



Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$25,000. Bail was denied George A. Pettibone, the third defendant.

The federal government has commenced proceedings in the United States court at Wilmington, Del., against the powder trust. The government asks an injunction to restrain the trust from doing business in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. A Wilmington dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald says: "No one connected with the prosecution expects that if the injunction is granted, the powder makers will pay any attention to it. Then it is the hope of the government to have receivers appointed who will take charge of the business of the corporations and wind them up, dissolving the merger and restoring competition among the individual companies. The court is asked to determine whether public interests will be better subserved by the appointment of receivers to take possession of the property of the alleged trust with a view to bringing about conditions in trade and commerce that will be in harmony with the law. The petition recites the history of the combine and asserts that by unfair business methods it has driven out virtually all independent companies. It is said that the combine manufactures all the smokeless powder made in the country and 95 per cent of all other high explosives. The papers were filed by Assistant Attorney General Purdy. Subpoenas were issued returnable October 7. United States Senator Du Pont is named as one of the defendants, being one of the principal stockholders in and, it is said, the dominating influence of the combine."

The Koreans do not take kindly to Japanese rule. In a battle between Japanese and Korean troops, sixty Koreans and forty Japanese were killed.

Many Europeans have been slaughtered in Casa Blanca as the outcome of a "holy war" preached by the Arabs for the extermination of Europeans. The French government declares that the Pasha of Casa Blanca will answer with his head for the general security of the city. French cruisers were sent to the town. The Spanish government will co-operate with the French government.

The Oklahoma republicans nominated this ticket: Governor, Frank Frantz; lieutenant governor, N. J. Turk; secretary of state, T. N. Robinson; attorney general, S. P. Reid; state treasurer, M. Stillwell. Congressman Bird McGuire brought the convention to its feet by suggesting the following telegram to President Roosevelt which was ordered sent to the president by the secretary: "The republicans of Oklahoma in convention assembled send you loyal and affectionate greetings. Our platform endorses your administration and your policy of a square deal for every man and every nation of every clime."

The prohibition bill passed the lower house of the Georgia legislature by a vote of thirty-nine to one hundred and thirty-nine. The law will become effective January 1, 1908, and will prohibit the manu-

facture or keeping on sale any intoxicating liquor. Pure alcohol may be sold by retail druggists on prescription of reputable physicians and wholesale druggists may carry pure alcohol for sale to retailers only.

The investigating committee reports that more than \$1,500,000 of the \$2,000,000 paid by the state of Pennsylvania for metal furnishing in the state capital was graft.

Charles R. Jones, chairman of the national prohibition committee, says that Georgia is only a starter and that all of the states of the south will soon have prohibition.

An Augusta, Ga., dispatch says: "Chaos reigns in the liquor traffic in this state today, since it is a foregone conclusion that the bill providing for absolute prohibition after January 1 will be signed by Governor Smith before the end of the week. Dispatches from Savannah and other cities tell a story of financial loss that runs into many millions. Augusta will lose \$2,500,000 in property values and license taxes. Florida and Alabama are the states to which the whisky interests will move from Georgia."

Caleb Powers is for the fourth time on trial at Georgetown, Ky., charged with the murder of Governor Goebel.

The friends of John Sharp Williams claim a victory in the Mississippi primaries in the contest with Governor Vardaman for United States senator. The vote is close.

#### GROSS EVILS

Mr. Bryan's views reflect those of the great body of progressive democrats throughout the country.

As Mr. Bryan says, while President Roosevelt is in favor of government regulation of the railroads, his party is not, while the democratic party is in favor of it. To imply that such regulation would have a fairer test under democratic government than it would under republican government is therefore quite natural. The president, no matter how insistent he may be for railroad regulation, can not get the support of his party, and without it he can not hope to accomplish the desired result. On the other hand, Mr. Bryan, the national leader and prospective candidate of the democratic party for president in 1908, and the rank and file of the party are in accord in the matter. In view of these facts no one can reasonably doubt that the voice of the people who want the gross evils which are being committed by the railroads corrected will be raised for the success of the democratic ticket in 1908.—Buffalo N. Y., Times.

#### MR. BRYAN QUALIFIES

Mr. William J. Bryan, in his latest review and estimate of the leading political issues of the time, has done about all he can do to make amends for his radical Madison Square Garden speech following his "triumphal" return from Europe. He explains that while he believes government ownership of railroads to be the ultimate solution of the railroad problem it must not be made an issue in the campaign of 1908. This will do something toward restoring the availability of Mr. Bryan, and the

explanation seems to have been made at this time for that purpose.

The time is not yet, according to Mr. Bryan, to define the paramount issue of 1908 but, broadly speaking, the issues will be closely related, the leading questions being those of the trusts, the tariff and the railroads. In only one beafling of these combined issues will the democratic party have any advantage over the republican organization, and that is in relation to the tariff.

And right there is the democratic opportunity. The abstract principle of a protective tariff is not worrying the people very much, but the abuse of protection by the trusts comes home to every man who feels the added cost of living due to trust extortions. It has been proved that it is mighty hard to regulate the trusts by either civil or criminal laws, but they can be largely controlled by economic policies—by admitting the irresistible element of competition. If the democratic party will concentrate its campaign on the tariff, taking full advantage of the fact that the necessities of life command extortionate prices even in a period of the greatest productiveness and industrial and commercial prosperity, it will make itself formidable once more. And on this stand it will have a big chance of victory if the republican convention should fail to nominate Secretary Taft or some other candidate unconditionally pledged to tariff revision.—Kansas City, Mo., Star.

#### THE WEAPON OF THE COURT

Occasionally arises a man with sufficient temerity to offend that divinity which doth hedge a judge. In a recent judicial campaign out west a newspaper strongly objected to the re-election of one incumbent, for reasons deduced from his official record. The editor was promptly fined for contempt of court and mulcted in \$17,500 damages for injury to the ermined character. In some districts the nominating of an opposition candidate might not be without peril as a constructive contempt of court.

In Kansas the other day a man was judged in contempt and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for having filed an affidavit that three judges were in league against him. As this was only one month per judge, he got off lightly. The clerk of the court, according to the press dispatches, was scored for having permitted the affidavit to go on file, while the lawyer who prepared it suffered a "terrific arraignment."

Many of us would find it agreeable, no doubt, to exercise this irresponsible power of taking summary vengeance upon persons who make faces at us. Not being judges, such power is denied us. We shrug our shoulders and go our ways, and, after the spasm of anger is past, find that the grimace didn't really hurt us.

Punishments for contempt should be strictly limited to persons who disobey the orders or obstruct the processes of the court. When a judge uses this power to avenge a merely personal affront his act does not, in our opinion, tend to increase respect for his office or for law. We think, on the contrary, the tendency is exactly in the opposite direction.—Saturday Evening Post.

#### HAD ENOUGH TOOTHPICKS

A well known sculptor tells the following story:

"Whenever I see a toothpick I think of a dinner that was given in Rome in honor of two Turkish noblemen."

"I sat beside the younger of the noblemen. He glittered with gold

embroidery and great diamonds, but nevertheless I pitied him sincerely, for he was stranger to our table manners, and some of his errors were both ludicrous and painful.

"Toward the dinner's end a servant extended to the young man a plate of toothpicks. He waved the plate away, saying in a low and bitter voice:

"No thank you! I have already eaten two of the accursed things, and I want no more."—Tid-Bits.

## Starch and Sugar

Their Importance in a Diet that is to Give the Greatest Strength with the Least Tax Upon the Digestive Organs

It is strange how people get the notion that because an ox is strong human beings can get strong by eating beef. It is stranger still when you reflect that the ox gets all his strength from eating grass and cereals. He is a strict vegetarian.

In a recent interview Dr. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, is quoted as saying:

"I think we eat too much meat for health. For the sustenance of physical exertion if you have hard work to do there is nothing better than starch or sugar. The cereal eating nations can endure more physical toll than the meat eating nations. That is not the accepted view, but it is true. You can not tire out a Japanese, who eats rice. He will draw you around the town on a pound of rice, and be as fresh at the close of the day as when he started. You could not do that on a pound of meat to save your life."

Whether Dr. Wiley is correctly quoted or not, the statements attributed to him merely affirm what nearly every recognized authority on dietetics, has said many times and which every physician knows to be true. But it is one thing to have a food that is rich in starch and sugar and quite another thing to have it in digestible form.

In shredded whole wheat the starch of the wheat kernel, combined with the brain-making phosphates and the muscle-building nitrates, are prepared in their most easily digested form. It is the whole wheat, steam-cooked, shredded and baked. It is not a "pre-digested" food. It makes the stomach strong by helping it to do its work, while the so-called "pre-digested" foods weaken the stomach by depriving it of the functions which Nature intended it to perform. Science has not yet perfected a food that will enable the human organism to dispense with saliva and the gastric juices.

In making Shredded Wheat the whole wheat kernel is not only thoroughly steam-cooked, but it is afterwards drawn out into fine porous shreds and then thoroughly baked. This process leaves the starch in a condition where it is easily converted into sugar by the stomach. The shreds being very crisp and porous, compel thorough mastication during which the food is completely insalivated, which is the first process in digestion. Shredded Wheat not only supplies the greatest amount of nutriment in easily digested form, but is a stimulus to the "bowel action," thereby keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy condition. It is a particularly valuable summer food, furnishing more nutriment than meat, corn or oats and with much less tax upon the digestive organs. All grocers sell it.

Shredded Wheat products are manufactured by the Natural Food Company at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Your grocer sells them.