

Taylor's Speech at Bridgeport

W. J. Taylor, democratic and populist nominee for congress, delivered a speech at Bridgeport last Saturday afternoon that made a great hit and a stir that is attracting more than local attention.

Taylor's fame as a rough-and-tumble debater of quick wit and caustic logic had preceded him, but the old-timers say that "never in their born days" have they seen one man so completely demolish another as Taylor demolished Senator Burkett.

Burkett had spoken here the night before. He had made "Conservation" his topic. With his usual magniloquence he had boasted that it was the republican party that had conserved "the great territorial empire from which have been carved



HON. W. J. TAYLOR, Democratic and Populist Candidate for Congress

forty-six magnificent states," that it was the republican party that "conserved our great domain for man, and not for capital," that it was the republican party that enacted the free homestead law and put down the rebellion.

Taylor made mincemeat of the senator in short order. He was merciless in the directness with which he contrasted Burkett's speech with the facts of recent history.

"The senator prates with his accustomed gibberish," said Taylor, "about his party conserving coal lands for the people. He has the gall to do it in the face of the universal knowledge that the department of the interior, under Ballinger, was in notorious collusion with the Guggenheim-Morgan syndicate which was on the point of grabbing, for a song, an immense tract of valuable coal land in Alaska."

"He had the gall to stand before an intelligent people, with the Ballinger scandal fresh in their mind, with Ballinger still holding his place in the cabinet where he is protected by a republican president and by republican senators, and talk about the 'faithful trusteeship' of the republican party and the unfaithfulness of the wicked democrats!"

"With thoughtless irony he does all this in the very presence of Congressman Kinkaid! The same Congressman Kinkaid, the same republican champion of republican conservation who has admitted that, had the fraud not been discovered, not only would all the Cunningham



News Snapshots Of the Week

More than 15,000 G. A. R. veterans met at Atlantic City for their annual reunion. The people of Atlanta plan to purchase the home of the late Joel Chandler Harris and dedicate it as a memorial to the author. St. Patrick's cathedral in New York city will be consecrated during a week's celebration.

New York state's political conventions are attracting much attention just now, the Republicans witnessing the battle for temporary chairman between Vice President Sherman, aided by William Barnes, Jr., and Timothy Woodruff, on one side and Colonel Roosevelt on the other at Saratoga and the Democrats holding forth at Albany with Mayor Gaynor of Greater New York as the most likely candidate. The national irrigation congress, which meets at Pueblo, Colo., promises to be important.

LORIMER INQUIRY

Senatorial Investigating Committee Begins Hearing at Chicago.

CHARLES C. WHITE ON STAND.

Legislator Tells of Proposition Made Him by Browne—Counsel for Senator Object to Any Testimony About Alleged "Jackpot"—First Class of Attorney in Bribery Case.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—State Representative Charles C. White of O'Fallon, Ill., was the first witness to take the stand in the investigation into the election of United States Senator Lorimer by the senatorial sub-committee on elections and privileges. Six of the seven members of the committee were present when his examination by Attorney Austrian, representing the Chicago Tribune, which, in printing White's story, brought on the investigation, began.

White identified letters he said had been sent him by Lee O'Neil Browne, asking White's help to establish Browne's position as minority leader in the lower house.

White, on direct examination by Attorney Austrian, declared he had been asked by Minority Leader Browne to vote for Lorimer and that Browne told him he would receive \$1,000 for his vote.

The first severe clash of the hearing came when Attorney Austrian asked what money was promised White. He replied:

"I asked Browne how much I would get from other sources and he replied, 'Oh, about as much more.'"

Lorimer's Attorney Objects.

Senator Lorimer's attorney objected to this answer, arguing that the "other sources" were entirely outside the case.

"This brings up," he said, "what has been referred to as the 'jack pot.' By the words of the witness—'other sources'—it is shown that it has no connection with the election of Senator Lorimer."

To which Attorney Austrian replied: "We claim this line of testimony is relevant because we will show that the Democratic state senators and representatives who voted for Senator Lorimer voted for him as a part of a system in which their votes on other measures and their vote for Senator Lorimer were correlated. We are trying to show there was a general state of corruption in that legislature and men there were trying to bribe others."

The committee retired into executive session to consider admissibility of this line of evidence.

The committee considered the admissibility of the Jack pot testimony for some time in executive session and upon returning to the hearing room Chairman Burrows and other senators questioned the witness concerning his understanding of the promise of money from other sources.

Questions by Senators.

White said he had heard rumors of what was known as a "jack pot" to be divided among legislators for "strangling or passing bills." In response to a question from Chairman Burrows, White said:

"I considered it all a part of the agreement—the \$1,000 and my share of the 'jack pot.'"

Senator Gamble asked: "Was the money from other sources part of your promise to vote for Senator Lorimer, or did it have an influence on your vote?"

"I think it had an influence," replied White.

"Would you have voted for Senator Lorimer for that \$1,000?" asked Mr. Burrows.

"Yes, I think I would," said White. Chairman Burrows announced the committee would give its ruling later on the formal motion of Attorney Haney to exclude all testimony relating to the "jack pot."

With the admissibility of the testimony relating to the so called jack pot still in abeyance, White was asked to relate his later dealings with Browne. The witness testified he was paid \$150 by Browne in Springfield and early in June in the Briggs' house he was given \$850.

CONDENSED NEWS

The sultan of Sulu, pensioner of the United States, reached New York on a tour of the country.

Four joy riders were drowned when a big touring car plunged into the canal at New Orleans.

The seventh annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors congress will be held in Washington, Dec. 7 to 9.

Anne Buffalo, an Indian woman, shot and killed her sweetheart, Jacob Moore, a white man, at Bartlesville, Okla. Jealousy was the cause.

It is unlikely that there will be any shortage of money this fall anywhere in the United States, according to the view of the treasury department.

Henry V. Alvey, an American, who has a sister living in Portland, Ore., committed suicide in Mexico City by opening the radial artery of his wrist.

Professor H. L. Overstreet of the University of California has accepted an appointment to the full professorship of philosophy in the College of the City of New York.

General Charles R. Brayton, the blind leader of the Rhode Island Republicans and the Rhode Island member of the national republican committee, died at Providence.

Eighteen persons lost their lives and eleven others suffered injuries in the wreck, two miles east of Clayton, Kan., of Rock Island passenger train No. 27, which plunged into a washout.

Announcements of the meeting of the Transmississippi Commercial congress are being scattered broadcast through the country. It will be held in San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 22 to 25.

Captain V. K. Hart, supervising quartermaster at Fort D. A. Russell, will be retired at once on account of disability, and will be appointed instructor of the Wyoming national guard.

Jens Anderson, proprietor of a restaurant at Bryant, S. D., is in a serious condition as the result of being accidentally shot by Oscar Wilson, a friend, while they were examining a revolver.

There has been a rupture between Colombia and Venezuela. The Venezuelan government telegraphed the members of the Venezuelan legation to leave Bogota and await instructions at Panama.

The death rate in the United States in 1909 was fifteen in each 1,000, according to a bulletin about to be issued by the census bureau, and this is the lowest average ever recorded for this country.

Albert J. Perkins, who was one of the oldest Yale graduates and later served as instructor of chemistry at that university, died in the county almshouse at Ralston, N. Y. He was eighty-four years old.

During target practice of the Atlantic fleet off the Virginia capes, one of the big 12-inch guns of the battleship Georgia burst on the first range shot. The muzzle jacket was blown off. The crew escaped injury.

While a decree was being filed in the clerk of the court's office at Butte, Mont., granting her a divorce from her husband, Frank Baker, Helen Baker was at the marriage license desk with Frank A. Gelsert getting a license to marry again.

Colonel William M. Black and Lieutenant Colman M. Patrick, members of the army engineer board charged with the task of raising the old battleship Maine, will be required to take the prescribed physical test before proceeding to Havana.

A head-on collision between a passenger and a freight car on the Indiana Traction company's lines near Tipton resulted in the death of six persons. The collision was similar to the Fort Wayne disaster last week, in which forty persons were killed.

For the first time in the history of railway union, members and delegates representing 398,000 men of the four great railway divisions of the east voted unanimously at a meeting in New York to take concerted action in national and state politics.

Boy Dying of Lockjaw. Sioux Falls, S. D., Sept. 26.—Laurence Vandall, the young grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Vandall, well known

residents of Charles Mix county, received a fatal injury in a peculiar manner. He was standing with a rifle resting on his foot, muzzle downward, when the weapon was discharged, the bullet passing through his foot. A physician was summoned at once, who made the discovery that the unfortunate boy had lockjaw. Hope of his recovery has been abandoned.

Shoots Former Wife.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Police of the Twenty-second street station conducted a city-wide search for Frank Goebel, a rancher from South Dakota, who is accused of having shot his former wife, Rose Goebel, at 326 West Twenty-fourth street, here. The woman is at Wesley hospital suffering from a bullet wound in the abdomen and another in the right leg.

Taft's Gift Cow Not Lost.

Marquette, Wis., Sept. 23.—A report from Washington that "Pauline Wayne," the cow given by Senator Stephenson to President Taft, had been lost is incorrect. Pauline is in the senator's barn at Kenosha, where she has been kept the last three months. The cow will be expressed to Washington early in October.

Governor Haskell on Trial.

McAlester, Okla., Sept. 27.—The trial of Charles N. Haskell, governor of Oklahoma, in what are known as the Muskogee town lot cases, was called here before Federal Judge John A. Marshall. District Attorney William J. Gregg, who is assisted by Attorney S. R. Rush of Omaha and D. T. Hainer of Tulsa, Okla., announced that the government was ready to proceed and urged that the work of selecting a jury begin at once.

In the indictment returned by a federal grand jury Governor Haskell and five business men of Muskogee are charged with "conspiracy to defraud the government in the disposal of about 600 town sites. The town sites were sold by the government in 1902 on behalf of the Creek Indians.

French Aviators Abandon Trip.

Paris, Sept. 27.—Both Mahieu and Lordan, the aeronauts who started from Paris, each with a passenger, on an attempt to fly in biplanes to Brussels for the Auto club's prize of \$30,000 and the prize of \$5,000 offered by the municipality of Paris, were compelled to withdraw from the competition after a series of mishaps. No one was injured.

American Borax Cheap to Foreigners.

Mr. Joseph Feis, the well known Philadelphia soap manufacturer of Philadelphia and London, related a very interesting bit of tariff experience at the recent free trade congress at Antwerp. It happens that Mr. Feis has to use borax very largely in his business. He said it was cheaper for him to buy American borax in Liverpool and export it to his works in Philadelphia than to buy it in America, where it was mined. In one instance he bought fifty tons of American borax in England at 3 cents a pound when the price quoted to him in America was 7 cents a pound. Since making this statement the agent of the borax trust explained to Mr. Feis that South American borax was what he bought. Anyhow the fact remains that the international borax trust sells borax more than twice as cheap in England as in America.

Standing Pat.



—New York World

CROW IN ANY EVENT.

The Farmer From Wayback Who Wouldn't Be Fooled.

A farmer from Wayback, Pa., carried his wheat to London and sold it at the free trade market, which sets the price for the world. Taking the price of 100 bushels, he went to Cheapside to buy 100 yards of English cloth. A Pennsylvania woolen manufacturer who was at the market said to him: "Why not be patriotic? Buy of me at Tariffville. I will give you 50 yards for your money."

"Pshaw!" said the horny handed one. "I can get 100 yards here!"

"True," replied the tariff beneficiary, "but you can't pass our statue of Liberty into the land of the free unless you cough up 100 per cent of its value. It will work out as though you had bought 200 yards here and they had cut off 100 yards at New York and let you through with 100 yards."

"Holy smoke!" said the Waybacker. "Why, that would be robbery!" "Nonsense," said the woolen man. "Don't be disrespectful to the law. That is our policy of protection to American industry. We protect you from getting 100 yards here in order that you may get fifty yards at home. Thus America will become prosperous."

"I don't understand," said the Wayback man.

"Aldrich understands it," said the woolen man, "and we manufacturers understand it, but the subject is so abstruse and scientific that few men see through it. Even Mr. Roosevelt will not any longer discuss the tariff, though he understands everything else under the sun. It is not necessary or, indeed, desirable that the working classes understand the tariff; it would only make trouble. All they need to do is to shout for it and vote for it. We do the understanding for them."

The Wayback man scratched his head. "It is not entirely clear to me," said he, "where I come in. I could get 100 yards here for my money, but you protect me from getting more than fifty yards. In order to get 100 yards to Wayback I must give what would buy 200 yards here—say, the price of 200 bushels. Where is the protection to my American industry? It looks like turkey for you and crow for me."

"No," said the woolen man; "it is not always turkey for me (he was a tariff expert), for if you carry English cloth to New York the tax of 100 per cent goes to Washington—that's tariff for revenue. It is only when you buy at Tariffville that you are taxed for my benefit—that's protection. Why not be neighborly? Buy your cloth from me at a good stiff price and I shall be able to buy some potatoes from you."

"But," said the farmer man, "anyway you put it spells crow for me."

And that's exactly what it does, and he is not the only farmer who has found this out.

That Leaning Tower.



"She's in bad shape, an' I guess she'll crumble soon!"—Baltimore Sun.

TARIFF A MORAL ISSUE.

More Important on This Ground Than as an Economic Essential.

Strangely enough, this little group of men—very small in number—has arrogated to itself the leadership of the progressives, and its members prate about the treatment of the tariff as a moral question.—Senator Aldrich.

Yet the formal statement made by Senator Aldrich in answer to Senator Bristow and in which this sniver at the insurgents is found acknowledged by his own act in making this statement that the tariff is a moral issue.

For the Bristow assault on Aldrich was on moral grounds—on the spectacle of a beneficiary of the tariff, surrounded by other beneficiaries and influenced by them, deliberately manipulating the schedules for the enrichment of himself, his son and his financial associates. There was a time when that spectacle would not have outraged the public sense of decency, for protection has been developed from a revenue and industrial device to a grafting system by this very means of manipulation by the direct beneficiaries.

But the country is wiser now, and its conscience is more sensitive. The awakening is due fundamentally to the Roosevelt doctrine of the square deal. That doctrine cannot be lived up to by a people or a government that permits a few favored interests to prey on the masses through the medium of protective duties handed by the beneficiaries themselves. The country now demands that the tariff, whether protective or for revenue only, shall be determined by disinterested experts, not by interested trusts.

The tariff is an economic issue, but its importance as a moral issue is still greater, more fundamental, more essential to the spirit of a republic.—Kansas City Star.