

A MILLION ACRES OF CHOICE LAND TO BE ALLOTTED IN OCTOBER

An Empire Will Be Offered to Those Who Are Willing to Take a Chance Among 200,000 Others.

Gregory, S. D., Sept. 8.—One million acres of fine farming land will be thrown open to homestead settlement in Tripp county, South Dakota, in October. When President Roosevelt affixed his signature to the proclamation a few days ago and the news was flashed over the wires that the rich and fertile lands of the Rosebud country in Tripp county would be open to settlers from October 5 to 11, happiness was brought to the vast numbers of anxious and waiting citizens all over the United States.

More than three years ago the agitation for the opening of Tripp county began to take definite form and resulted in a bill being passed at the first session of the last congress in the month of February, 1907. This bill provided that the unallotted Indian children and those members of the Rosebud tribe of Sioux who desired to change their allotments be permitted to do so before the lands were opened. It was the work of allotting these Indians which has held back the opening of Tripp county for two years.

Registration Points.

Six registration points have been designated by the president, the places being Gregory, Chamberlain, Dallas and Presho, S. D., and O'Neill and Valentine, Neb.

Of these registration points Gregory and Dallas are the only ones lying along the reservation border and as such will have the greater part of the business. Both are reached by the Northwestern railroad and are new towns in the Rosebud country which was thrown open in 1904.

Gregory is the largest town in this portion of the state and is the metropolis of the Rosebud country. It is a city of 2,000 people and has every facility to be found in a town of this size, albeit it is but a 4-year-old.

Dallas is the terminus of the Northwestern and is a hustling town, two years old. In anticipation of the Tripp county rush, Dallas has many large business buildings. It is a town of some 800 or more. Both points will be overrun with homeseekers during the next 12 months.

Chamberlain and Presho are points on the Milwaukee railroad through Lyman county and are 15 to 25 miles from the White river, which is the reservation border on the north. Both are hustling towns and will undoubtedly do a big business during the opening. Valentine and O'Neill are points in Nebraska and are 15 to 25 miles from Omaha to the Black Hills. Valentine is due south of the Rosebud agency in Meyer county and is some 35 miles southwest of Tripp county. O'Neill is the seat of the most Nebraska land office and is located 80 miles from the land to the southeast.

Qualifications for the Great Lottery.

The lottery system will be used by the government in opening the rich Tripp county lands. Homeseekers will register for the drawing in the places named and the names placed in a big revolving churn. The order in which the names are drawn from this churn will determine the order in which the settlers will be allowed to file upon the lands.

Every unmarried citizen of the United States, male or female, over 21 years of age will have the right to register for the big drawing. Also the head and support of any family of either sex and any age has the right to register for the drawing. No person who owns more than 160 acres of land or who has therefore exercised the right of homestead anywhere in the United States, will be allowed to register.

Special Privileges to Soldiers.

Soldiers or sailors of the United States service, or ex-soldiers or ex-sailors of such service, or their widows, are permitted to register for the lottery through an agent and if successful in drawing are permitted to file simply a declaratory statement which will segregate the tract of land he desires to homestead for a period of six months within which time he must regularly file upon the land. A charge of only \$2 is made for the filing of such a declaratory statement. Also the time of service of such a soldier or sailor in the army or navy of the United States is deducted from the time which the government requires a settler to reside upon his claim before a title is granted him, except that in every case such a soldier or sailor must reside upon and cultivate the land for at least one year.

Cost of the Lands.

It is conservatively estimated that at least 200,000 persons will register for the Tripp county lands. Upon all lands he is allowed to take a quarter section of 160 acres. The lands filed upon within the first three months will cost \$5 per acre; those filed upon after the first three months and within the next three months will cost \$10 per acre. Upon all lands remaining after the first six months from the beginning of the filing the price will be \$2.50 per acre.

Requirements of Homestead Law.

When a person files upon a claim in Tripp county or any place else under the homestead law he will have six months from the date he files in which he must establish his residence upon the claim. He must then reside upon and cultivate the land for a period of five years. However, at any time after 14 months' continuous residence upon and cultivation of his claim, any settler may commute; that is, he may prove-up and get a title to the land by paying the balance due the government for the land and by proving his residence upon and cultivation of the land by at least two witnesses. One settler thus may act as witness for his neighbor in helping him to prove up on his land.

The amount which one will have to pay the government for the land is divided into payments as follows: For \$5 land, \$100 down, at the time of filing and \$100 per year for five years thereafter. For \$1.50 land, payments as follows: \$100 down at the time of filing, and \$12 per year for five years thereafter. For \$2.50 land, payments as follows: \$100 down at the time of filing and \$48 per year for five years thereafter. However, if a settler de-

sires to commute at the end of 14 months or prior to the expiration of five years' time, he must pay to the government the balance due on the land in full.

Soil, Climate and Rainfall.

The character of this land is the same as in Gregory county, where 400,000 acres were opened to settlement in 1904. It is gently undulating prairie, thickly covered with buffalo and tall grass and some bluffs and grass. The soil is a deep, rich, black loam, very fertile and very productive. The same soil in Gregory county along the line of Tripp county opened four years ago is producing now from 16 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre; from 50 to 70 bushels of oats, and from 30 to 50 bushels of corn. Flax yields around 10 to 12 bushels per acre. This Gregory county Rosebud land which was opened in 1904 at \$4 per acre is now selling at from \$40 to \$55 per acre and some of the choice quarters well located are bringing even higher prices per acre. Potatoes and all garden vegetables yield especially heavy in this soil.

The rainfall is about the same as in Iowa and is abundant for all agricultural purposes. In the past two years almost too much precipitation has fallen in western Gregory county along the Tripp county line.

Railroad Extensions.

The Burlington system will construct a line through Gregory from the Platte valley to Pierre soon, having run a preliminary survey over the proposed route a few weeks ago. The Northwestern line will be pushed westward from Dallas shortly after the opening and will traverse Tripp county and connect with the Pierre-Rapid City line at Philip, S. D. The Great Northern system took soundings at Wheeler, on the Missouri river opposite Gregory county last summer, and is preparing to run a line from the city of Sioux Falls crossing the river at Wheeler and tapping this vast stretch of fertile country.

Profits One Can Make.

Land in Tripp county now, in a raw and unimproved state, where the Indians have been permitted to patent and sell part of their allotments, is selling at from \$20 to \$30 per acre—before the opening.

After the country is opened and begins to develop, within two years the price will jump to \$35 and \$40 per acre for lands with small improvements and perhaps not a fourth of it under cultivation. The building of railroads and the further development of the country will send the price to a much higher figure for good improved land.

New Towns.

With the opening of Tripp county to settlement several new towns will spring into existence, some of them perhaps to become cities of several thousand inhabitants.

Tripp county is a large slice of country, being 40 miles in breadth and 60 miles in length, so that the needs of an agricultural community of that size must necessarily be attended to. The government will set aside certain tracts for townsite purposes and will survey them into lots and blocks and sell the lots at auction at the time of the opening. One of these new towns will become the future county seat of Tripp county when it is organized.

Already two new towns have started up in Tripp county. They are both located upon Indian land to which the government has given a patent. Winona is located west of the line and Lamro is on Dog Ear creek about the middle of the county. Neither town has had very much growth, Lamro being the larger and consisting of only 14 buildings. Fear that a government townsite may be located near to them has prevented investors from taking hold.

The Streams.

Tripp county is well watered. The Keya Paha river and Ponca creek drain the southern portion, while Bull creek, No Moccasin, White Thunder, Dog Ear, Cottonwood and Oak creeks drain the central and northern portions. The White river forms the northern boundary. Most of these streams have considerable small timber along their banks. The valleys of all these streams are wide gently sloping stretches of prairie and will shortly become teeming agricultural centers.

What the Coming Opening Means.

The opening of Tripp county, South Dakota, in October will mean the adding of 1,000,000 fertile acres to the agricultural domain of the United States; it will mean the long-looked-for opportunity of the poor man with a family who has been unable to lay by a "nest-egg"; it will mean thousands of opportunities to ambitious men and women, young and old, to start anew in a land where there are no "favored few"; it will mean the building of four or five bustling new towns, some of them perhaps cities of several thousand people; it will mean a rush of home and land-seekers unprecedented in the history of the nation; it will mean a chance for legitimate speculation in realty which a keen business man can turn into quick cash at a big profit; it will mean the starting all-at-once of a vast new community and the chance of a life-time for many who have been denied the chance before; it will mean money to the person who takes advantage of the opportunity and the situation.

CESSATION OF ARDENT ATTENTION PROVOKES "AFFINITY" TO SHOOT

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 8.—A telegram from Story City, Ia., says that Mrs. Peters is under arrest in the charge of shooting a man named Peters, who has been paying her attentions at her home in this city. Mrs. Heitzman followed Peters to Story City, where he has a sweetheart, and when she discovered that he was engaged to another woman, she took a couple of shots at him.

Mrs. Heitzman is a good looking woman and was the central figure in a dramatic trial in police court here last week. The police claimed that she had been conducting a disorderly house and arrested her and several women who roomed at her house. Mrs. Heitzman made a vigorous defense, and won out. Peters is the foreman of a gang of telephone linemen, and three weeks ago went to Iowa. Mrs. Heitzman heard of his perfidy, and as soon as she got free went on the trail. She told friends here before she left that she had treated Peters like a king, fitting him out with clothing, etc., and she was going to show him that he could not lightly trifle with her.

BORN AND DIES A PAUPER.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The champion pauper is dead, after being a public charge for 55 years. Hezekiah Monk was born in the Herkimer county poorhouse 85 years ago, spent all his days there, and died in that institution.

TRUMP, BRAYAN'S FRIEND, DEAD.

New York, Sept. 8.—Alexander Troup, proprietor and editor of the New Haven Union and a former democratic national committeeman for Connecticut, was stricken with heart failure in the waiting room of the Grand Central station last evening and died shortly after 9 o'clock without having regained consciousness.

Mr. Troup had just returned from an active campaign in Vermont in behalf of the democratic nominee for governor. W. J. Bryan was a close friend of Mr. Troup.

TONY PASTOR LEAVES \$10,000 TO ACTORS

New York, Sept. 8.—The sum of \$10,000 is left to the Actors' Fund of America by Tony Pastor, the so-called father of vaudeville in this country, whose will was filed here. Abraham Hummel, the disbarred lawyer, who is now in Europe, and his sister, Bertha Hummel, are made executors. To both of them, Mr. Pastor made important bequests. The value of the estate is not disclosed, but it is said to be very large.

Political Notes.

Mr. Taft is not trying to reduce his weight because he is afraid of his own shadow.

Missouri has become the first state to lead mining, as well as zinc mining. If ores are to be admitted free, as Mr. Bryan advises, what will happen to the wages of American miners? The wages will go down to the foreign level and in many cases the mines will close.

When Mr. Bryan goes campaigning down South some man may be thoughtless enough to interrupt him in the middle of a speech by asking him how he stands on the Negro question.

"How will Mr. Taft explain to the average man the benefits of protection?" asks Mr. Bryan. Bless your heart, the average man understands it without any explanation.—Omaha Bee.

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WESTERN FAVOR FOR TAFT

Republican Policy Father of the Arid Region.

Home Owners and a High State of Civilization Go Hand in Hand.

The West has at all times furnished the strongest backing to President Roosevelt and the West turned first to Judge Taft as his logical successor. Taft is the chosen leader of that party of initiative and construction which, by its policies, has populated the country, connected our two coasts with bands of steel and has opened the door of opportunity to every citizen of the republic. The Republican party from its birth has been a party of homesteads for the people. It has enacted and enforced the laws, permitting each adult citizen of the United States to establish his own home and roof tree at a mere nominal cost.

Uncle Sam and Home Owners.

When good homesteads began to grow scarce and corporations, by double dealing, had largely usurped the birthright of the individual, the party of freedom and justice began to look into the question of reclaiming the arid West. It decided to flank the subtle movements of land monopolists and to practically create a "new heaven and a new earth" for the builder of homes, upon which rests the cornerstone of the republic.

Uncle Sam owned the whole arid region—practically fifteen hundred miles square—and he owned the water supply too. Through the Republican party, he decided to bring the water to the land, and by this union to make possible a measureless bounty for the present and future generations. The Republican party passed the National Irrigation Act which became a law in June, 1902, authorizing the government to enter upon this work of reclaiming arid America. The semi-arid region extends over North Dakota, South Dakota, Western Nebraska and Western Kansas to Oklahoma and the panhandle of Texas.

Taft and the West.

In this area the home-building policy of the Republican party is to perfect one of the greatest experiments of civilization. Mr. Taft is thoroughly familiar with conditions here and loves the West. His present vision of the great destiny of the republic is pregnant with Titanic achievement for this future garden spot of the world. He knows the sources of the western water supply. He is the stalwart representative of the party that is busy with the conservation of the natural resources of our country, and what section of our land is to be half so much benefited by this promising movement as the arid region?

Homes and Independence.

On the tillage of the soil rests the prosperity of all other industries. Upon the upbuilding of homes rests the independence of the nation. Irrigation and conservation, encourages small holdings and increases the number of those who call no man master. These two Republican policies have a boundless potency for civilization. On the desert sands of Egypt they were instrumental in rearing the mightiest empire of ancient days. In India they are today re-creating and modernizing a wasted land. In America their mission is but beginning, yet it gives promise of untold blessings to man.

Possibilities of Electric Energy.

One of the most valuable assets that is to come to the arid region through the policy of the Republican party, will be the vast electric energy possible by harnessing the mountain streams. They will thus not only give life to the country, but through power generated, will inject into that life the greatest possible useful activities. In the arid region multiplied millions of horse-power can be created through the natural gravity system of water. There are hundreds of valleys ranging in length from a few miles to nearly one thousand miles where ample water can be had for all power purposes, as well as for heat and light. So when the life-giving fluid is applied to the parched plains and the desert is transformed into the orchard, the water then furnishes the source of energy for mill, factory, electric plants for lighting and heating and all possible mechanical devices.

Perhaps at no other point on the earth's surface are such combinations possible to such a degree of utility. Having the climate, the scenery, the soil, the sunshine, the water, the timber, the minerals of all kinds, the stone, and in fact all of the products of the earth, both from its surface and from its bowels so readily at hand, here in the western portion of America is destined to be wrought not only the highest civilization, but the highest

standard of citizenship and patriotism—providing the party of construction and enlightened citizenship remains in power.

Responsibilities of Dominant Party.

When we come to contemplate the vast field of natural western resources, available for food, for industry and for commerce; when we attempt to grasp in one act of thought, the length and breadth and depth of the riches with which Providence has loaded this section; when we try to realize how every possible want, every material aspiration of man can be bountifully provided for; when we consider how measureless are the values which will spring into being under the Republican policy of dealing with the west, and how these values when once created are solid and real, can be incorporated into the enduring structure of human society, we may begin to estimate properly the measure of responsibility which rests upon this nation and its chosen rulers. This is not merely to preserve unharmed the priceless boon of civil liberty which leaves the individual citizen free to do his share in work of development, but to adopt such measures as will prevent the waste of natural resources, clear the way of progress and promote the final triumph of civilization. The record of the Republican party is one of progress.

Alluring Vision of Greatness.

Judge Taft not only knows and loves the west, and favors developing it to the maximum limit, but he also knows Japan, China, the Philippines, the South Sea Islands and all the South American republics whose shores are washed by the expansive Pacific ocean and whose products are destined to augment the commercial supremacy of our Pacific coast cities and the trade centers on all the transcontinental railroads. His well-known policies provide for the west as well as the east, the north and south and far-away possessions.

Looking at the great War Secretary from this viewpoint, is there any wonder that the west is for Taft and Sherman?

TAFT GAINING STRENGTH.

Independent Political Writer Finds Republican Candidate Popular.

Walter Wellman, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, thinks Taft is gaining strength. Writing of his candidacy recently he said:

"It is not denied that for some weeks after the Chicago convention there was in the East, at least, an undertone of prejudice against Judge Taft, springing from the belief that he was a mere echo of Roosevelt; that he was 'not his own man,' that he could not have been nominated but for the President's aid, and that he is only a stalking horse for the man at Oyster Bay. Curiously enough, many men who like Roosevelt, and would vote for him if he were to run again, felt lukewarm toward Taft because of this belief that he was only the President's shadow. Now this feeling is largely wearing away. It never was entertained by men who knew the facts, who knew Taft himself, who were familiar with the strength of his character, his independence of mind. But the men who did entertain it are beginning to perceive that he is his own man and a strong one at that. The more speeches Taft makes, the more frankly and plainly he talks, the less will there be of this mistaken notion that he is overshadowed by another. Taft's frank talk on the labor and injunction questions and his plain, blunt denial of the foolish story that he once said '\$1 a day was wages enough for a working man, has done him more good than his more labored and pretentious efforts.

APPEAL TO CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Made by Judge Taft in Behalf of the Filipinos.

"A Great Missionary Work That Is Certain to Promote Christian Civilization."

The extension of a vitalizing Christianity among the Filipinos as advocated by Judge Taft both before his speech of acceptance of the nomination to the presidency and in that document itself has been widely commented upon in the pulpits of the United States. The voice of the clergy has given earnest commendation to the attitude of Judge Taft, who when governor general of the islands exerted the utmost influence for amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants of the archipelago, and that, too, at the cost of great self-sacrifice on his own part in refusing the seat on the supreme bench, to which he was both called and commanded by President Roosevelt.

Never since he first assumed the burden of the governorship of the Philippines has the welfare of the Filipinos ceased to be close to the heart of Judge Taft. In his speech of acceptance again he reminded the Americans that it is the duty of this country as a strong, Christian and enlightened nation to give spiritual as well as material aid to the distant brown brethren.

Taft's Appeal to Church.

Rev. Albert Hurlstone, pastor of Roberts Park church, Indianapolis, Ind., in a recent sermon thus spoke of Judge Taft's appeal to the Christian people of America:

"Mr. Taft used words of wisdom in referring to this question in his notification speech. His appeal is not only to his party, but it is to the Christian church of America. It seems to me that every man whose heart beats loyally to Jesus Christ must rejoice in the statement so truthfully made. Mr. Taft said: 'We have established a government with effective and honest executive departments in the Philippines and a clean and fearless administration of justice; we have created and are maintaining a comprehensive school system which is educating the youth of the islands in English and in industrial branches; we have constructed great government public works, roads and harbors; we have induced the private construction of 800 miles of railroad; we have policed the islands so that their condition as to law and order is better now than it has ever been in their history.'

"Mr. Taft is better fitted to speak on this question than any other man in the government to-day by virtue of his close connection with the problem, his experience and personal observation of the work being done; hence what he says will be heeded by the Christian church with intense interest. Influence of Christian Civilization.

"More than ten years before Dewey sailed into Manila, Bishop Thoburn, our missionary bishop for fifty years in India, predicted that ere long the missionary would find an open door in the Philippines, but God alone knew how the door was to be opened.

"Now we hear Mr. Taft saying: 'We are engaged in the Philippines in a great missionary work that does our nation honor and is certain to promote in a most effective way the influence of Christian civilization. It is cowardly to lay down the burden until our purpose is achieved.' True, nor do we believe that the American people will allow this to be done. The sacrifice has been made, the song of the redeemed people will ere long fill heaven and earth with gladness. The selfish are ever lonely and joyless, but they who bring the sacrifice to the altar will find the joy of the Lord arise within them."

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FARMER WRITES TO BRYAN.

In Terse Terms Tells Peerless One Why He Won't Contribute.

Here is a letter sent by an Illinois farmer in response to the Democratic appeal for campaign contributions:

"Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.:

"My Dear Sir—As a farmer, in my reply to your request that the farmers contribute to your campaign fund, I will say that I cannot give you anything, as your speech accepting your nomination shows that, as President, you could not accomplish anything. You say that, if elected, you will only serve four years, and that promptly after your term begins you will call Congress in extra session, so that you can begin to reform the abuses at once. But if, as you say, nothing can be done while Congress, or even the Senate, is under Republican control, why convene an extra session, as all know the Senate cannot possibly change in less than four years, if then?

"I frankly admit your many good qualities and generous impulses, but it seems to me that a man who would seriously propose your dangerous free silver and government railroad ownership schemes, as you have done, has not that practical business tact required to make a safe President. You did well to drop these lunacies from your platform, but when, to still public alarm lest, if elected, you would call them up, you promised in your speech to only favor as President what was in your platform, you made a most serious mistake, which effectually ties your hands and disqualifies you for the presidency, as scores of issues and subjects outside of your platform, and which are vital to the country's interests, may press themselves upon you for action.

"No presidential candidate ever made such a promise as that before. The fear of these two mistaken hobbies marred your whole speech. It was another fatal mistake when, to draw attention away from these two hobbies, you declared there had been great popular growth in your views and policies, when, in fact, these two, which were your only prominent ones, had been left out of your platform. We have never had a presidential candidate before who proposed to bring in such a millennium of reforms, who had to make so many quirks in his speech of acceptance to conceal and cover up his most important views rather than to justify and explain them.

"The abuses of which you speak are the fruits of the evil inherent in human nature, which are present in one form or another under the rule of all parties, and republican rule no more created them, as you charge, than it created your abuse of your party's confidence, or the crimes of your party in robbing a large element of our voters of their ballots in several states, and which, though claiming that the people's rule or rights was the issue, you were afraid to even mention in your speech, much less condemn.

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"I frankly admit your many good qualities and generous impulses, but it seems to me that a man who would seriously propose your dangerous free silver and government railroad ownership schemes, as you have done, has not that practical business tact required to make a safe President. You did well to drop these lunacies from your platform, but when, to still public alarm lest, if elected, you would call them up, you promised in your speech to only favor as President what was in your platform, you made a most serious mistake, which effectually ties your hands and disqualifies you for the presidency, as scores of issues and subjects outside of your platform, and which are vital to the country's interests, may press themselves upon you for action.

"No presidential candidate ever made such a promise as that before. The fear of these two mistaken hobbies marred your whole speech. It was another fatal mistake when, to draw attention away from these two hobbies, you declared there had been great popular growth in your views and policies, when, in fact, these two, which were your only prominent ones, had been left out of your platform. We have never had a presidential candidate before who proposed to bring in such a millennium of reforms, who had to make so many quirks in his speech of acceptance to conceal and cover up his most important views rather than to justify and explain them.

"The abuses of which you speak are the fruits of the evil inherent in human nature, which are present in one form or another under the rule of all parties, and republican rule no more created them, as you charge, than it created your abuse of your party's confidence, or the crimes of your party in robbing a large element of our voters of their ballots in several states, and which, though claiming that the people's rule or rights was the issue, you were afraid to even mention in your speech, much less condemn.

FARMER WRITES TO BRYAN.

In Terse Terms Tells Peerless One Why He Won't Contribute.

"A Great Missionary Work That Is Certain to Promote Christian Civilization."

The extension of a vitalizing Christianity among the Filipinos as advocated by Judge Taft both before his speech of acceptance of the nomination to the presidency and in that document itself has been widely commented upon in the pulpits of the United States. The voice of the clergy has given earnest commendation to the attitude of Judge Taft, who when governor general of the islands exerted the utmost influence for amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants of the archipelago, and that, too, at the cost of great self-sacrifice on his own part in refusing the seat on the supreme bench, to which he was both called and commanded by President Roosevelt.

Never since he first assumed the burden of the governorship of the Philippines has the welfare of the Filipinos ceased to be close to the heart of Judge Taft. In his speech of acceptance again he reminded the Americans that it is the duty of this country as a strong, Christian and enlightened nation to give spiritual as well as material aid to the distant brown brethren.

Taft's Appeal to Church.

Rev. Albert Hurlstone, pastor of Roberts Park church, Indianapolis, Ind., in a recent sermon thus spoke of Judge Taft's appeal to the Christian people of America:

"Mr. Taft used words of wisdom in referring to this question in his notification speech. His appeal is not only to his party, but it is to the Christian church of America. It seems to me that every man whose heart beats loyally to Jesus Christ must rejoice in the statement so truthfully made. Mr. Taft said: 'We have established a government with effective and honest executive departments in the Philippines and a clean and fearless administration of justice; we have created and are maintaining a comprehensive school system which is educating the youth of the islands in English and in industrial branches; we have constructed great government public works, roads and harbors; we have induced the private construction of 800 miles of railroad; we have policed the islands so that their condition as to law and order is better now than it has ever been in their history.'

"Mr. Taft is better fitted to speak on this question than any other man in the government to-day by virtue of his close connection with the problem, his experience and personal observation of the work being done; hence what he says will be heeded by the Christian church with intense interest. Influence of Christian Civilization.

"More than ten years before Dewey sailed into Manila, Bishop Thoburn, our missionary bishop for fifty years in India, predicted that ere long the missionary would find an open door in the Philippines, but God alone knew how the door was to be opened.

"Now we hear Mr. Taft saying: 'We are engaged in the Philippines in a great missionary work that does our nation honor and is certain to promote in a most effective way the influence of Christian civilization. It is cowardly to lay down the burden until our purpose is achieved.' True, nor do we believe that the American people will allow this to be done. The sacrifice has been made, the song of the redeemed people will ere long fill heaven and earth with gladness. The selfish are ever lonely and joyless, but they who bring the sacrifice to the altar will find the joy of the Lord arise within them."

THE ROOSEVELT POLICIES.

Republican Party Will Continue Roosevelt Work.

(From Sherman's Speech of Acceptance.)