

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Far Reaching Policy for the Good of All the People.

Republican Party Uncovering Vast Wealth and Making Home Owning Easier Each Year.

An extremely important feature of the constructive Republican policy is the national movement for the conservation of the natural resources of the country. This measure has been originated by the present Republican administration and, like the homestead law, the national irrigation act and other measures for the benefit of the whole people, its influence is destined to be far reaching and productive of great good to the home builders of the country.

The National Conservation Commission as it exists to-day is an outgrowth of the Inland Waterways Commission—this Commission was appointed by President Roosevelt in March, 1907. In his letter creating the Waterways Commission the President uses this language: "That the Inland Waterways Commission shall consider the relations of the streams to the use of all the permanent natural resources and their conservation for the making and maintenance of prosperous homes."

Home Building for the People.

The inquiries of the commission along the lines indicated led to the proposal to the President on Oct. 3 that he call a conference on the general subject of the conservation of the national resources of the nation. Among other reasons mentioned for this movement their letter to the President stated: "Hitherto our national policy has been one of almost unrestricted disposal of natural resources, and this in more lavish measure than by any other nation in the world's history; and this policy of the federal government has been shared by the constituent States. Three precedents have ensued: First, uncontrolled consumption of natural resources; second, exhaustion of these resources to the extent that a large part of our available public lands have passed into great estates or corporate interests, our forests are so far depleted as to multiply the cost of forest products, and our supplies of coal and iron are so far reduced as to enhance prices; and third, unequalled opportunity for private monopoly, to the extent that both the federal and State sovereignties have been compelled to enact laws for the protection of the people.

"We are of opinion that the time has come for considering the policy of conserving these material resources on which the permanent prosperity of our country and the equal opportunity of all our people must depend; we are also of opinion that the policy of conservation has so marked an advance on that policy adopted at the outset of our national career as to demand the consideration of both federal and State sponsors for the welfare of the people."

The Constructive Leaven at Work.

In his address before the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterways Association at Memphis President Roosevelt announced his intention of calling such a conference, and on Nov. 13, 1907, he issued invitations to the Governors of all

the States and territories to meet at the White House May 13-15, 1908. In this letter he said: "Recently I declared there is no other question now before the nation of equal gravity with the question of the conservation of our natural resources, and I added that it is the plain duty of us who for the moment are responsible to take inventory of the natural resources which have been handed down to us, to forecast the needs of the future and so handle the great sources of our prosperity as not to destroy in advance all hope of the prosperity of our descendants."

This conference was held, President Roosevelt presided and the practical conservation work was properly launched.

Taft to Direct the Work.

Mr. Taft is thoroughly in sympathy with this movement to build more homes for the people and to make them more attractive. He is one of the great Americans who typify the independence and the constructive genius of the American home builder. There is an innate desire in the heart of the American citizen to own a home. Mr. Taft recognizes the inherent yearning of the people apparent on every page of history to own in fee simple some portion of the earth. The desire is as keen to-day as it ever was. Of all our wealth-producing classes, the farmer needs a home most. He must have land. His farm should be all means own it. His farm need not be so large as some suppose, but it should belong to the farmer, not to some one else. This is not only self-evident because of the advantages to the farmer, but because of its advantages to the nation at large. It is the corner stone of our national life. It lies at the root of all true patriotism and all social improvement and content.

Give a man a home upon the soil, and you have made him a patriot who will defend your institutions at the ballot box or on the battlefield. Mr. Taft proposes to open the door to our vast natural resources with the Republican key of national conservation. This is a most hopeful augury of the future. When the people have easy access to the land and can fully utilize our great natural resources, most of our other troubles will settle themselves. The property owner is a conservative man who loves his family and his country. Let the property owners be as numerous as possible. Let the good work of home-making continue under Taft and Sherman.

The Future Shining Brighter.

We are entering upon a new and momentous era that calls for the highest qualities of constructive statesmanship—such as Taft has so impressively demonstrated he possesses. This revelation to our people of the wealth at their very doors is characteristic of the watchfulness of the Republican party, and the work must be firmly and intelligently directed to reach its highest possibilities to the citizen. We are planning not only for ourselves, but for future generations. We are the forefathers of a mighty future in a mighty land. If we are equal to our duties and opportunities we will make homes west of the Mississippi river for a hundred million of the freest men and women who ever walked the earth.

We are living in an age of mighty achievements. The great canals and reservoirs for constructive work for irrigation in the arid region, the Panama canal and other mammoth projects will soon stand as completed monuments to the constructive genius of our people and this age. The future is potent with still grander undertakings which will in a few brief years, under Republican direction, stand as accomplished facts.

WILL VOTE FOR BRYAN.

Times Too Prosperous for One Kansas Farmer, He Says.

A Saline County farmer, who came to the country in the early days and accumulated six or eight hundred acres of farm lands, who has raised lots of wheat and corn and always voted the Republican ticket, national, state and county, declares that he is going to vote for Bryan this year, says the Salina (Kan.) Journal. His argument is a peculiar one and from a Democratic standpoint is a good one. Mr. Farmer says he is land hungry and wants more Kansas lands, but because it is too high he is unable to acquire it. He declares that the price of wheat is too high, and likewise the price of corn. With a lower price on wheat and corn and other farm products the price of farm lands is bound to decline and when the price has been reduced he will be enabled to purchase more farms.

Mr. Farmer says the election of Bryan is sure to reduce prices on everything—wheat, corn, rye, alfalfa, oats, hogs, poultry and farm lands and the land itself.

A vote for Bryan, the free trader, means a vote for free wool and the ruin of the sheep and wool industry.—American Sheep Breeder.

Mr. Bryan said at Kingston that President Roosevelt's indorsement of Mr. Taft was worthless, for it was "the indorsement of a bankrupt." Why, then, has Mr. Bryan made such frantic claims as "the natural heir" of Mr. Roosevelt?—New York Tribune.

"I don't care for the Presidency if it has to come by compromise with Senator Foraker or anyone else in a matter of principle."—William H. Taft.

The panic was doubtless chiefly due to the exhaustion of the free capital of the world by reason of the over-investment in enterprises that have not been as productive as expected. The enormous industrial expansion has at last tied up nearly all the world's capital which was available and new investments had to halt. This result was world-wide.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Kansas City, Mo.

A vote for Taft means a vote for stable, honest government and continued prosperity.—American Sheep Breeder.

LABOR DECLINES CAMPAIGN GOLD BRICK

Cannot Be Deceived Into Voting for Bryan and His Hollow Promises.

The Democratic Candidate Ignores Pointed Questions Regarding the Needs of His Party Towards Organized Labor and Representative Unionists Denounce Him.

The professed friendship of Bryan and the Democratic party for labor is being relentlessly exposed. During the last few weeks the veil has been torn asunder and Bryan and his platform maker, Haskell, have been thoroughly exposed to the world.

"That Bryan's record as a 'friend of labor' is the flimsiest of all public men in this line there can be no possible doubt," declares The Labor World of Pittsburg. "He has never been anything else than a talker and he has talked so much that he has espoused all shades and angles of the great labor question without performing a single act in the interests of the wage worker. He is just the same Bryan to-day that he ever was and the other night in New York when asked to deny that he ever made the statement that American working men were 'public beggars,' he refused to answer it. He made the statement when fighting in Congress against the demands of the Brass Workers' Union."

Bryan Does Not Answer Questions.

"A number of the most direct and important questions on his attitude toward labor's real interest have been submitted to Bryan and so far he has not condescended from his pedestal to offer a definite reply. He has been asked: 'Are you aware of the fact that since your nomination, and your indorsement by the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor, the governor of Alabama, one of your friends and allies, has used his power to crush the labor organizations in that State, placing troops at the disposal of the mine owners, and will you, now that the matter has been thus brought to your attention, publicly repudiate and condemn Governor Comer's hostility to organized labor? This is by all means a most vital question to every trade unionist in the country who intends to vote next November.'"

"The following questions have also been submitted to him:

"Is it not a fact that at the present time, in the State of Mississippi, in the city of Vicksburg, to be exact, the members of the unions concerned with the river shipping are on strike, and that the Democratic administration of that city is trying to break the strike by sending honest, law-abiding strikers who refuse to 'scab' to the chain gang?"

"Assuming that you are ignorant of these facts at present, will you not, as leader of the Democratic party, make immediate inquiries upon the matter, and if you find the facts to be as stated, will you openly and unequivocally condemn the Democrats of Mississippi who are responsible for these conditions and repudiate them?"

Haskell the Union Buster.

"Is it not a fact that your intimate friend, ex-Governor Haskell, national treasurer of the Democratic party (now resigned) was the first president of the Muskogee Citizens' Alliance, a secret organization patterned after the Citizens' Alliance of Messrs. Parry and Post, and existing for the sole purpose of opposing trades unionism and boycotting union men, so that every cent which a union or member of a union give to your campaign is sent to one of the most notorious and bigoted union haters in America?"

"Is it not a fact that Mr. Haskell, as president of the Citizens' Alliance of Muskogee, sent out over his own signature a resolution calling upon members of the Business Men's Alliance (another union-hating association) to bind themselves 'to discriminate against any and all labor union men'?"

"To check the contemptible fanaticism of trades unionism?"

"Is it not a fact that the worst injunctions against organized labor ever issued by the courts of this country have come, many of them, from Democratic judges, such as Justice Freeman's injunction in 1900 against the International Cigar Makers' Union, enjoining them from even approaching their employers to seek a peaceable settlement, and Justice Bookstaver's injunction against the members of the International Typographical Union in their strike against the New York 'Sun,' enjoining them from publishing their resolutions?"

Political Snapshots.

When Bryan spoke in Baltimore he could not fail to remember that for the first time in the history of the party its presidential candidate is without newspaper support in that city.—Boston Transcript.

The fact that Bryan is rich and Taft poor should not be allowed to operate to Taft's disadvantage. Taft was serving the people at a modest salary while Bryan was accumulating his riches.—Sioux City Journal.

One vital, dominating fact confronts the Democratic party which no oratory, which no eloquence, which no rhetoric can obscure: Bryan's nomination means Taft's election.—New York World.

Mr. Bryan refuses to discuss whether he called the American workmen 'public beggars.' The subject was not mentioned in the Denver platform.—Omaha Bee.

Ex-Secretary Olney, who denounces the Roosevelt policies, seems to forget that the credit for them all is claimed by Bryan, for whom Mr. Olney is rooting.—Kansas City Star.

ing their side of the controversy, and Justice Gildersleeve's injunction against members of the same union in the Butterick case, 1900?"

"As a final question, Mr. Bryan, addressed to you as a man, and not as a candidate, don't you think that the union man who votes for the Democratic party until satisfactory answers have been given to all these questions must be a good deal of a fool?"

Gompers' Man for Taft.

Evidence is plentiful that the effect of Gompers' attempt to influence labor for Bryan is not very productive of results.

An illustration in point occurred at a Monday meeting in New York of the Commercial Travelers' Republican Association. John W. Armstrong, an organizer for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who was sent to Maine by President Gompers to make speeches for the Democratic State ticket, came out for Taft and Sherman. In his speech he said:

"The men whom I have met and conversed with in the American Federation of Labor are, as a rule, of the opinion that it would be unwise to support Mr. Bryan. The election of Mr. Taft means the resumption of business upon safe and sound lines. I have an abiding faith in the intelligence and loyalty of the workmen to vote for Taft and the party and principles that made it possible for our workmen to occupy the eminent position he does, as compared with the position occupied by the unfortunate brother in the Democratic South, where the Democratic party has opposed the enactment of factory laws, child labor laws and the organization of workmen."

Vice President Philip Davis and Secretary S. T. Ingram of the Central Labor Union of Terre Haute, Ind., issued a statement repudiating the announcement that Samuel Gompers is to speak in Terre Haute under the auspices of the central body of organized labor.

Vice President Davis said: "Members of the Central Union are divided on party lines, and for this reason it is not just that the union should invite Mr. Gompers to make a Democratic speech. Let him come at the instance of the Democratic central committee."

Labor Vote Balks at Bryan.

A proposition to indorse Bryan in accordance with the policy of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was turned down Sept. 24 by the United Brewery Workers of America, representing 40,000 workers, in convention at the Labor Temple, New York City. The English and German secretaries of the committee said that such a resolution was a joke.

The action of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in aiding Bryan's campaign is repudiated by James Duncan, second in command of the organization, in a letter made public Sept. 28. Mr. Duncan, who is first vice president of the Federation and also secretary-treasurer of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, advises laboring men to rely upon their own judgment in voting at the coming election.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

New York World Says It Is Framed in the Interests of Plutocracy.

(From the New York World.)

Mr. Mack must share the amazement of the World over a pretended Democratic platform which, while reiterating "its abiding faith in the principles of Democracy as against plutocracy," is framed in the interests of the very plutocracy it professes to denounce.

It is a platform for the protection of Wall street gamblers; for the protection of insurance criminals; for the protection of traction thieves; for the protection of Ryan-Harriman stock-jobbers; for the protection of rich tax-dodgers; for the protection of predatory corporations. It is a betrayal of Democratic principles; it is a betrayal of the Democratic masses.

Standing before the people on such a platform, and on such a platform alone, no Democratic candidate could be elected to office either in New York or in any State north of Mason and Dixon's line. Fortunately for the Rochester nominees, most of them have public records which give the lie to Murphy's corporation resolutions.

Methods Contrasted.

Mr. Bryan says he would extirpate trusts, root and branch. If Mr. Bryan's language is more than mere rhetoric and he means to seize the property, to divide it up and sell it in pieces, and dismember the parts, then I am not in favor of his method of dealing with trusts, because I believe that such large combinations legitimately conducted greatly add to the prosperity of the country.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Columbus, Ohio.

Growth of Industries.

They tell us that a protective tariff was only designed for infant industries, that we have outgrown that infancy and are no longer in need of the duties that enabled us to get them started. We have grown, it is true. Our great industrial concerns are monsters now, but let me tell you, as the boy said who waited till he had grown up before tackling a youthful opponent, the other fellow has grown up too.—Hon. James S. Sherman.

Archbishop Ireland for Taft.

Archbishop Ireland has come out in an indorsement of the candidacy of William H. Taft for President. In an interview the venerable prelate said he was openly in favor of Mr. Taft's election, and he denounced what he termed demagogic attacks on capital and corporations. "Corporations that offend the law should be punished," said the archbishop, "but to raise an outcry against them simply because they represent commerce and property is in my opinion senseless and unjust."

CROCHETED WAISTCOATS for AUTUMN FANCY WORK.

CROCHETED waistcoats are succeeding hand-made cravats as presents for one's brothers and intimate men friends. The waistcoats are particularly acceptable to golf players and men who enjoy outdoor sports during the crisp autumn days.

Striped effects seem to be favorites in these hand-worked waistcoats, two colors of wool being used in either broad or narrow stripes. The easiest way to crochet one is to work it lengthwise in two sections, one being the reverse of the other and then leave the shaping to the tailor.

A medium sized waistcoat is about 12 or 13 inches across the widest part and twice that in length. If the wearer is very large then the proportions should be arranged accordingly.

A thick wool is the most satisfactory to work with, as it goes faster and makes a very warm garment. Silk may be introduced in the pattern with good effect, or the waistcoat can be made of two colors of Berlin wool.

The quantity of wool required for an average sized waistcoat is 12 or 14 ounces of the dark or the principal shade and three or four ounces of the light shade. It is always wise to provide plenty of material for the first waistcoat, or any crocheted garment, as the quantity needed often depends upon the worker. Some women crochet looser than others and use up more of the wool. A rather tight stitch is best for a waistcoat, so that if one is inclined to crochet looser, the work should be watched carefully as it progresses.

Use a medium sized bone crochet hook and begin with a chain of the darker wool, making it 25 or 26 inches in length; double crochet the first row in the dark, then turn and in the second row work crochet into the upper stitches, or front ones beginning with one dark stitch in double crochet; at the next stitch draw the light colored wool through and finish the stitch with the dark wool. Repeat this rotation, using the double crochet stitch and dark and light wool to the end of the row, then break off the light wool and make the next row in double crochets with the dark wool, slipping the crochet hook into the under or back threads.

Continue this order of stitches and follow the same arrangement of dark and light wool until the required width is reached. This will make a strip for one side of the waistcoat and the other is made exactly the same.

An attractive and quickly made waistcoat in which another crochet stitch was used was made of dull brown and red wool, the first row after the 25 inch chain was made being worked with the red wool, working a double crochet into each stitch of the chain and on the next row working the double crochet into the under stitches. The next row differed in color arrangement, though the stitch remained the same. This began with a double crochet in the red, then a double crochet in the brown and so on, alternating until the end of the row was reached.

At the fourth row, instead of turning and working back, the wool was broken off and the work started at the other end and a double crochet worked into each upper or top stitch of that row, using the red wool. By repeating the second, third and fourth rows in their proper order till the strip was 14 inches wide, this section of the waistcoat was finished, as far as the crocheting was concerned. The other half was merely a repetition of this arrangement of stitches, making a strip of equal size. The work should be watched carefully as it progresses, in order to see that both sides are alike and that the rows are kept even, not too tight, then loose, and so on.

TRACES OF DIRECTOIRE STYLES.

Point That Is Quite Noticeable in the New Fall Models.

The woman with the seeing eye is observing every day traces of directoire styles in gowns that are far from directoire gowns. Here and there is some suggestion of the extremes which set the world of fashion astray a few months ago.

The sketch shown here is of a new



fall model. It has the high directoire collar and fancy braided trimmings. The coat model is one of the newest styles. The general effect is one of extreme looseness. It is long and full. The sleeves are of the latest mode. They are made with an undersleeve coming down over the wrist. The whole suit is brodered in a scroll design with self-tone soutache.

The Classical Bandeau.

Chaste and artistic simplicity which is the characteristic feature of the jewelry of the moment is nowhere seen to greater advantage than in the classical bandeaux now so fashionable. A lovely design is a crescent moon of diamonds and attendant stars poised on a simple bandeau, while another is surmounted with a conventional design of the Roman period.—Tattler.

Book for Menus.

The various menus served at luncheons and dinners are so soon forgotten by the hostess that she is often apt to repeat the menu for some of the same guests. To prevent this, the woman who entertains might buy a blank book and into it write a list of the guests entertained and the menu served, together with a word or two about the decorations. In this way she has but to look over the list to see what she served when certain guests were entertained. After a few months or so the book would prove valuable for suggestions.

Pocketbook Atomizers.

For the woman who travels or who shops in the city on a dusty, warm day there is a pocket atomizer which she can carry around with her. It has a screw arrangement which keeps the perfume securely inside, no matter how much the rubber bulb may be pressed.

Women who are taking long motor rides are carrying these filled with pungent cologne. Nothing so refines the face and wrists after a dusty ride as a spray of aromatic cologne that is not too sweet.

NAME WAS A COMPROMISE.

Explanation of Remarkable Cognomen of Nevada Town.

A Nevada man having extensive mining claims in the goldfield region tells of a lucky strike that was made last year near Carson City, a strike that proved to be of such promise that a goodly sized camp immediately sprang up around it.

The two principal mine owners were, respectively, an Irishman and a Jew, and as a compliment to these leading citizens the camp decided to leave to them the bestowal of a suitable name upon the new community.

There followed many conferences between the two, none of which resulted in an agreement. The Irishman stood out for a name that would suggest his native isle, while the Jew was just as insistent, on his part, for a name that should be suggestive of the chosen people. This deadlock continued so long that the rest of the camp grew restless, and finally insisted that there should be a compromise. So the new camp was called "Tipperusalem."—Lippincott's.

HE REMEMBERED.



"And did your uncle remember you in his will?"

"Well, he remembered me, all right, but that was why he didn't mention me in it."

SKIN TROUBLES CURED.

First Had Itching Rash—Threatened Later With Blood-Poison in Leg—Relied on Cuticura Remedies.

"About twelve or fifteen years ago I had a breaking-out, and it itched, and stung so badly that I could not have any peace because of it. Three doctors did not help me. Then I used some Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent and began to get better right away. They cured me and I have not been bothered with the itching since, to amount to anything. About two years ago I had the grippe and pneumonia which left me with a pain in my side. Treatment ran it into my leg, which then swelled and began to break out. The doctor was afraid it would turn to blood-poison. I used his medicine but it did no good, then I used the Cuticura Remedies three times and cured the breaking-out on my leg. J. F. Hennen, Milan, Mo., May 13, 1907."

Filial Devotion.

A southern congressman tells of a dandy in a Georgia town whose best quality is his devotion to his aged parent.

Once the congressman asked Pete why he had never married.

"Why, boss," explained Pete, "Ise got an ole mudder. I had to do for her, sub. Ef I doan' buy her shoes an' stockings she don't git none. Now, boss, you see if I was t' git married I'd have t' buy 'em f' mah wife, an' dat'd be takin' de shoes an' stockings right outter my ole mudder's mouf."—Harper's Weekly.

How It Felt.

An Irish maid in the service of a Washington family recently sought permission of her mistress to take an afternoon off for the purpose of consulting a dentist.

Upon her return, the mistress said:

"Well, Rosalie, did you have the tooth filled?"

"I did, mum."

"And what did the dentist fill it with—gold or amalgam?"

"I don't know just what it was, mum; but from the way I feel, I should think it was with thunder and lightning, mum."

Australia's Wild Oysters.

Oysters are sometimes regarded as dangerous but they are not usually considered so. A Queensland judge, however, has decided that they are wild beasts. Before a royal commission on the pearling industry, which has been sitting at Brisbane, a witness stated that eight years ago he had laid 100,000 shells in the neighborhood of Friday Island. The Japanese stole the shells, and the district court judge held that as pearl shell oysters were wild animals there was no penalty for stealing them.

NO GUSHER.

But Tells Facts About Postum.

"We have used Postum for the past eight years," writes a Wis. lady, "and drink it three times a day. We never tire of it."

"For several years I could scarcely eat anything on account of dyspepsia, bloating after meals, palpitation, sick headache—in fact was in such misery and distress I tried living on hot water and toast for nearly a year."

"I had quit coffee, the cause of my trouble, and was using hot water, but this was not nourishing."

"Hearing of Postum I began drinking it, and now I am eating anything I want without trouble."

"My parents and husband had about the same experience. Mother would often suffer after eating, while yet drinking coffee. My husband was a great coffee drinker and suffered from indigestion and headache."

"After he stopped coffee and began Postum both ailments left him. He will not drink anything else now and we have it three times a day. I could write more but am no gusher—only state plain facts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.