

Pledged to the Bankers.

"President Roosevelt has pledged himself to the bankers of the country to accept any money standard they may decide is the best."

J. M. Donald, vice president of the Hanover bank of New York city, which represents \$50,000,000 in deposits, and chairman of the currency committee of the American Bankers' association, one of the most powerful financial organizations in the world, made this statement to the Chronicle Tuesday, at the convention of the Missouri Bankers' association in session at the World's fair.

The Chronicle selected six from among the most powerful financial men who are attending the convention as delegates or as visitors, and questioned them upon the money issue of the coming campaign and upon the attitude of the moneyed interests of the country.

Two of the gentlemen approached were officers of institutions representing \$135,000,000 capital. The other four also represented financial organizations of enormous wealth.

Of the six, five were republicans and the other a democrat. All were unanimous in the belief that Roosevelt was a safe and strong man and that the money power of the country trusted him.

J. M. Donald said further: "President Roosevelt realizes that the standing of the country depends upon the standing of the banking interests."

"The banks are the safety valves of the country. He realizes that upon them and their success depends the wealth and prosperity of the United States."

"He is greatly interested in financial matters and not opposed to the moneyed interests, as supposed. He believes that the bankers will decide upon the best policy and he will abide by that."

"We have his absolute assurance to that effect."

"Does Wall street consider him a safe man for the office?" Mr. Donald was asked.

"I don't think it makes very much difference what Wall street thinks. The banking interests of the country do not fear him."

"But see here, I would very much prefer you to go and interview some of these other fellows. I am only a bank clerk and not in politics."

W. O. Jones, assistant cashier of the Park National bank of New York, whose deposits amount to \$35,000,000, said:

"My impression is that there is a growing disposition among eastern financial interests in favor of continuing the present administration."

"I have not been in New York for five weeks and I do not know just what the exact situation is at present."

L. F. Potter, president of the First National bank of Harlan, Ia., and of the Iowa Bankers' association, said:

"The money question, I think, is a dead issue. The financial interests are strongly for Roosevelt. Money

interests, as you may know, are very timid. At first there was a fear about Roosevelt being an unsafe man, but that is wearing away now."

"My state is strongly for him and will give him a heavy majority. Such a man as Hearst is considered radical and unsafe and the financial interests would not support him."

"Were Hearst nominated probably a large vote would be lost to the democratic side. Parker is considered all right and would likely be given the full democratic vote."

J. R. Dominick, president of the Traders' bank of Kansas City, the only democrat among the six approached by the Chronicle, said:

"Roosevelt is a good man. He has gone along cautiously and is now considered all right by the money interests. They don't fear him."

"As I am a democrat I would select Parker as a candidate. I am strongly opposed to Hearst. If the latter were nominated I think that unquestionably many votes would go to the republicans."

"But we really do not want a change of administration at present. And, without doubt, there will be none. Roosevelt will be nominated and elected. Though many of us may be democrats and vote for a democratic nominee, still we want Roosevelt to win."

Comptroller of the Currency William Barrett Ridgely, who spoke before the Missouri Bankers' association Tuesday, said: "The money feature is not considered, so far as I can see. It is not even talked of in the east. You never hear anything about it so I guess it is dead."

"Have the moneyed interests lost their fear of President Roosevelt?" the comptroller was asked.

"Really, I can make no statement about such a matter. It would not be right nor proper for me to do so."

C. C. Hay, who is connected with the "American Banker," the well known financial publication, said: "The money issue will not figure in this campaign in the least. It is considered dead. The financial interests now feel that President Roosevelt is all right. But Parker, too, is considered a safe and conservative man."—St. Louis Chronicle.

When Necessary.

Senator Aldrich is quoted as saying that the republican party will revise the tariff "when it becomes necessary." This is beautiful as far as it goes, but as the chief beneficiaries of the tariff contribute largely to the campaign funds of the republican party and are in control of its party machinery, when are these gentlemen going to declare it "necessary?"—Newberg (N. Y.) Register.

"Stand Pat" For Fat.

However, in spite of these and other warnings which the republican party has had of the disasters which threaten from a continuation of our policy of exclusiveness, the orders have gone throughout the country to "stand pat" in order that favor may be found in the eyes of the Pennsylvania tariffed monopolies who furnish the fat with which republican campaigns are conducted.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

Poison the Ground.

To stop the advance of the cotton boll weevil I suggest that the government poison the land. The fields which are already infested should be poisoned so as to kill the weevil in the pupa state—I mean to saturate the soil with effective insecticide or incorporate the poison into the soil in a powdered or dry state.

The government might poison a

strip of land one mile wide, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to Kansas as a barrier.

Many other agricultural and horticultural pests could be destroyed in the same way. It is my opinion that all farms could be greatly improved by poisoning their soils against those insects which spend their pupa stage in the ground. If it cost \$10 an acre it would be an economical expenditure.—John Bryan in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Quakers In Politics.

It has been painfully evident for many years that the politics of the Quaker City does not take its tone from the still considerable Quaker element of that town. For generations the Philadelphia Quakers abstained from politics as consistently as they did from war, but now comes the report that all this is to be changed. They are said to have made up their minds that, in order to bring about a better state of affairs in the city and state, it is necessary for them to take an active part in politics. This, if true, is a commendable though somewhat belated resolution, for the Quaker principle of non-resistance should hardly be carried so far as to lead to acquiescence in such a system of robbery and other corruption as has prevailed for years in Philadelphia.—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Too High.

Francis L. Wellman, in his book on "The Art of Cross Examination" relates an amusing incident leading to the exposure of a fraud. The damage suit on trial grew out of a collision between two electric cars. The plaintiff, a laboring man, had been thrown to the street pavement from the platform of the car by the force of the collision, and had dislocated his shoulder. He had testified in his own behalf that he had been permanently injured in so far as he had not been able to follow his usual employment for the reason that he could not raise his arm above a point parallel with his shoulder. Upon cross examination the attorney for the railroad asked the witness a few systematic questions about his sufferings, and upon getting on a friendly basis with him asked him "to be good enough to show the jury the extreme limit to which he could raise his arm since the accident." The plaintiff slowly and with considerable difficulty raised his arm to the parallel to his shoulder. "Now, using the same arm, show the jury how high you could get it before the accident," quietly continued the attorney; whereupon the witness extended his arm to its full height above his head, amid peals of laughter from the court and jury.

Umbrellas Are 10,000 Years Old.

"How rich I'd be" said the umbrella salesman, "if I'd patented the umbrella."

The floorwalker smiled. "You might as well talk," said he "of a patent on swimming or cooking. Umbrellas appear to have existed always. Wherever we excavate—Babylon, Nineveh, Nippur—traces of the umbrella are found. This instrument is coeval with mankind."

"It is of oriental origin. The English didn't begin to use it till 1700. Shakespeare with all his genius, had no umbrella to protect him from the rain. Jonas Hanway was the first English umbrella maker."

The floorwalker paused to brush a white thread from his long black coat. Then he resumed:

"Now, what you might do would be to patent some new sort of umbrella, some rain shield built on better lines. We have proof that the umbrella has existed for 10,000 years, and yet in all that time it has not once been im-

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How They Thrive.

In spite of the appalling raids on the national treasury, the monstrous postal frauds, the shocking army scandals, the disgraceful Indian land steals, the navy grafts, the Panama grab and scores of other national disgraces, republican state convention after convention "most heartily approves of the able administration of Theodore Roosevelt." And thus do rascals thrive.—Johnstown Democrat.

His Turn Coming.

Former Superintendent Byrne of New York, who had the friendship of several influential Wall street men, did not stand high in the estimation of an operator who thrived in the days before it became unpleasant for "get-rich-quick" schemes. His home had been robbed, but the thieves not being quickly apprehended, he visited Mulberry street to "call down" the superintendent.

"There should be no trouble," said he, "in landing those crooks. It takes a thief to catch a thief."

"Don't be impatient," said Byrne quietly; "you must wait your turn."—Milwaukee News.

Taft Has The Floor.

In his speech before the New York chamber of commerce, the other day, Secretary Taft declared, as reported by that thick-and-thin administration organ, the Tribune, that Aguinaldo and his forces were our allies during the contest with Spain. Let us see; is not that one of those truths which were recently classified as "anti-imperialist lies?" Perhaps Secretary Taft will not tell us how we came to fire upon our allies?—Grand Rapids Post.

In The Cold Gray Dawn.

"Were you at the smoker last night?"

"I dunno; were you?"

"I dunno."—Judy.

Constipation. Its Cause and Cure.

A person in order to be healthy must get rid of the waste products (or poisons) of the body. Nature has provided four ways to get rid of them: The Bowels, the Kidneys, the Bladder and the pores of the Skin.

If the bowels become inactive, that portion of the food which should be thrown off lies in the intestines and decomposes, causing blood, nerve, liver and kidney trouble, and closes the pores of the skin, thus creating disease in the entire system.

You can immediately relieve and permanently cure yourself of stubborn constipation or distressing stomach trouble and perfectly regulate your kidneys and liver by taking one dose a day of DRAKE'S PALMETTO WINE. Any reader of this paper can secure absolutely free a bottle by writing to Drake Formula Co., Drake Building, Chicago.

A FREE trial bottle alone has brought health and vigor to many, so you owe it to yourself to prove what it will do in your case. Write the company this very day.