

and that the instant the steel corporation acquired the Tennessee Coal and Iron company's stock it subsided instantly and permanently."

The committee reports that on October 26, 1907, President Roosevelt issued a statement congratulating Secretary Cortelyou and the business men who headed off the panic. The committee says of this:

"Up until the time of this interview the steel corporation owed its success and its permanency to the power and skill of the financiers who had created and the iron masters who had directed its operations. Since that time its dominance has been due in no small measure to the sudden, ill considered and arbitrary fiat of the chief executive."

"The president's refusal to interfere was an absolute warrant to proceed. A suggestion from him to the attorney general was equivalent to a command; and upon a refusal of the attorney general to act, the corporation was immune. This is admitted by Colonel Roosevelt, and he unhesitatingly assumes full responsibility in the matter."

The report occupies more than 200 pages and much of it is criticism of the methods of the trusts. Andrew Carnegie's steel making methods and his desire to extend his business are held out as the motives which compelled J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates to organize the steel trust.

An Associated Press dispatch says: Further limitations on contributions to political campaigns were incorporated in a bill agreed to by the senate committee on privileges and elections and reported to the senate for passage. Prediction was made that it would be enacted at once. Under the new bill all corporations would be prohibited from contributing money or anything of value to the nomination or election of presidential electors, representatives of congress or state legislators who elect federal senators. Contributions of individuals to such nominations or elections would be limited to \$5,000, but this provision would not apply to candidates themselves. Under the present law candidates for congress are limited to spending \$5,000 in nomination and election, and candidates for the senate \$10,000.

BATTLING FOR PRINCIPLE

Editorial in Chicago Daily News: Believing that in party matters his words and actions are based upon regard for popular rights and that neither personal ambition nor private interests influence him, the rank and file of the democratic party by its support made Mr. Bryan the most powerful single factor in the convention at Baltimore.

His defeat in the contest over the temporary chairmanship served to expose the forces of the interests and thus to draw against those forces the fire of the progressives in the party. To this, no doubt, is largely due the fact that later developments in the convention were exceedingly gratifying to those who believe in popular rule of parties.

A time tried, sincere man, Mr. Bryan has the confidence of the democratic voters to a degree that has been seldom surpassed in party history in this country. In this is a personal triumph for him that is greater than a mere victory at an election. For victory at election may be gained sometimes at the cost of compromises destructive to principle and replete with disillusionment.

To the Editor—"Why do the most worthless men often get the best wives?"

Editor—I don't know. Ask your husband.—Smart Set.



W. D. Washburn, at one time senator from Minnesota, died at Minneapolis.

William C. McAdoo has been made vice-chairman of the democratic national committee.

United States Judge Emory Speer, at Macon, Ga., received a long letter from Colonel W. A. Huff, former mayor of Macon, suggesting the judge's impeachment. Colonel Huff charged the judge with misconduct on the bench. Judge Speer issued a warrant for the arrest of Colonel Huff on the charge of contempt of court. Many citizens are going to Colonel Huff's support and they will insist upon impeachment for the judge.

One thousand delegates gathered at Chicago to attend the new party convention.

An Associated Press dispatch from New York says: The action of the Kansas state courts in refusing to order the names of eight Roosevelt candidates for presidential electors stricken from the primary ballot was partly reversed by Justices Van Devanter and Pitney, of the United States supreme court. While these justices granted the application of the Taft men for a writ of error directed to the Kansas supreme court, their decision does not constitute a final victory for the regular republic organization. Under its terms the right of the Roosevelt candidates to have had places on the primary ticket will be decided by the full bench of the supreme court when that tribunal holds its regular session in October. Meanwhile the names of the Roosevelt candidates will appear on the ballots at the Kansas primaries.

The effect of the decision is to leave the whole Kansas controversy suspended until October, when it is expected the highest court will settle it before the national election.

Benton McMillin was nominated by the democrats for governor of Tennessee.

In the Texas primaries Morris Shepherd was nominated to succeed Senator Bailey. Governor Colquitt was renominated. Martin Dies was renominated for congress.

Revelations in New York indicated that within the last year two million, four hundred thousand dollars was divided among police grafters. Police Lieutenant Becker has been arrested on the charge of murder.

Mutsuhito, forty-four years Emperor of Japan, died July 30. Yoshihito succeeded his father as emperor, under the formula provided by the constitution promulgated by Mutsuhito. The death of the emperor is greatly mourned by his people.

A Seagirt, N. J., dispatch, carried by the Associated Press says: Governor Wilson announced that W. J. Bryan had contributed \$1,000 to the democratic national campaign fund, addressing the contribution to Seagirt. Mr. Bryan accompanied his check with a personal letter, which was not made public. The announcement of Mr. Bryan's contribution came at the close of a crowded day. Early in the morning the

governor motored to Trenton. He devoted himself to matters of state until after 1 o'clock, when he met Senators Mark Smith of Arizona and Ellison Durant Smith of South Carolina. Later in the afternoon he talked with E. E. Grosscup, democratic state chairman of New Jersey; J. Taylor Ellyson, democratic chairman of Virginia; Lewis Nixon, Robert H. Hudspeth, A. Mitchell Palmer and a half dozen other visitors who had made no appointment to meet him.

A FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Editorial in New York World: No truer description of political conditions in the United States has been written than this, from the London Nation: "The real fight in America today is between the powerful vested interests and the struggling aspirations of a people nourished upon the principles of freedom and progress which they find themselves unable to realize in practice."

This is a people's fight for freedom. That is the meaning of the Chicago convention. That is the meaning of the Baltimore convention.

The strength of Roosevelt in the republican primaries, the strength of Roosevelt's third party movement, springs from the belief of hundreds of thousands of republicans that he is the champion of the people against privilege, that he is fighting their battle against corrupt bosses and against the plutocratic powers that prey.

We believe they are mistaken. We believe their confidences is sadly misplaced; but nevertheless it is their idealism that makes it possible for Roosevelt to tear the republican party asunder.

And at Baltimore Mr. Bryan's victories have all been won through this instinctive belief of the rank and file of the democratic party that whatever his blunders he is honest at heart and is fighting their cause. When he appealed to this sense of freedom he overturned the Wall street-Tammany coalition that had seized the convention. The unit rule received its death blow. The Bryan resolution paving the way for a bolt in case the convention nominated a Ryan-Morgan-Belmont candidate was adopted simply because the delegates did not dare vote it down. And when Murphy swung New York's 90 votes to Clark early Saturday morning the stampede failed because delegates who might have been glad to break the nerve-wearing deadlock refused to follow Tammany Hall.

It is a political situation for which there has been no parallel since 1860. Party lines are falling; party organizations are discredited, and the old political order is in its death throes. The American people are going to have a new dispensation. They have read the death sentence of the partnership between corrupt bosses and corrupt plutocracy, and the will of the people will prevail. This is a new birth of freedom.

GENEROUS

"You wish to marry my only daughter," murmured the magnate. "Would you take from me all that I have to solace me in my old age?" "By no means," declared the duke warmly. "We want you to keep at least \$50,000."—Sacred Heart Review.

A HARD QUESTION

From the New York World: Is it quite fair for Mr. Bryan to compel Thomas F. Ryan and August Belmont to act as pallbearers at their own funeral?

An Ideal Investment

Getting in ahead of the railroad in Canada and the resulting rise in real estate values is the surest way of doubling or tripling your money. For example, right now there is the biggest chance of a century to invest in town lots in Fort Fraser, in the heart of the choicest section of Canada, and realize immense profits. History has repeated itself a dozen times in the great, hustling centers of population in Western Canada.

Calgary, Alta., had only 4,000 folks in 1901, but has 40,000 today, and its \$100 town lots of a few years ago can't be bought for less than \$1,000 to \$3,000, and some even go to \$50,000 and \$60,000.

Fort Fraser is the next in line for this kind of development and promises an even brighter future. It is about to be opened up by the great, new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which is backed by the government's millions, and will bring unprecedented prosperity.

The railroad grading camps are now working through the townsite, settlers are rushing in. Government buildings are being located and in a short time lots will take the same phenomenal jump in price—\$100 to \$500—\$1,000 to \$5,000 and even double that just as they did at Calgary when it was opened up to commerce.

Fort Fraser lots are now being sold for \$200 and up, 10 per cent down and 5 per cent per month, no interest or taxes until fully paid. Titles are guaranteed by the government. The representatives of the Townsite Company in Chicago are Spence, Jordan & Co., Dept. AS, Marquette Bldg., who will send booklet, map and full information on request. They will also tell you about choice selected garden land near Fort Fraser to be had on easy terms.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

Advertisement for Hoosier Ranges and Heaters, featuring an image of a stove and text describing its benefits and price.

Learn How Oklahoma makes Bank Depositors Safe

Our New Booklet now being mailed on request. Friends of this reform can materially aid in the general adoption as well as secure themselves from all possible loss by opening an account with the Guaranty State Bank. 4 per cent Interests on Time Deposits and Savings Accounts. M. G. Haskell, Pres. H. E. Davis, Ass't Cash. Muskogee, Okla. Four years successful operation.

Don't Wear a Truss

Advertisement for PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 54 St. Louis, Mo., featuring an image of a truss and text describing a medical treatment.