

to promise, it will be noticed that the republican congressional committee has nothing to say. The last-named organization expressed its disapproval of the publicity idea early in the campaign and some of its members went so far as to say that Mr. Taft's views and promises on this subject would not bind them in any manner. When a political party maintains two committees, one open and above board and the other deep, dark and secretive, it is not a difficult matter to guess which one will receive the tainted money. No doubt the list of contributors to the congressional committee's soap box would be worth a careful perusal." This Commoner reader adds: "The leaders of the republican party are a shrewd and unscrupulous lot. No doubt they ran all the tainted subscriptions through the congressional committee. The fund that their congressional committee disbursed must have amounted to three or four millions of dollars. I notice by the papers that even the statement sent out by the republican national committee with regard to the amount of campaign funds received by it from all sources is not sworn to."

THE NEWS dispatch concerning Mr. Taft has attracted widespread attention in temperance circles. Lillian M. N. Stevens, president of the national Women's Christian Temperance Union, wires the New York World as follows: "For Mr. Taft to set the example of total abstinence is cause for great rejoicing by those who care for humanity's weal. It is an example safe and beneficent for all to follow. It will influence multitudes to become abstainers and thus their lives and the lives of their families will be blest. Mr. Taft is entitled to grateful appreciation and the thanks of a thrice-grateful nation, which nation we believe within the next decade will outlaw the sale of that which is unfit to drink."

AT A CAUCUS of the democratic members of the house of representatives Champ Clark of Missouri was chosen minority leader to succeed John Sharp Williams. An Associated Press dispatch says: "Mr. Clark's election was unanimous. His name was suggested to the caucus by the retiring minority leader, Senator-elect John Sharp Williams of Mississippi. Resolutions were adopted thanking Mr. Williams for his services to the party on the floor of the house. In accepting the leadership, Mr. Clark said: 'I am profoundly grateful for the great honor just conferred on me, an honor doubly prized because of the unanimity with which it comes. I hope to discharge the numerous and difficult duties of the position so as not to cause you to regret the action of this hour, but I can not do it—no man can—without the co-operation and the constant assistance of his fellows. This co-operation and constant assistance I now invoke in the interest of the country and of a great historic party. These interests are largely committed to our hands. To promote them by securing unity of action requires some self-abnegation, some yielding of opinion, some sacrifice of ease on the part of every democratic member. By conference, by putting together, by regular and punctual attendance on the sessions of the committees and of the house, by sinking personal jealousies, by mutual concessions, we can accomplish much for the welfare of the country and the strengthening of the party of which we are members; for, let it never be forgotten, 'He serves his party best who serves his country well.'"

THE NEWARK (N. J.) Evening News of November 23 printed this story: "A compliment to William J. Bryan was received with silence by the members of the Outlook club of Monclair Saturday night. The speaker was Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, who lectured on 'Our National Outlook.' Referring to the moral uplift in politics of late years, and especially to the fact that money was no longer the potent factor in legislation it once was in this country, the speaker said, the credit of present conditions was due more to Mr. Bryan than to any other one man. The remark was met with an ominous silence on the part of the audience, although laudatory statements regarding President Roosevelt and Governor Hughes had been previously met with applause from all parts of the room. Afterward the same audience applauded the names of both Judson Harmon and John A. Johnson, democrats, elected to the governorships in Ohio and Minnesota. Apparently Dr. Schurman had ex-

pected some demonstration from at least a part of the audience at the mention of Mr. Bryan's name. Pausing for a moment at the conclusion of his remark, the distinguished lecturer said: 'I see Mr. Bryan is not popular in Montclair. Much as I admire the man, I am glad myself he was not elected to be president. Nevertheless, I must give him his due. Mr. Bryan has done more by example and precept for purity in American politics than any other man in the country.' Later Dr. Schurman again referred to Mr. Bryan's financial views, which, he said, were unsound both as to the free coinage of silver, as advocated in 1896, and again as to the guaranteeing of bank deposits, as put forward in the late campaign. The speaker declared it was because of Mr. Bryan's financial policies that he could not support him for president."

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the New York World says: "All fourth class postmasters in the states east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio river, numbering 15,483, were today placed in the classified service by an executive order of the president. Hereafter all the appointees to fourth class postmasterships in these states must undergo civil service examination. Postmasters now holding office will not need to take the examinations. The order applies to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. The number involved in New York state is 2,341. The section included within the order was selected because the department has experienced less difficulty there in getting eligibles for the rural carrier service than elsewhere. It is stated, however, that the president's order is only the beginning of what will eventually include all postoffices where the salary is less than \$1,000 in the classified service. Another executive order, signed at the same time, authorizes the postoffice department to fill vacancies without civil service examination pending the certification of eligibles by the civil service commission."

A WRITER in the Boston Herald recalls a remarkable prophecy made by Wendell Phillips in July, 1865. In addressing a collection of school children in Music hall, he made use of the following language: "Now, boys, do not imitate us. Be better than we are, or there will be a great many cracks. We have invented a telegraph, but what of that? I expect, if I live forty years, to see a telegraph that will send messages without wire both ways at the same time."

A LONDON cablegram printed in the Daily Mail's Paris edition tells this interesting story: "Behind the simple announcement that a marriage has been arranged between Captain C. C. Stone, of Little Coxwell, Faringdon, and Lyona, third daughter of the late Rev. R. W. L. Tollemache and Mrs. Tollemache, of South Witham, Grantham, lies an interesting story of a father's fancy for giving his children a long string of peculiar names. The Rev. Ralph Williams Lionel Tollemache, who assumed the surname of Tollemache-Tollemache, married twice, and his three children by his first wife bore the names of Lyonei Felix Cateret Eugene, Florence Caroline Artemisia Hume, and Evelyne Clementia Wentworth Cornelia Maude. His second wife was a daughter of Colonel Ignacio Antonio de Orellana y Revest, of the Spanish army, and Mr. Tollemache-Tollemache signaled the birth of the first son by conferring upon him the names of Lyulph Ydwallo Odin Nestor Egbert Lyonel Toedmag Hugh Erchenwyne Saxon Esa Cromwell Orma Nevill Dysart—the initials of which will be found to spell Lyonel the Second—Plantagenet. The next son was christened Leo Quintus Tollemache-Tollemache de Orellana Plantagenet. But a short time ago he announced that he had decided to drop the major part of his name, and to be known in future as Leo de Orellana Tollemache only. The eldest daughter was baptized Mabel Helmingham Ethel Huntingtower Beatrice Blazonberrie Evangeline Viso de Lou de Orellana Plantagenet Toedmag Saxon. A second, who also was born before 'Lyonel the Second,' received the names of Lyonesse Matilda Dora Ida Agnes Ernestine Curson Paulet Wilbraham Joyce Eugene Bentley Saxon Dysart Plantagenet. Both these ladies have been married for some years. The third daughter—the young lady whose engagement is now announced—had bestowed up-

on her Lyona Decima Veronica Esyth Undine Cyssa Hylda Rowena Viola Adela Thyra Ursula Ysabel Blanche Lellias Dysart Plantagenet. The youngest daughter, as yet unmarried, is Lyoneita Edith Regina Valentine Myra Polwarth Avelina Philippa Violanthat de Orellana Plantagenet. It will be noticed that in every case in the second family, with the exception of the oldest daughter, the first name is connected with either Leo or Lyon, while many of the others belong to the titles of Dysart (to which family Mr. Tollemache-Tollemache belonged) and Tollemache."

IN A HEARING in New York City involving the government suit against the coal carrying railroads, C. D. Simpson of Scranton, Pa., said that George F. Baer did his best to keep down the price of coal. The Chicago Record-Herald's report says that questioned about a contract with the Philadelphia and Reading railroad following the big strike in 1902, by which the road was to take all his coal at the tidewater price of 65 per cent of the selling price, Mr. Simpson said: "After the strike we could get almost any price for coal—\$5 to \$20 a ton—but President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading road wanted to keep the price down; he wanted the tidewater price kept at about \$5 per ton. I protested, and he said we were getting our 65 per cent. I knew that, but we could get \$10 or more a ton then. 'Who'll protect the poor if the price of coal is put up now?' asked President Baer. I replied: 'You protect the poor if you want to and I'll protect the rich.'" Mr. Simpson said he and his associates were finally released from their contract and thereafter sold their coal at the highest price they could obtain. Mr. Simpson told of a deal for the colliers of his firm, Simpson and Watkins, with Robert Bacon, representing J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Simpson said his company was at liberty to ship coal over either road when there were two roads reaching a colliery. He said he had advocated that the railroads buy the coal of individual operators at their mines. Attorney McReynolds, summing up the testimony of the witness, said it showed that the railroads in the combination forced the independent coal operators into contracts which held the independents bound to the railroads so long as the mines produced coal. Robert Bacon is assistant secretary of state under the republican administration.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND EDITORS CLASH

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the same time, with many other papers, giving full credit to the source from which they obtained it. In making the editorial comment to which the president takes exception the editor of the News credited its information to the New York paper making the charge and distinctly disclaimed any responsibility for its accuracy.

"This editorial was published in the ordinary course of the daily routine of the editorial department at a time when I was absent from Indianapolis and therefore could not have been inspired by any personal motive. During the campaign information reached me that Mr. Foulke had in his possession a letter of the nature of the one now made public, and I was further informed that it was left by the president to Mr. Foulke's judgment whether the letter should be used in the campaign. When this information reached me I at once telephoned Mr. Foulke extending to him the use of the columns of the News for this purpose, but Mr. Foulke did not see fit to avail himself of the opportunity during the campaign. So much for the personal criticism of me by the president. The News will deal editorially with the president's explanation in due time."

JOSEPH G. CANNON HAS "A DIZZY RADICAL"

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country in all its relations, the producer, the manufacturer, merchant and consumer, can be handled intelligently, safely and profitably by the membership of the house, to whose sole initiation it was intrusted by the founders and from whose hands it should pass as a measure conceived, constructed and completed in conformity with a nation-wide prevalent sense of right?

Is he? The air is vibrant with portent. There is no telling. Strange things impend. We may have shortly a sight of Aldrich raging for an income tax, Bryan giving up the chautauqua platform and Chancellor Day taking a savage and advanced stand for the recall and the initiative and referendum.