

FOREST FIRES LEAVE DEATH IN THEIR WAKE

Fighting bravely for lives and possessions, many people have probably perished.

VICTIMS ARE FOUND.

Detroit, Oct. 20.—A Journal dispatch from Rogers City says four members of the family John Szczanski were burned to death in forest fires near that place. A Cheboygan special states the bodies of six children named Dast were found near Metz. Alpena reports Miss Siebert burned to death in a lumber camp at Wolf Creek.

Alpena, Mich., Oct. 20.—With 27 people known to have perished yesterday in Presque Isle county, and with forest fires still raging uncontrolled, through the counties of Sheboygan, Presque Isle, Alpena and Alcona, as well as in other scattered districts through northern Michigan, diligent search was begun today to determine the full extent of the holocaust.

It may take many days to reveal the tragedies that are likely to have occurred on isolated farms, with families fighting bravely to the last to save their lives and their modest homesteads. The death list may not be fully known for a week. But it needs no elaborate details to determine that the property loss will run into millions.

Some Incidents.
Whole villages have been blotted off the map. Logging camps by the dozen have been destroyed with their entire season's output. Near Turner, in Arenac county, a flock of nearly 100 sheep was burned alive. In the immediate vicinity of Millersburg, in Presque Isle county alone, losses are estimated at half a million.

Other districts where bad forest fires are reported are in the neighborhood of Elmira, Gaylord and Johannesburg, in Otsego county, Cadillac, in Wexford county, where 4,000,000 trees planted by the state forestry commission, were destroyed; Crown, in Grand Traverse county, and Caseville and Bad Ax, in Huron county.

In the upper peninsula, threatening forest fires are reported around Sault Ste. Marie, Menominee, Escanaba, Calumet and Houghton. At Koss, near Menominee, 18 homes are reported destroyed, with as many more threatened. Navigation has been practically suspended at Soo, owing to the dense smoke.

Alpena, Long Rapids and Rogers City were last night reported in grave danger. Measures for immediate relief of needy victims are on foot at Alpena and other points.

First reports coming in today from the fire swept district did not materially increase the sum total of damage despite the fact that high winds swept over the burning section all night. The villages of Posen and La Roque are today regarded out of danger. Rogers City is in the most danger today of any settlements in Presque Isle county. A large force of men is working to save the town, with expectations of success. Reports are constantly coming in of the destruction of small logging camps, farm buildings and isolated groups of houses.

PUT PREMIUMS ON VISIT OF STORK

Fireside Protective League Offered \$500 for Each Infant, \$1,000 for Triplets.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—"Quadruplets, \$2,500." Benefits payable for other less startling ailments also are included in the scheme of the Home and Fireside Protective League.

This was shown by evidence heard today when Miss A. C. Jacobson, M. D., was arraigned on the charge of having aided in swindling Mrs. Marie Stolzman, 1885 Arlington place, through the league. The item concerning quadruplets seemed to especially fascinate several matronly women in Municipal Judge Gemmill's court room.

"Another of the items was \$500 to be paid as reward, or recompense, to any member of the league enduring the matrimonial yoke one year. The schedule also included these items:

- "One baby, after a membership of one year in league, \$500.
- "Two babies, last two years, at any time after membership in the league, \$750.
- "Triplets, \$1,000."

Also there was an anniversary benefit of \$10,000, payable to each member every 10th year, regardless of babies, and \$500 death benefit.

OXFORD TO HONOR THEO. ROOSEVELT

London, Oct. 20.—The Times is informed that President Roosevelt will visit England after his African trip early in 1910. He will deliver the Romanes lecture at Oxford and will receive the honorary degree of D. C. L., which Oxford already has bestowed upon Emperor William.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—The report from London as to President Roosevelt's movements following upon his trip to Africa after leaving the White House is substantially true. This elaboration of the president's plans was admitted at the White House to be in process of arrangement, but had not reached a stage of completion desirable for publicity until Wednesday, on which day Lord Northcliffe, present owner of the London Times, was the president's guest at luncheon.

TOWN CRIPPLED BY FIRE.

Barron, Wis., Oct. 20.—Fire early today in the business section of the city caused a loss estimated at \$70,000. Bloomer and Rice Lake responded to appeals for aid.

SHARP CAMPAIGN CAUSES SUICIDE

Newark, N. J., Oct. 20.—Judge Howell, of the criminal court, shot himself in the head in the city park today while the court was waiting for him to appear. He probably will not recover.

The judge was criticised in the political campaign for having challenged his accusers to reply to questions which he asked them.

A SORRY SHOWING.

Practical Workings of Oklahoma Bank Deposit Guaranty Law Explained.

Reckless Banking and Speculative Methods Follow Passage of Law.

The practical workings of the Oklahoma law guaranteeing bank deposits were described by Mr. J. W. McNeal, one of the most substantial bankers of that state, and president of the National Bank of Commerce, Guthrie, in a short public address at Denver, Oct. 1, 1908.

Mr. McNeal said: "To my mind it is the most vicious and pernicious law ever forced on a body of honorable men. It contains a provision for an unlimited mutual liability for all the defalcations, lack of judgment, dishonest and incompetent bankers, without any recognition of the time-trying, strong banker, who may have spent a lifetime in building up his reputation. Under the provisions of this law, the State Banking Board is required to levy an assessment equal to one per cent. of the average deposits in each bank, and, in the future, to levy as often as may be required, a sum sufficient to maintain this fund, at one per cent. of the average deposits of the state.

Wild Cat Banks.
"What has been some of the results of the actual operation of this law in Oklahoma? There have been seventy-seven new state bank charters issued since the adoption of this law, forty-two of these with a capital stock of only \$10,000 each. There has been a regular heira for starting new state banks without regard to the necessities of the community or the character of the men starting the banks.

"We have one instance of where a man failed in Kansas, under his own name, then started up in business under his wife's name and failed, beating his creditors out of \$70,000, not paying them a cent. Under the old territorial law, he attempted, under the guise of relatives to start a bank, but in two years his business was so trifling that it forced him out of the business. He now has already started three banks in Oklahoma and boasts that he will start twelve more. Within sixty days from starting one of his banks, I am informed, and his statement shows, that he had a deposit account of over \$100,000. His cashier is under indictment for embezzlement. I hope and trust that he will be able to explain the matter without wrong to him. I only mention these facts to show that it is immaterial what character of men are at the head of banks, they get the business by claiming that the state is guaranteeing them and it makes no difference whatever as to the character or personality of the officers. A man may bet all his money on the races, may gamble on the Board of Trade, may fight joint whisky, may lead a licentious life, and go out and solicit deposits, saying 'What do you care what kind of a life I lead, the state is behind me?'

Banks Without Capital.
"Two men recently started a bank of \$25,000 capital, in Oklahoma City, a town of forty or fifty thousand inhabitants. When asked how they expected to succeed with a bank of \$25,000 capital in a city of that size, one of them replied: 'What do we care about capital, the state is in partnership with us?' The president of the First National Bank of Perry was also a merchant and failed in business and was compelled to go through bankruptcy. Naturally he had to resign his connection with the First National Bank. He now has taken out a charter and is president of a state bank in Oklahoma. One man, when prohibition closed his saloon, quit the saloon business and started up a bank and has thirty or forty thousand on deposit.

"There can be but one deduction from this enormous rush for starting new state banks. They are being started by irresponsible, inexperienced men, and, instead of indicating a solid growth for the state of Oklahoma, they indicate an era of irresponsible and wild-cat work.

"One of the dangerous evils of this Guaranty Law is that it guarantees credit deposits as well as cash deposits. Now, you all know that not more than one-tenth of a bank's daily deposits are in actual cash. Nine-tenths are credit deposits, are either checks and drafts or proceeds of loans. When these credit deposits, that are made as the proceeds of a loan, are guaranteed, the guaranty certainly reaches to the guaranteeing of the loan itself, for the reason that the deposit is merely the result of the loan.

Fictitious Deposits.
"I have heard it discussed, and I think it feasible for a dishonest man

When Mr. Taft defends his own record as a judge or his attitude toward labor or his policy in the Philippines or his administrative work in the War Department, he makes strong and vigorous speeches.—New York World (Dem.).

"The so-called colonial policy of the United States has added to our trade, already, something over one hundred million dollars a year."—Mr. Taft, at Cleveland, O.

TO MIDDLE WEST AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES' REPUBLICANS.

You want Mr. Taft and Mr. Sherman elected, and they cannot be elected unless the Republican National Committee has sufficient money to pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign. It costs money to maintain an organization. It requires money to pay for printing, postage, salaries of stenographers and clerks at headquarters, traveling expenses of speakers and numerous other details that go to make the campaign end successfully. Congress, as you know, has passed a law making it unlawful for us to solicit money from corporations. We must depend upon the contributions of individual voters. If every Republican in this Western Division would contribute one dollar to the campaign fund, we will be able to do all the things that the voters want done; we will be able to elect Taft and Sherman. Will you help? If so, please send one dollar to the chairman of your State Finance Committee, whose name appears in the list following, or send it direct to me and you will receive the official receipt of the Republican National Committee. Respectfully,

FRED W. UPHAM,
Assistant Treasurer.

Contributions may be sent by check or money order to any of the following named chairmen of the various State finance committees:

- Colorado, Hon. Whitney Newton, Denver.
 - Idaho, Hon. Frank F. Johnson, Wallace.
 - Illinois, Col. Frederick H. Smith, Peoria.
 - Iowa, Hon. Lafayette Young, Des Moines.
 - Kansas, Hon. Frank E. Grimes, Topeka.
 - Michigan, Hon. John N. Bagley, Detroit.
 - Missouri, Hon. O. L. Whitelaw, 409 North Second street, St. Louis.
 - Montana, Hon. Thomas A. Marlow, Helena.
 - Nebraska, Hon. John C. Wharton, Omaha.
 - New Mexico, Hon. J. W. Reynolds, Santa Fe.
 - North Dakota, Hon. James A. Buchanan, Buchanan.
 - Oregon, Dr. H. W. Coe, Portland.
 - South Dakota, Hon. O. W. Thompson, Vermillion.
 - Washington, Hon. James D. Hoge, Seattle.
- Or to Fred W. Upham, Assistant Treasurer, 234 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

LET'S CAT OUT OF BAG.

German Manufacturers to Flood America With Goods if Bryan Should be Elected.

The following cablegram to the New York Sun under date of Oct. 3 shows what German manufacturers expect to do should Bryan be elected: "Berlin, Oct. 3.—The gladiatorial fight between President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan has suddenly aroused German interest in the American Presidential campaign and columns are now devoted to extracts from the mammoth campaign documents of the combatants. German hopes of Democratic victory have been revived and many merchants and manufacturers have suddenly grown optimistic about a revision of the tariff which will enable them to flood America with their goods."

"The German manufacturers evidently are shrewd observers. If Mr. Bryan should be elected and his 'downward revision' doctrine with ultimate free trade be carried into effect we would soon be flooded with German-made goods of every description, and our factories could go out of business. Protective Tariff Theory. On the other hand, should Mr. Taft be elected our friends the German manufacturers would not be able to break through the wall of protection which would be maintained for the benefit of American labor.

REMEDY WOULD KILL.

Hard, Painstaking Work Necessary to Reforms—Not the Instantaneous Panaceas of Bryan.

(Governor Hughes at Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 6.)
If you look conditions squarely in the fact, you see that what labor wants first of all is work, and that is dependent upon the country's prosperity. It is hard to protect the prosperity of the country and cut out abuses; hard to provide schemes that won't hurt business and will cure evils. It is hard to do things right, but we have got to take the time and labor to do them right.

In answer to a question I put to him the other day Bryan said that an ounce of remedy was worth a pound of cure. That is a fallacy; an ounce of his remedy would kill the patient. What we need is the expression of the sound thought and good judgment of the people upon which we can depend. I have had a time for two years in New York fighting the fight and I know it is hard work. You can't have a flash of genius and change it all in a twinkling. What you have to have is work—hard, conscientious work, intelligent and thoughtful, as well as determined, to make remedies square with the exigencies of our life.

When we consider everything, what we want is to perfect the upbuilding of our country and promote a steady, forward movement in the middle of the road, as is the aim of the Republican party and our great future President, Taft.

The Republican party is not only rich in men, but rich in practical and beneficent principles—it is rich, too, in its record, in promises performed and pledges fulfilled, and so we are for party and party principles first, and will acquiesce in the choice of the majority, rallying around the standard bearer who will carry us again to victory.—Hon. James S. Sherman.

What I am anxious to emphasize is that there is a wide economic and business field in which the interests of the wealthiest capitalist and the humblest laborer are exactly the same.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Cooper Union, New York City.

Political Snapshots.
"The present business system of the country rests on the protective tariff and any attempt to change it to a free-trade basis will certainly lead to disaster."—Mr. Taft, at Columbus, O.

Bryan is developing into a real humorist. He has advanced so far along the line that he can now announce himself as "the advance agent of prosperity" without cracking a smile.—Sioux City Journal.

WHAT HIGH PRICES MEAN TO THE FARMER

In 1895 Two Hundred Bushels of Kansas Corn Bought 1,000 Feet of Lumber.

Now One Hundred Bushels Buys 2,000 Feet—A Concrete Illustration Showing Why Land Values Have Increased.

Out in Kansas a great deal is being said just now about the lumber trust, the high prices of lumber and the terrible expenses attached to the building of houses, cribs and other buildings, says the Jewell County Republican. The principal buildings being erected this fall on the farms are corn cribs in which to store away the immense crop which was raised throughout Central Kansas, and is now matured and will be ready for the crib in a very short time. In a political discussion here the other day the old story of the high prices came up and it was asserted that a large amount of corn would necessarily be placed on the ground this year because of the high price of lumber. One farmer who has no particular love for the trusts, but is inclined to look on the bright side of everything and who is well satisfied with present conditions, declared that in 1895, when lumber was very cheap, and likewise corn, it took 200 bushels of corn to buy 1,000 feet of cribbing lumber. Now, when lumber is at the highest price it ever reached in the history of Jewell County, 100 bushels of corn will purchase 2,000 feet of cribbing lumber. According to J. W. Berry, of this county, who is a good authority on the prices of farm products and lumber, and makes this assertion, using corn as a purchasing power, lumber is only one-fourth as high as it was thirteen years ago.

Now on Easy Street.
Although this county is in the wheat belt of Kansas, many of the farmers have raised corn. Both crops were just like they had been made to order, and the prices will place the tillers of the soil on Easy street for some years to come.

In Jewell County there is a farm which has been on the market for sale for the past year, and was held at \$20 an acre. The farm consists of 120 acres. Fifty acres are planted to corn. The other day the entire crop was sold for \$16 an acre, the purchaser to gather the corn, leaving the fodder on the ground. A part of the field will be light and will not average more than twenty bushels to the acre, while the remainder of the field will give up from forty-five to sixty bushels. Fifty acres of the land was planted to wheat and the value of the crop was equally as great as the crop of corn, while the five-acre patch of alfalfa produced even more money in proportion than either of the other two crops.

Values Increased Five Times.
There are no improvements whatever on the farm, but the price has been raised 100 per cent and the owner is not very anxious to sell at that. However, he says if he had the slightest idea that Bryan would be elected on the third of November he would sell his land at \$30 an acre, and in two years he could buy it back and make more money than by farming it.

In this county there is another farm which was sold in 1894. There are 80 acres in the farm, and the purchase price was \$500, or 5,000 bushels of corn at the prevailing price at that time. In the meantime, the 80 has been considerably improved. A part of the land has been put to tame grass, a fine orchard is now one of the assets, good buildings have been erected and the land has grown more valuable because of the development of the country. This month the land was sold again, the purchase price being \$2,500, or the price of 5,000 bushels of corn at the present price.

Reasons That Are Still Good.
"I am sending Taft to the Philippines," said President McKinley, "because he is the broadest and the most unselfishly brave man I know, and because he will carry the spirit of the constitution of the United States in his very blood." These seem to be excellent reasons also for sending Taft to the White House. The American people will undoubtedly show on November 3 that they have come to that conclusion.—Canton, O., Repository.

The effect of the organization of labor, on the whole, has been highly beneficial principles—it is rich, too, employment for the whole laboring community. I have not the slightest doubt, and no one who knows anything about the subject can doubt, that the existence of labor unions steadies wages.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Cooper Union, New York City.

"In his own personal experience Mr. Bryan furnished proof that the people do rule. His candidacy now is a protest against the popular verdict twice officially recorded. He is arraying his soaring ambition against the repeated decisions of the millions of electors."—Hon. James S. Sherman, Republican Vice Presidential candidate.

A gift for appointing the wrong man would not be a desirable quality in a president.

FISH IS OUT OF THE I. C. RAILROAD

Practically Last Vestige of Opposition to Harriman Wiped Out by Change.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—In connection with the election of John G. Shedd, of Marshall Field & Co. on the board, it can be stated positively that both S. Fish and J. D. Cutting have parted with nearly all of their Illinois Central stock and have ceased to be factors in the affairs of the road.

During the past 12 months Mr. Fish has disposed of nearly \$1,240,000 worth of stock for value, and over \$1,700,000 market value and Mr. Cutting has sold approximately \$50,000 worth, par value. Mr. Fish's original holding, or his holding at the time he tried to regain his position as president of the road, was 432 shares of stock, which Director Cutting held approximately 1,000 shares. Today there stand on the books of the Illinois Central road and in the name of Stuyvesant Fish not to exceed 150 or 200 shares and in the name of Mr. Cutting there are not to exceed 500 shares.

How the large holdings were disposed of is a secret, but it is thought that Mr. Fish sold his shares from time to time through New York brokers. That Edward H. Harriman, his enemy, secured a large portion is probable, and some may have gone to Mr. Shedd. The elimination of Director Cutting practically removes the last vestige of Fish influence on the Illinois Central board.

MISSOURI MAKES A FORTUNE FOR INVALID

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 19.—Fortune has been unexpectedly thrust upon Judge J. H. Broady, of this city, although it finds him lying upon a bed a helpless paralytic. Judge Broady has been the owner of a tract of six or eight acres of land lying along the Missouri river in Nemaha county. At one time it formed part of a fair sized farm, but the river ate most of the place up one spring. In recent years, however, it has changed its course, and has been adding many acres yearly to the tract, until now it comprises between 500 and 600 acres.

Last spring the greater portion of this tract was planted to various crops, but along in June the capricious river, while in flood, destroyed practically everything that had been planted, and when the waters subsided they left the whole farm plastered over with mud three or four feet deep. But here is where fortune lurked.

In the mud and silt thus washed on the land were myriads of seeds from cottonwood trees farther up the river, and within a few weeks these sprung to life in the shape of hundreds of thousands of little seedlings, worth in the aggregate three or four times as much as the crops they displaced. These seedlings are now being disposed of by the thousands to Nebraska nurserymen at a good price. They are easily removed, and there is a big demand for them. One nurseryman contracted for 750,000 of these seedlings.

MAKE FIVE SHADES OF CORNSTALK PAPER

Substitute for Wood Pulp, It Is Believed, Will Greatly Cheapen Cost.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Many experiments have been made to discover some other material to substitute for wood in the manufacture of print paper. Some 5,000 different materials have been tested, but vainly.

The chemistry bureau of the department of agriculture has been one of the most earnest workers in this matter for years, but not until this week have the results been so positively successful as to permit any announcement. The first practicable samples of the new paper, made from cornstalks, have been manufactured by Dr. H. S. Bristol and his assistants.

Dr. Bristol has carried his experiments to the point of making the paper in five shades.

The white paper is made from the head outside shell of the stalk, and the yellow grades from the pith. The yellow grades have much longer fiber and resemble the paper made from linen rags or cotton. This kind of paper is soft and pliable.

Millions of tons of cornstalks will be available for this new manufacture. At present the stalks are cut and used only as winter food for the stock on the farms.

The process of manufacturing the new invention is much easier than that involved in reducing wood pulp to paper. The chemists have used in their experiments the "soda cooked" process which has been found to be the best pulp paper. But the cornstalks require only about two and a half hours of cooking in this process, against 12 to 14 hours needed to soften the wood pulp.

It Will Be Cheap.
So far the new paper has been made in a laboratory without special machinery or the wholesale production, necessary to secure cheapness, but the department is going to experiment soon on the larger scale, and the officials believe the price of white paper as well as other grades will be reduced to a startling degree.

The estimates of the department are based on the present cost of wood pulp paper, which is \$13 a ton. With wood costing \$8 a cord, that is the price of the paper. With cornstalks costing about \$15 a ton, adding in the cost of bringing in the bulky material to the Washington laboratory, the cost has been about \$14 a ton. The department chemists in the laboratory department believe that increased production will cut this cost in half.

KERN'S SON HAS PARALYSIS.

Indianapolis, Oct. 19.—The 8-year-old son and namesake of John W. Kern, Democratic vice presidential candidate, is seriously ill from infantile paralysis.

YOUNG JOHN GARFIELD IS SUSPENDED FOR HAZING

Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 19.—The faculty of Taft school here yesterday ordered four suspensions for hazing, and the boys all left for home today. One of the boys is John N. Garfield, son of the secretary of the interior. Young Garfield was suspended for three weeks, and the others for six weeks. Three of them were members of the regular football team.