

FROM THE COMMONER

MR. BRYAN'S PAPER

MR. TAFT AND GUARANTEED DEPOSITS.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Taft puts himself squarely on record as being opposed to guaranteed deposits. He says: "The Democratic platform recommends a tax upon national banks and upon such state banks as may come in, in the nature of an enforced insurance to raise a guaranty fund to pay the depositors of any bank which fails. The proposal is wholly impracticable unless it is to be accompanied by a complete revolution in our banking system, with a supervision so close as practically to create a government bank. If the proposal were adopted exactly as the Democratic platform suggests, it would bring the whole banking system of the country down in ruins."

Why seek to confuse the people on a simple proposition? We are supposed to have government supervision of national banks now. Supervision does not mean a government bank; it simply means that the national bank inspectors will do just as they are expected to do under existing law—make their examination of banks thorough and make prompt and effective correction of any irregularities discovered. So it will be difficult to frighten the people by the claim that guaranteed deposits means thorough supervision of banks. That's just exactly what the people want.

It is absurd to say that guaranteed deposits would "bring the whole banking system of the country down to ruin."

What does "guaranteed deposits" mean? It means that the savings of the masses shall be secured so that when men and women deposit their hard-earned money in banking institutions, they need not worry for fear it will be lost through the recklessness and dishonesty of bank officials. The federal government demands of these banks security for the money it deposits. As a rule state governments and county governments and municipal governments make similar requirements. But now that it is proposed that depositors generally shall have some such assurance for the safe keeping of their wealth, we are told by the Republican candidate for the presidency that the adoption of such a plan "would bring the whole banking system of the country down to ruin."

It is to save the banking business and to save the people's money that the plan of guaranteed deposits is advocated by Democrats. It is strange that Mr. Taft and the big bankers for whom he speaks can not see that the guaranteed deposits system is absolutely necessary for the prevention of panics, for the safe keeping of the money of the masses and for the preservation of the banking business in the hands of individuals.

UPHELD BY GOOD LAWYERS.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Taft, referring to the suggestion that trial by jury be required in all cases of indirect contempt, says: "Never in the history of the country has there been such an insidious attack upon the judicial system as the proposal to interject a jury trial between all orders of the court made after full hearing and the enforcement of such orders."

But the United States senate in June, 1896, undertook to make just such provision. Senator Platt of Connecticut was the only Republican to speak against it. John Sherman of Ohio, William B. Allison of Iowa, Eugene Hale of Maine, Joseph B. Hawley of Connecticut, Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, Knute Nelson of Minnesota and Francis E. Warren of Wyoming were among the Republican senators present when this bill passed. Presumably they voted for it. There was no roll call. At least they did not vote against it nor did they speak against it.

In the senate at the time and voting for this measure there were—besides the distinguished Republicans above named—such good lawyers as David B. Hill of New York, Senator Villas of Wisconsin, Senator Pugh of Alabama, Senator George of Mississippi, and Wm. V. Allen of Nebraska. Does any Republican believe that John Sherman, William B. Allison, Eugene Hale, Joseph B. Hawley, Justin S. Morrill, Knute Nelson, all distinguished Republicans, would either cast their vote for or by their silence acquiesce in "an insidious attack upon the judicial system?"

NOT FOR THE INCOME TAX.

Let no one be misled on the theory that Mr. Taft has declared for the income tax. The following is from Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance: "I believe that an income tax, when the protective system of customs and the internal revenue tax will not furnish income enough for governmental needs, can and should be devised."

In other words Mr. Taft is for an income tax conditionally. Whenever the government can not secure enough revenue through a system of taxing men according to what the eat and wear, then he would be in favor of taxing them according to their income. That's all!

FAITH OF THE INTERESTS, TOO.

Referring to Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance, the Chicago Record-Herald (Rep.) says: "The speech justifies the faith of the Republican masses, who believe, as we have said, that the candidate is more progressive than his platform. It stamps him as a sincere progressive who heartily approves and who would carry forward the Roosevelt policies, and who at the same time would illustrate in his acts his thought that the chief function of the next administration is distinct from and a progressive development of that which has been performed by President Roosevelt." The character that shines through the speech is that of the big, sane, sober man bent upon equal justice for all, and it will probably have no little effect with those independent voters whose support is invited in the closing words.

Mr. Taft did, it is true, have a great deal to say about Mr. Roosevelt and the Roosevelt policies. But before the Record-Herald can persuade the masses that they may depend upon Mr. Taft for reform measures it will have to explain how it happens that in spite of his extravagant praise for the Roosevelt policies Mr. Taft yet retains the enthusiastic support of the representatives of special interests.

For instance, in the same issue in which the Record-Herald says editorially, "The speech justifies the faith of the Republican masses who believe that the candidate is more progressive than his platform," we find the following extracts from editorials printed in newspapers that are generally recognized as the spokesmen for special interests:

New York Sun: Mr. Taft's speech, deplorable as it is, will not lose him a Republican vote. What a relief it must be to him today to have the fearful thing off his mind, and off his conscience; and how ardently he must look forward to the time when he can say things and do things not because they are to make votes for him, but because they are the right things to say and the right things to do. The nauseating incense beneath which he staggers in nearly every sentence would suffocate any ordinary man. William H. Taft deserves the prayers as well as the votes of every decent citizen in the country. And when he is freed from his dread obsession and once more walks in sunshine that knows no mortgage, he will show his fellow men that no vicissitudes save death alone can forever frustrate or subdue an honest man.

Milwaukee Sentinel: A pervading tone of calm good sense and a marked absence of stump oratory claptrap and stage thunder agreeably characterize Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance. It therefore affords a needed relief from a style of declamation that has been much dinned in the ears of our people of late years. "Come, let us reason together," may be called the keynote of the Republican candidate's discussion of principles at issue between the parties. The speech, therefore evinces that genuine respect for the intelligence and fundamental fairness of the people which the harangue of the demagogue always lacks.

In the same issue, the Record-Herald prints an interview with George Gould in which that great railroad magnate gives enthusiastic endorsement to the Republican candidate.

WITH EVERY HOPE OF SUCCESS.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Taft says: "If I am elected president I shall urge upon congress, with every hope of success, that a law be passed requiring the filing in a federal office of a statement of the contributions received by committees and candidates in elections for members of congress, and in such other elections as are constitutionally within the control of congress. Meantime the Republican party by the election of a New York treasurer has subjected all its receipts and expenditures to the compulsory obligation of such a law."

But why "with every hope of success?" Did the letter Mr. Taft wrote to Senator Burrows, urging the adoption of such a law, have any effect upon the Republican congress?

Did the recommendation of Mr. Roosevelt have any effect upon the Republican congress?

The Taft letter and the Roosevelt recommendation were given to congress while a presidential election was approaching. If a Republican congress would not act under those circumstances with what reason does Mr. Taft say that after the presidential election he would urge a measure "with every hope of success?"

"ENTHUSIASTIC" INDORSEMENT.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Taft says: "With respect to the election of senators by the people, personally I am inclined to favor it, but it is hardly a party question."

What is it if it is not a party question? It is a public question and a very pressing one. The Democratic party declared in favor of it. The Republican party is silent on it. And the best that the Republican candidate—convinced since the convention of the popularity of the plank—can do, is to say "personally, I am inclined to favor it." His remarks clearly indicate that he does not attach importance to the proposed reform.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR



Copyright by Watson Fawcett. Gen. Luke E. Wright as his latest photograph reveals him, taken after his appointment to the cabinet position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Taft.

A CAT AT THE PHONE.

WONDERFUL FELINE OWNED BY CHICAGO FAMILY.

Four-Year-Old "Tom" Gifted with Really Remarkable Intelligence—Some Few of the Things He Does Right Along.

Chicago.—"Tom" Stevens, four years old, is peccolous. Here are some of the things he does: Refuses to play baseball with the ball used once by himself and his mother, who is now dead.

Answers the telephone or arouses the household when the bell rings, if some adult is not present.

Although not of school age, he knows Saturday as the school holiday and holds special exercises therefor.

Only communicates with those whose acquaintance with him is thoroughly conventional; likes dogs and birds.

Calls the family together at meal time and mourns when any member is late; also, when the head of the house is late, insists upon the telephone being used to bring that person.

This does not sound so wonderful for a four-year-old, but when it is explained that Tom is a cat and not a child, the wonder of it can be imagined.

The telephone rang and Tom ran for a member of the Stevens family, where Tom makes his home.

Tom insisted on listening to the message.

"Hello, Tom," said a voice in the receiver.

Tom shook his head and walked contemptuously away. It was not his mistress.

A minute later the receiver again rang, and no attempt was made to answer. Tom began howling, the receiver was taken down and placed at the cat's ear.

"Hello there," said the voice.

"Me-ow-ur-ur-ur," replied Tom.

Then the cat, rubbing his arched back against the receiver, went into a long conversation of me-ows, purrs, and guttural gasps. At "good-by" the cat walked away.

Every evening when Miss Stevens comes home from her office at Fifty-seventh street and Washington avenue, Tom is in the window waiting that is every day but Saturday.

On Saturday the cat opens the door for his mistress, and for the only time

during the week, puts a pan out of doors without permission.

Saturday, you see, a piece of raw liver is brought home for Tom's weekly dinner. Tom is always at the door before his mistress comes, and on no other evening will he go near the door.

A few months ago Tom's mother died. Since then Tom, who was formerly a regular Lajoie on the parlor diamond, declines to gambol with the sphere.

WOMAN DIES OF ELEPHANTIASIS.

Disease Kills When It Reaches Heart—Victim Weighed 510 Pounds.

Pittsburg, Pa.—After suffering for 19 years from elephantiasis, Mrs. Anna E. Lynch died at her home on the state road near McKeesport. At her death she weighed 510 pounds. Before her affliction years ago Mrs. Lynch weighed 185 pounds. The disease started similarly to erysipelas and the lower limbs began swelling. Her left limb measured 85 inches around the calf and the right 65. Finally the whole body became affected and the physicians claimed the disease killed her when it reached the heart.

Mrs. Lynch was 60 years old and formerly an ardent worker of the first Reformed church of McKeesport. During the past several years she listened to sermons by the aid of a telephone. Many physicians of the United States and Europe visited Mrs. Lynch for the purpose of studying the disease.

Catapulted Child Alive.

Allentown, Pa.—Two horses drawing a double-seated carriage in which were Abraham Badger and Abe Orman and their families, became frightened going down a steep hill at the Lehigh Gap. In their flight the carriage struck a guard rail along side the Lehigh canal with such force that it broke the shaft and liberated the horses.

As the team jumped forward the reins became entangled with the neck of Clara, the six-year-old daughter of Orman, and she was jerked from her mother's grasp and flung high into the air.

The parents picked up the child for dead, but were overjoyed to find she had received only a few bruises on the neck and shoulders.

A Novel Feat of Surgery.

Broken Arm of New York Boy Mended with a Nail.

New York.—Mending a broken arm with a nail, an extraordinary feat in surgery, has just been performed successfully by Harlem hospital surgeons. It was a plan resorted to after usual methods had failed, and when the case seemed to be hopeless. Now the limb operated upon is as sound as ever it was.

Charles Nelson, 15 years old, while alighting from a car, suffered such a severe fracture of his right wrist that one bone lapped over another. He was taken to the Harlem hospital and the arm placed in a splint, but the bones did not knit.

Thereupon the surgeons resolved upon a novel method of treatment. The lad was put under the influence of ether and an incision was made in the injured arm above the wrist joint. What is called the shaft of the bone was pried open and the two overlapping bones were set together.

Meanwhile a steel nail about 1½ inches long had been carefully sterilized and medicated. A vise of cotton and other material was made for the arm, and, with an ordinary hammer, the nail was driven into the head, piercing both bones in much the same fashion as two boards would be fast-

ened together. The splints were then replaced.

Nelson returned to the hospital recently, and it was found that his arm was as strong as it had been before the accident. A few minutes later the boy was playing ball in the street.

Liquor Kills Other Poison.

Lebanon, Pa.—Samuel Hummel of South Lebanon township was found in a stupor, and after being revived at the City hospital informed the physicians of his having attempted to take his own life by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid.

Hummel admitted having nerved himself for the deed by drinking a quart of whisky and this act saved his life.

Man Ordered to Wed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—When August Block was arraigned on a charge of abandoning his four children he gave as an excuse that he didn't know how to look after them since his wife died.

The judge said that if he married a woman within 30 days who would care for the children he would dismiss the charge, and Block is looking for a wife.

"REPUBLIC OF PIGS"

MEXICAN AGITATOR SO DESCRIBES UNITED STATES.

Wroth at His Failure to Start Revolt of Mexican Workingmen, with Help from Their Fellow Laborers in America.

Mexico City.—A letter sent to his brother by Ricardo Flores Magon, now in prison at Los Angeles, Cal., and sent here to be translated, throws some light upon the methods of this agitator who tried so diligently to start a revolt of the Mexican workingmen and overthrow the Diaz administration.

He said in this letter that it would be a good idea to burn some of the larger factories so that the workmen, being idle, would be more susceptible to advice leading to deeds of violence.

He also refers to the United States as "a nation of pigs who can not be aroused to enthusiasm over anything." He contended that Roosevelt was allied with Diaz to enslave workingmen.

Speaking of American intervention in case the revolution succeeded, the letter, as translated, says:

"We have thought much over the possible gringo invasion on account of the revolution. It must be remembered that it has been decided not to circulate the revolutionary manifesto for the precise purpose that Diaz may be able to catch him unprepared.

"As regards Roosevelt, even should he not invade, he would send his troops to the frontier and we would miss the realization of part of the plan in not being able to smuggle comrades from this nation, such as the various groups in Texas.

"But that is not all. With the American people and the organized workmen of this unflinching country, who are not susceptible to agitation, only the unions of El Paso took action. Beyond this, with the exception of Pasadena, there has been nothing of a systematic sort, such as a formal campaign in our favor.

"Here and there, from time to time, paragraphs have appeared in the labor or socialist papers, but there has been no real campaign in our favor in spite of the fact that the collusion of the two governments is flagrant.

"The Americans are incapable of feeling enthusiasm or indignation. This is really a republic of pigs.

"Some time the gringos will have to attack us, so if it be when the people are in rebellion against Diaz, it will precipitate the fall of the dictator because the people will see Roosevelt clearly as allied to Diaz to enslave us, to lose us our autonomy."

HOODOO FOLLOWS THIS FAMILY.

Seven Have Accidents in One Day—All in Hospital.

Philadelphia.—It was hoodoo day for the Bodenstein family of Hope and Palmer streets. By eight o'clock in the evening the father, mother and five children had been treated at St. Mary's hospital for some cause or other.

The hoodoo started at breakfast when the father, John Bodenstein, while attempting to carve the meat, carved his wrist instead. Two hours later his wife, Mary, tripped over a foot scraper and broke her right leg.

About this time James, aged eight, in attempting to catch a high ball muffed it and suffered a broken nose. Minnie, aged 15, fell from a hammock and suffered lacerations of the scalp. Then George, ten years old, stepped on a rusty nail.

At supper time Harry, aged two, while playing with a shoe button, got it fastened up his nose. Then, to cap it all, Lilly, aged six, while going down the cellar stairs, tripped and fell, breaking an arm.

Police Gathered in Freaks.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The police who conducted the second raid of the season on the boardwalk amusements, obtained a fine assortment of freaks, among which were half a score of barkers, ticket sellers, and "lecturers."

Within a few moments after the arrival of the outfit, which turned the jail into a good replica of a dime museum, the wild man became decently tamed, the mule legged man changed his legs for his regular cork extremities, the snake eater decided he would rather have a sandwich, the tattooed "lady" washed off her "indelible marks," and the bearded woman changed "her" skirts for trousers.

The crowd was gathered in by a squad of police under orders from Chief Woodruff, who had warned all sorts of Bowery shows that they must not run on Sunday. Several thousand visitors were present when the arrests were made, and appeared to enjoy the sights of the freaks being rushed to the patrol wagon.

Bishop Says to Kill Flies.

Milwaukee, Wis.—"The house fly is to us what the wild beasts are to the residents of Africa and India," declares Charles C. Grafton, Episcopal bishop of Fond du Lac.

"As God put man into the world to subdue it, it is part of his duty to put out of existence those who are his enemies in the propagation of disease," he said. "I have known some persons who objected to killing flies because of their natural kindness to animals, but the true character of the fly has only lately been known.

"The housewives of the country should enter into a crusade against flies."

Truth and Quality

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing. Accordingly, it is not claimed that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the only remedy of known value, but one of many reasons why it is the best of personal and family laxatives is the fact that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts without any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

It acts pleasantly and naturally and truly as a laxative, and its component parts are known to and approved by physicians, as it is free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always purchase the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

WHY HE WAS ANNOYED.

Albert's Particular Reason for Inquiry That Worried Nurse.

Albert was a solemn-eyed, spiritual-looking child.

"Nurse," he said one day, leaving his blocks and laying his hand gently on her knee, "nurse, is this God's day?"

"No, dear," said his nurse, "this is not Sunday. It is Thursday."

"I'm so sorry," he said, sadly, and went back to his blocks.

The next day and the next, in his serious manner he asked the same question, and the nurse tearfully said to the cook, "That child is too good for this world."

On Sunday the question was repeated, and the nurse with a sob in her voice, said, "Yes, Lambie. This is God's day."

"Then where is the funny paper?" he demanded.—Success.

Absorbing.

Silas—Ha! Reuben got bunked again.

Cyrus—Do tell! What was it this time?

Silas—Why, Reuben saw an ad that stated that for one dollar they would send him some of the most absorbing literature he ever read.

Cyrus—And what did they send him?

Silas—Why, they sent him a pamphlet entitled "How Blotters Are Made" and another entitled "Points on Turkish Towels."

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

None for Him.

"Well, what does the hat bill come to this summer?" inquired Mr. Juggins.

"Let me see," said Mrs. Juggins, producing the long paper. "My Merry Widow, Lottie's pink Merry Widow, Ella's green and Mamie's mauve Merry Widow—total \$99.90."

"Gee!" said Mr. Juggins. "Nearly a hundred! Well, with the tea cents remaining, I guess I'd better have my old straw done up again."



This woman says that after months of suffering Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made her as well as ever.

Maudie E. Fergie, of Leesburg, Va., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I want other suffering women to know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. For months I suffered from feminine ills so that I thought I could not live. I wrote you, and after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and using the treatment you prescribed I felt like a new woman. I am now strong, and well as ever, and thank you for the good you have done me."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.