in reference to Richard S. Ryan or on the subject of Controller Bay or the granting of any privileges or the making of any orders in respect to Alaska. He has no interest in Alaska, never had, and knows nothing of the circumstances connected with this transaction. He does not remember that he ever met Richard S. Ryan. He never heard of the Controller Bay railroad until my cablegram of inquiry reached him, which, with his answer, is in the record.

"Mr. Ballinger says in a telegram in answer to my inquiry, both of which are in the record that he never received such a postscript and that he was in Seattle on the date of July 13, when it was said to have been written.

"Mr. Richard S. Ryan in a letter which he has sent me without solicitation, and which is in the record, says that he never met my brother, Mr. Charles P. Taft, and that so far as he knows, Mr. Charles P. Taft never had the slightest interest in Controller Bay, in the Controller Railway and Navigation company, or in any Alaskan company, and he utterly denies writing or signing the alleged postscript. The utter improbability of his writing such a postscript to Mr. Ballinger at Washington, when the latter was away for his vacation for two months, must impress everyone.

Places the Blame.

"The person upon whose statement the existence of what has been properly characterized as an amazing postscript is based, is a writer for newspapers and magazines, who was given permission by Secretary Fisher, after consulting with me, to examine all the files in respect to the Controller Bay matter—and this under the supervision of Mr. Brown, then private secretary of the secretary of the interior. After the examination, at which it is alleged this postscript was received from the hand of Mr. Brown, the correspondent prepared an elaborate article on the subject of this order and Controller Bay, which was submitted to Mr. Fisher, and which was discussed with Mr. Fisher at length, but never in the conversation between them or in the article submitted did the correspondent mention the existence of the postscript. Mr. Brown states that there was no such postscript in the papers when he showed them to the correspondent and that he never saw such a postscript. Similar evidence is given by Mr. Carr and other custodians of the records in the interior department.

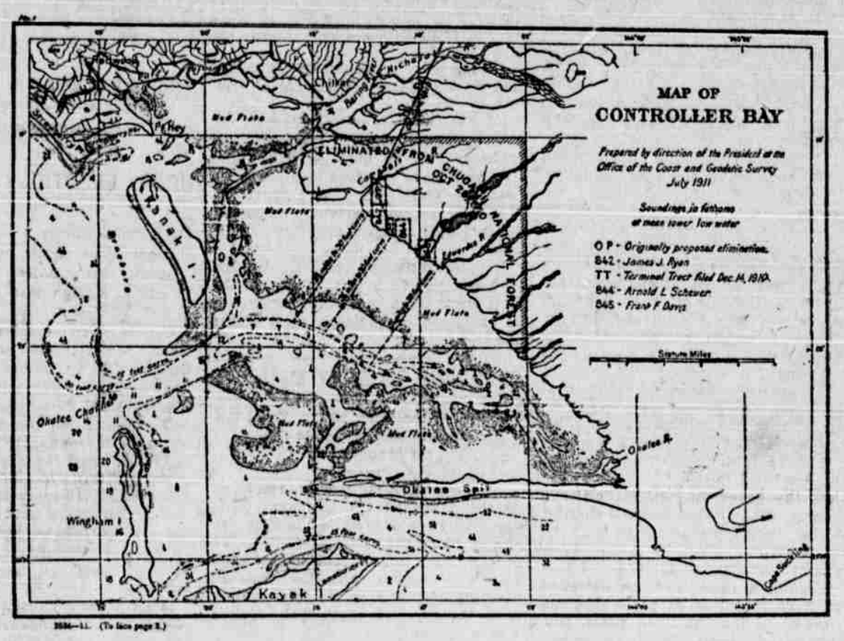
"Stronger evidence of the falsity and maliciously slanderous character of the alleged postscript could not be had. Its only significance is the light it throws on the bitterness and venom of some of those who take active part in every discussion of Alaskan issues.

Scandal-Mongering Denounced.

"I am in full sympathy with the concern of reasonable and patriotic men that the valuable resources of Alaska should not be turned over to be exploited for the profit of greedy, absorbing and monopolistic corporations or syndicates. Whatever the attempts which have been made, no one, as a matter of fact, has secured in Alaska any undue privilege or franchise not completely under the control of congress. I am in full agreement with the view that every care, both in administration and in legislation, must be observed to prevent the corrupt or unfair acquisition of undue privilege, franchise, or right from the government in that district. But everyone must know that the resources of Alaska can never become available either to the people of Alaska or to the public of the United States unless reasonable opportunity is granted to those who would invest their money to secure a return proportionate to the risk run in the investment and reasonable under all circumstances.

"On the other hand, the acrimony of spirit and the intense malice that have been engendered in respect of the administration of the government in Alaska and in the consideration of measures proposed for her relief and the wanton recklessness and eagerness with which attempts have been made to besmirch the characters of high officials having to do with the Alaskan government, and even of persons not in public life, present a condition that calls for condemnation and requires that the public be warned of the demoralization that has been produced by the hysterical suspicions of good people and the unscrupulous and corrupt misrepresentations of the wicked. The helpless state to which the credulity of some and the malevolent scandal-mongering of others have brought the people of Alaska in their struggle for its development ought to give the public pause, for until a juster and fairer view be taken, investment in Alaska, which is necessary to its development, will be impossible, and honest administrators and legislators will be embarrassed in the advocacy and putting into operation of those policies in regard to the territory which are necessary to its progress and prosperity. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

"The White House, July 26, 1911."



(To face page 2.)

Cover for Bathtub.

Many housekeepers spend a lot of time cleaning their bathtubs. Here is a way to make the work less strenuous: Cut a piece of unbleached muslin the size of the tub and round off the edges to fit it, a bias facing is then stitched round the cover, and through this a piece of tape is run. When the tub is not in use the cover is put on and tape drawn tightly under the edge. It is easy enough to wash, and spares an incredible lot of wear and tear on bathtub.

Let the Children Be Happy

Do not try to make men of your boys or women of your girls, advised Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine. It is not natural. Love them. Make home just as happy a place as possible and give them rein, freedom. There is nothing sadder in life than the child who has been robbed of its childhood.

The Real Consideration.

The great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as where we are going.—Holmes.

Soldier's Brave Deed.

Asked what was the bravest deed he had ever seen, Lord Roberts said he remembered that while he was on his way to Lucknow his force was stopped by a walled inclosure. A little soldier, a Punjabi Mohammedan, seeing the difficulty, endeavored to open the door which barred their way. When he tried first to draw the bolt one of his hands was cut off by one of the enemy; then he managed to unfasten the bolt with his other hand, which was subsequently nearly severed from the wrist.

Substitutes for Moss.

Moss is not used in Japan for filling mattresses or upholstering furniture. Bamboo shavings are used for such purposes, and it is perhaps as cheap as a suitable material could be. Kapok, imported from Java, is also used; it is clean, durable and sanitary.

Microbes of a Kiss.

A Pittsburg scientist declares that every kiss has a miscrobe. We should judge so. And dangerous ones, too—in Pittsburg

Sampson at Gaza.

A familiar story is that of Sampson pulling down the pillars of the temple of Gaza, whereby the roof fell upon the Philistines. How Samson was able to do this is now known. Excavations on the site of Gaza show that the pillars of the temple were of wood, and rested upon foundations of stone without being fastened thereto. The strong man had, therefore, merely to push these pillars off their supporting stones, when down would come the front of the whole building.

Homely Sitter.

"I don't know what to do about this portrait," said the artist. "Can't you get the likeness?" "Oh, yes. But I'm doubtful about how far to go. If I don't make it look like him the critics will roast it, and if I do he'll refuse to pay for it."

Long In One Service.

Seventy years with one firm was the record of an aged cloth worker who has just died at Trowbridge, Wilts, England. He began work when he was eight and one-half years old.