

GATES QUILTS MARKET.

America's Most Spectacular Plunger Retires from Wall Street.

John W. Gates, America's most spectacular financial plunger, has resolved to plunge no more. He has gone out of business. Wall street says John W. Gates is "down and out," that he has "lost his nerve," and is fleeing from the scene of his disaster. Gates says he hasn't time to "discuss funny dreams." His son, "Charley," says that the head of the house is just going to France for a year or so for a good time, and that he will return. A Chicago partner declares that all the "broke" stories are "plain rot," that the "old man" got cold feet and quit when the stock in front of him was high enough—using the vernacular that Mr. Gates uses when he is used to "bet a million."

There is one fact in the conflicting reports concerning the multi-millionaire speculator. He has quit business. Wall street knows that fact, for the formal notice of the dissolution of the firm of Charles G. Gates & Co. was given out. Admittedly also the Gates, father and son, are going abroad for a year. Wall



JOHN W. GATES.

street rejoices over those facts. Wall street insists that the father and son are quitting losers in a sliding sum of from \$10,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

The notice of the dissolution of the firm of Charles G. Gates & Co. started all the reports about the financial decline of the family. That was the firm through which the great plunger traded, and it was brought into existence to enable him to plunge as he pleased. Son "Charley" headed it, but father was in reality the firm.

The so-called "rich man's panic" that reached its climax March 15 was declared to have been the cause of the downfall of the Gateses. Consistent bulls always, they are reported to have been caught heavily in that terrible slump of stocks.



The Pennsylvania House passed the bill placing 3 cents a ton on anthracite coal, it being argued that the burden would fall largely on consumers outside the State.

Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission announced its purpose to ask the Circuit Court at New York to order E. H. Harriman to answer certain questions concerning transfers and sales of Union Pacific stock when he refused to answer recently when he was a witness before the commission. The commission thus seeks to establish its right to inquire into such transactions.

B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the Rock Island system, in a newspaper interview said that a railroad had no more business to be at the mercy of stock jobbers than a savings bank or a life insurance company, and that American railroads should be as much a public trust as those institutions. He said the people were not without justification in their belief that the railroads had been systematically robbing them, and that no one was to blame for the present anti-railroad sentiment but the managers themselves.

As an offset to the raise in grain rates by the Union Pacific between Omaha and Council Bluffs the Chicago Great Western railroad began hauling grain free from Council Bluffs into Omaha when destined to elevators on the tracks of the Chicago Great Western and charging only \$2 per car when destined to elevators on other tracks. The Union Pacific charges \$5 per car for the same service. The Great Western's action will have a far-reaching effect on Iowa grain destined to Omaha and places the Omaha market on a parity with the Chicago market.

Two more attempts have been made to wreck trains on the Pennsylvania railroad in western Pennsylvania and Ohio, and President McCrea has called a conference of the vice presidents and various division officials to take extraordinary measures for the suppression of what is believed to be a desperate band of wreckers. The detectives say that the motive of these crimes is robbery and not the vengeance of discharged employees. A reward of \$5,500 for information leading to the conviction and a much larger secret reward to employees, has been offered.

Counsel for the Great Northern railroad at St. Paul gave notice that the fine of \$15,000 imposed by Judge Morris for giving rebates on grain shipments would be appealed. The judge imposed \$1,000 on each count, this being the minimum fine.

The 2-cent railroad fare bill passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature and signed by Gov. Stuart is to go into effect Sept. 30, but the letter from President McCrea of the Pennsylvania railroad to the Governor requesting a veto served notice that the law would be tested through the courts as to its constitutionality.

CLASS RULE FATAL.

PRESIDENT GIVES WARNING AT JAMESTOWN.

In Exposition Speech Says End of Republic Will Come When Government Is in Hands of Either Plutocracy or Mob Instead of All.

President Roosevelt's speech at the opening of the tercentennial exposition at Jamestown was an appeal to national pride to preserve the republic by avoiding the fatal error of "class rule."

"Other nations have fallen," he said, "because the citizens gradually grew to consider the interests of a class before the interests of the whole; for when such was the case it mattered little whether it was the poor who plundered the rich or the rich who exploited the poor. In either event the end of the republic was at hand."

"We are resolute in our purpose not to fall in such a pit. This great republic of ours never shall become the government of a plutocracy and it never shall become a government of the mob."

"God willing, it shall remain what our fathers who founded it meant it to be, a government where each man stands on his own as a man and where we strive to give every man a fair chance to show the stuff that is in him."

Avoiding politics, in the accepted sense of the word, he devoted his address to history, reviewing the founding of the nation, giving especial credit to the English, but calling attention to the fact that the blood of many peoples flows in the veins of the typical American. He then referred to our national problems, saying that the struggles in times of peace are as great and as important as those of war. The President spoke in part as follows:

At the outset I wish to say a word of special greeting to the representatives of the foreign governments here present. They have come to assist us in celebrating what was in very truth the birthday of this nation, for it was here that the colonists first settled whose incoming, whose growth from their own loins and by the action of newcomers from abroad was to make the people which 163 years later assumed the solemn responsibility and weighty duties of complete independence.

In welcoming all of you I must say a special word, first to the representatives of the people of Great Britain and Ireland. The fact that so many of our people, of whom as it happens I myself am one, have but a very small portion of English blood in their veins, in no way alters the other fact that this nation was founded by Englishmen, by the Cavalier and Puritan.

Let us further greet all of you, the representatives of the people of continental Europe. From almost every part of Europe we have drawn some part of our blood, some part of our traits.

At last, I bid you welcome, representatives of our sister republics of this continent. In the larger aspect, your interests and ours are identical. Your problems and ours are in a large part the same; and as we strive to settle them, I pledge you herewith on the part of this nation the heartiest friendship and good will.

Finally, let me say a special word of greeting to those representatives of the Asiatic nations who make up that newest East which is yet the most ancient East, the East of time immemorial. In particular, let me express a word of hearty welcome to the representative of the mighty island empire of Japan, that empire which, in learning from the West, has shown that it has so much, so very much to teach the West in return.

First English Settlement.

We have met to-day to celebrate the opening of the exposition which itself commemorates the first permanent settlement of men of our stock in Virginia, the first beginning of what has since become this mighty Republic. Three hundred years ago a handful of English adventurers, who had crossed the ocean in what we should call cockle boats, as clumsy as they were, landed in the great wooded wilderness, the Indian haunted waste, which then stretched down to the water's edge along the entire Atlantic coast.

Hitherto each generation among us had its allotted task—now heavier, now lighter. In the Revolutionary War the business was to achieve independence. Immediately afterward there was an even more momentous task—that to achieve the national unity and the capacity for orderly development, without which our liberty, our independence would have been a curse and not a blessing. In each of these two contests, while there were many leaders from many different States, it is but fair to say that the foremost place was taken by the statesmen of Virginia and to Virginia was reserved the honor of producing the hero of both movements—the hero of the war, and of the peace which made good the result of the war—George Washington; while the two great political tendencies of the time can be symbolized by the names of two other great Virginians, Jefferson and Marshall, from one of whom we inherit the abiding trust in the people which is the foundation stone of democracy, and from the other the power

ADVICE THAT PAID.

Clergyman Who Found the Agricultural Department Reliable.

A few years ago a clergyman who had injured his health retired from the vineyard of the Lord to 15 poor acres in Pennsylvania. He knew absolutely nothing about farming. From the different parts of his little field he sent samples of soil to the Agricultural Department at Washington and asked for guidance, and he got it. The scientists were delighted to encounter a man who had no inherited agricultural prejudices to uproot. He was ready to plow according to the rules laid down in the pamphlets and to treat his stock scientifically. The farm, because of its good house, cost the preacher \$7,000. His own faith in the ability of the Agricultural Department to make it pay, and the friendliness of a parishioner, enabled him to get the place on credit.

He has conducted his crops with strict fidelity to instructions from Washington. The result is that within a few years he paid off the \$7,000 mortgage, with interest, has an accumulating balance in the bank, and is deriving from his 15 acres an annual income of \$2,000. The Department of Agriculture has published an account of this preacher's remarkably successful experiment, describing his 15 acres as a model American farm.

To Pay Women Teachers More.

The New York State Senate has passed the teachers' salary bill, the object of which is to give the women the same salaries as the men in New York City schools. It is based upon the principle that the position should determine the salaries, and not the sex, but gives the city board of education discretionary powers so as not to violate the home-rule principle. It provides for a minimum salary of \$720, with fixed annual increases equal for both sexes.

SIGNIFICANT SENTENCES

BY THE PRESIDENT.

The world has moved so far that it is no longer necessary to believe that one nation can rise only by thrusting another down.

This is an era of combination alike in the world of capital and in the world of labor. Each kind of combination can do good; and yet each, however powerful, must be opposed when it does ill.

The greatest problem before us is to exercise such control over the business use of vast wealth—individual, but especially corporate—as will insure its not being used against the interests of the public, while yet permitting such ample legitimate profits as will encourage individual initiative.

The wrongdoer, the man who swindles and cheats, whether on a big scale or a little one, shall receive at our hands mercy as scant as if he committed crimes of violence or brutality.

It is our business to put a stop to abuses and to prevent their recurrence without showing a spirit of vindictiveness for what has been done in the past.

Quoting from Burke: "If I cannot reform with equity, I will not reform at all. There is a state to preserve as well as a state to reform." This is the exact spirit in which this country should move to the reform of abuses of corporate wealth.

We are unalterably determined to prevent wrongdoing in the future; we have no intention of trying to wreak such indiscriminate vengeance for wrongs done in the past as would confound the innocent with the guilty. Our purpose is to build up rather than to tear down.

To develop on behalf of the people a co-operative and permanent movement, a genuine and representative nationality.

Two generations passed before the second great crisis in our history had to be met. Then came the Civil War, terrible and bitter in itself and in its aftermath, but a struggle from which the nation finally emerged, united in fact as well as name, united forever. Oh, my hearers, my fellow countrymen, great indeed has been our good fortune, for as time clears away the mist that once shrouded brother from brother and made each look "as through a glass darkly," at the other, we can all find the same pride in the valor, the devotion and the fealty, toward the right as it was given to each to see the right, shown alike by the men who wore the blue and by the men who wore the gray.

"Prepare to Meet War."

We cannot afford to forget the maxim that Washington insisted upon, that the surest way to avert war is to be prepared to meet it. Nevertheless the duties that most concern us of this generation are not military but social and industrial. Each community must always dread the evils which spring up as attendant upon the very qualities which give it success. We of this mighty western Republic have to grapple with the dangers that spring from popular self-government tried on a scale incomparably greater than any in the history of mankind, and from an abounding material prosperity greater also than anything which the world has hitherto seen.

At the same time, we are conscious before us how to exercise such control over the business use of vast wealth, individual, but especially corporate, as will insure its not being used against the interests of the public, while yet permitting such ample legitimate profits as will encourage individual initiative. It is our business to put a stop to abuses and to prevent their recurrence, without showing a spirit of mere vindictiveness for what has been done in the past.

This is the exact spirit in which this country should move to the reform of corporate wealth. The wrongdoer, the man who swindles and cheats, whether on a big scale or a little one, shall receive at our hands mercy as scant as if he committed crimes of violence or brutality. We are unalterably determined to prevent wrongdoing in the future, but we have no intention of trying to wreak such indiscriminate vengeance for wrongs done in the past as would confound the innocent with the guilty. Our purpose is to build up rather than to tear down. We show ourselves the truest friends of property when we make it evident that we will not tolerate the abuses of property.

We are insistent on preserving the institution of private property, we combat every tendency towards reducing the people to economic servitude, and we care not whether the tendency is due to a sinister agitation directed against all property, or whether it is due to the actions of those members of the predatory classes whose anti-social power is immorally increased because of the very fact that they possess wealth.

"Deeds Not Professions."

We base our regard for each man on the essentials, not the accident. We judge him not by his professions, but by his deeds, by his conduct, not by what he has acquired of this world's goods. Other republics have fallen because the citizens gradually grew to consider the interests of a class before the interests of the whole, for when such was the case it mattered little whether it was the poor who plundered the rich or the rich who exploited the poor. In either event the end of the republic was at hand.

We are resolute in our purpose not to fall into such a pit. This great republic of ours shall never become the government of a mob.

POLITICS and POLITICIANS

It is announced from Cleveland that William J. Bryan will make his running for the presidency under the personal direction of Mayor Tom L. Johnson of that city, who is said to embody those qualities that made the late Senator Hanna such a power in the world of politics.

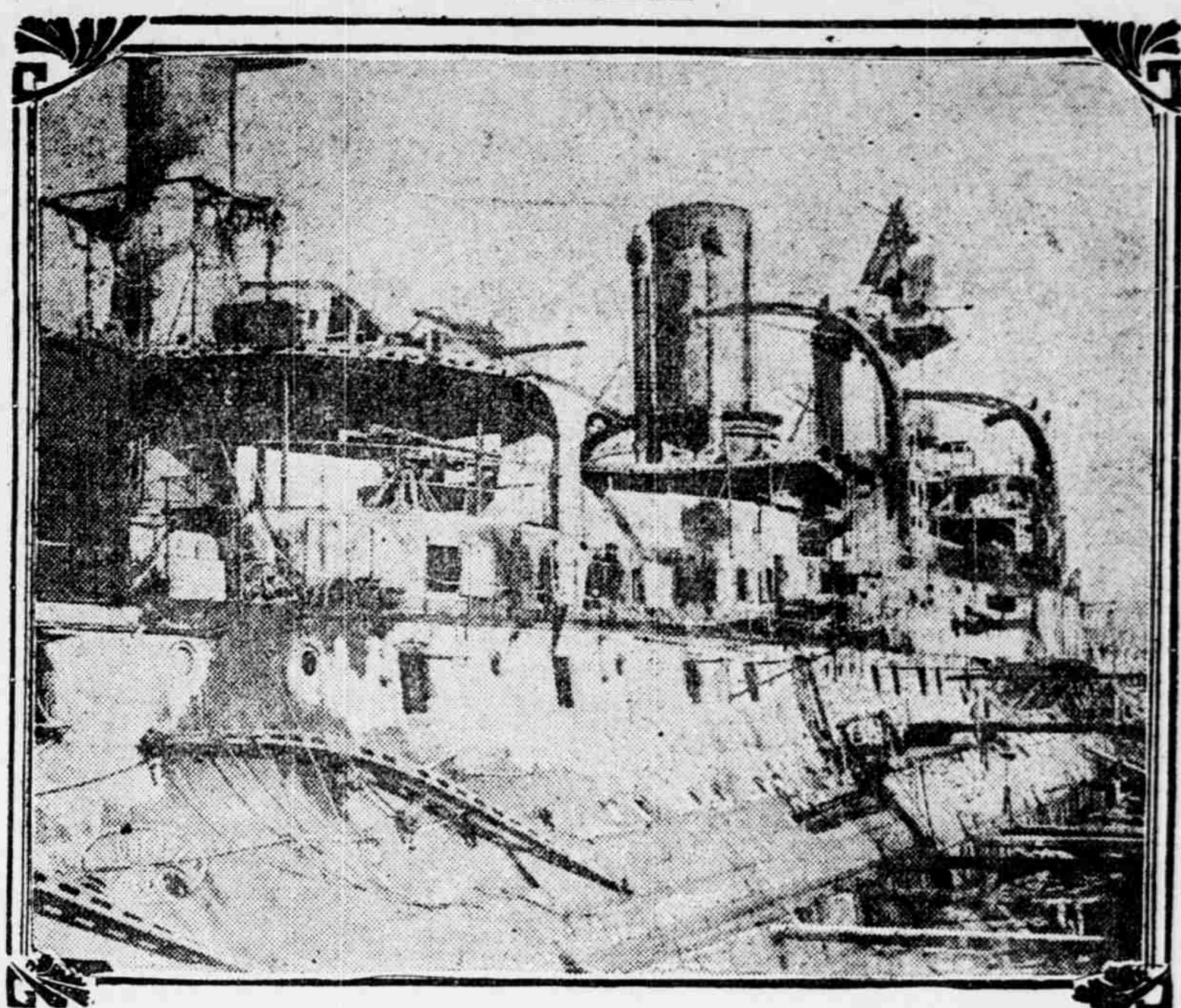
James W. Wadsworth, former Republican Congressman from New York, who as chairman of the House committee on agriculture clashed with President Roosevelt on the meat inspection bill, came out in an interview bitterly assailing the President, calling him a "humbug and a fakir."

Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, who died in 1898, held the record, still unbroken, for length of continuous service in Congress, although Senator Allison is running it very close. Mr. Morrill was twelve years in the lower house, going directly to the Senate, where he remained for thirty-two years. Mr. Allison has served eight years in the House and Thirty-four in the Senate, but there is a break of two years in his record.

To the Washington correspondents the President confided the definite statement that he would favor Secretary Taft for the next presidential nomination and that he would so arrange affairs that Taft might take the stump in Ohio this summer.

By a vote of 23 to 5 the Florida Senate adopted a resolution declaring the 14th and 15th amendments to the national constitution void, and to disfranchise the negro in that State. It was certain that the House would follow suit and that the whole matter would come before the Supreme Court.

WRECK OF THE FRENCH BATTLESHIP "JENA"



Lying in dock at Toulon a terrific explosion suddenly wrecked France's great battleship Jena, killing 200 and injuring 300 of her crew of 630 men. The accompanying picture, made from the first photo received in America, illustrates what must have been the shock aboard when the mighty magazines gave in three terrific deafening

blasts. Victims met death in fearful forms. Many were blown to pieces and their limbs hung high in the air, others were poisoned by deadly gas fumes, others were crushed against the side of the vessel by the expanding gases. The ship, costing \$6,500,000, was split like a paper box.

COUNTRY QUILTING BEES.

Jolly Parties Help to Pass Away Dreary Days on the Farm.

Ah, the happy winter quilting bees of Berks County! Can any one section of the country surpass this in the joys of one of the most exacting and least remunerative tasks? asks a writer in the New York Herald at Hereford, Pa. No winter is a winter in this part of the country without its quilting bees, where the women's heads bob close over the pretty silken patches and the labors of love are transformed into active recreation.

The preliminary work of making the bed quilt is usually begun by the grandmother or the school girl, the latter of whom readily finds an hour of leisure between her study hour and the time she usually retires. The patches for making these wonderful quilts and bedspreads are of every description, and, first of all, they are cut to their proper sizes—some tiny, little pieces, often only half an inch square, others in circles, stars and diamonds, and many others according to the ideal taste of the housewife, who may have planned the patterns years before she thrust the first needle through the calico or silk. This fine work necessitates lots of sewing and it often takes the entire family—that is, the feminine members—several winters to prepare the patches before the coverlet is ready for the quilting frame.

After all the tiny patches have been sewed together into strips the strips are sewed together and the spread is ready to be stretched on the wooden frame, where the tedious work that becomes such recreation begins.

The work of quilting a spread takes many days, if only a few women do it at the farmhouse. So the summons goes around from house to house that a "quilting" is to take place at a certain neighbor's all day Saturday. Bright and early they make their way to the place, each equipped with a thimble. The mistress of the house furnishes them with needles and thread and they sit around the spread on four sides and work toward each other. Usually the number is only limited to the outside space that can be occupied, and when the work draws to the center of the spread only half the number that started can work. The other half will not then be idle, as the mistress has always another job of similar nature on hand.

It often occurs that half a dozen spreads are completed at one farmhouse in a single winter, for the quilting party is to the women what the fox chase is to the men of the farm. The ladies usually have a very good time, as it occurs at an opportune season, when the farmhouse larder is filled with sausages, fresh meat, scrapple and mince-meat. Hence they have lots of goodies to eat; and, with the fancy cakes and the sweet cider, why shouldn't they be happy?

Nearly every farm wife has a different way of how to make her spread; and thus we find the "rainbow" quilt, "star" or a "log cabin" pattern, "crazy patch" and "pavement" designs and, finally, the "Jacob's ladder" outline, prettiest of them all. In all these patterns the color work has to harmonize.

Throughout the winter season such events occur every week at one or the other of the farmhouses and the work is part of the social life of the countryside.

Another pastime which affords lots of amusement is the carpet-rag party holding forth during the winter months among rural folks. All the old rags that accumulate and worn-out dresses, trousers and linens are cut into narrow strips and sewed together by the young women, who gather at an evening's sewing party, while their young man friends sit to the rear and twist the "love strings" upon balls weighing a pound or two; and, when the evening work is done, they all join in the dance for several hours, to the music doled

out by an old-time fiddler; and, when the dance is over, each maiden is escorted home by her "best fellow," and you would imagine that the joy of the evening was over; but it isn't, for there are always hopes that the week following will always be just as happy a one—at the other neighbor's place.

A BLOW ON THE HEAD.

What effect a blow on the head may have upon the one who receives it, no man can predict. Stories have been written, the turning-point of which was the recovery of memory lost by such a blow. In more recent times instances have come to light—through modern psychological treatment—in which personality was apparently quite changed by a blow on the head. Many a backward schoolboy, even when apparently eager to do criminal things, has been found to be suffering from the effect of such a shock received years before, and to be curable by surgery.

Seldom is such a story more thrilling than the true one which changed the life of a young writer who died recently in a Western city.

From his earliest boyhood he had been incorrigible. He began running away from home before he was three years old, and as soon as he was of school age became a terror to his teacher. He stole from his mother, led other boys astray, and by his misadventures and his habit of going on long journeys with the roughest of tramps, kept his mother on the verge of nervous prostration.

Every imaginable plea was tried in vain with him. He made promises only to break them. He seemed unable to resist the mad impulse to vagabondage which impelled him. Several times his parents had him examined for sanity, and the verdict of the alienists was that there was some cause of mental disturbance which they could not determine. The police of many States came to know him.

At last his behavior so wore on his mother that she was driven to Europe in order that she might rest for a time, out of hearing of his adventures. Even in Europe, however, she was not free from him, for, tramping through the continent, he encountered her in a public park. No one could have been more disreputable in appearance than the tramp who thus confronted her, but the mother's heart went out to him, and she persuaded him to remain a little while.

"At least," she said, "if you must do this way, let me provide you with money. Let me hear from you once in a while. Let me know you are safe and well."

All this he promised to do, and having a desire to see South America, went with her consent to England to embark on a sailing vessel for a tramp through that continent. As they lay at anchor in the harbor mouth waiting for clearer weather, a fellow passenger and he stood in the bow, looking out into the fog.

Suddenly, without warning, a huge steamship crashed into them, and cut far into the sailing ship's wooden hull. Spars fell from aloft, and the fellow passenger was instantly killed. The American was picked up unconscious, with a jagged wound in his head where a spar had struck him.

He lay unconscious in the hospital for a long time, tenderly nursed by his mother, and then passed through a stage of brain fever. But when the illness was over and he was rational and conscious again, a change had been wrought. Something had been altered in his brain, and all the passion for vagabondage had left him. He cared for tramping no longer.

"I only want to go to work to turn my knowledge of the tramp's world to account," he said, "so that I may pre-

vent as many other boys as possible from going the terrible road I went." To that end he long devoted himself. He wrote many stories of tramping days, but through them all ran the note of sorrow that so many years of his life had been lost in disreputable wanderings.—Youth's Companion.

FRANCE BROUGHT BACK LIGHT.

Caused Day to Banish the Night of the Dark Ages.

Life is a rose that withers in the iron fist of dogma; it was France that forced open the deadly fingers of the ecclesiastic and allowed the rose to bloom again, and France is in the world's van to-day in her repudiation of the deadly doctrine that some Bedouin tribes invented in the desert long ago, that life is a mean and contemptible thing and that renunciation of life is the greatest virtue. The dusk of the gods thickened in the temples and about the holy shrines where life was praised in joyous procession. Century passed over century, and art was silent; the beautiful limbs of the lover and the athlete were forbidden to the sculptor and the meager things of dying saints were offered him instead. Literature died, for literature can but praise life. Music died, for music can but praise life, and the lugubrious "Dies Irae" was heard in the fane. What use had a world for art when the creed current among men was that life is a mean and miserable thing, and amid lugubrious chant and solemn procession the dusk thickened until the moment of deepest night was reached in the ninth and the tenth and the eleventh centuries. In the fifteenth century the dawn began in Italy, and sculptors and painters turned their eyes toward Greece. Donatello and Michael Angelo replaced Praxiteles and Phidias. But day follows night, as surely as night follows day; the light that began in Italy in the fifteenth century has been widening ever since, veil after veil has been scattered, and now there is broad daylight in the land of France.—Scribner's.

Solves the Cow Problem.

Spillsbury had been greatly annoyed by Perkins' cow. Perkins always pastured the critter on the lots next to his friends' houses, carefully avoiding the empty lots adjacent to his own premises. The cow often spent the night in the open air and nearly strained her own milk mooring at midnight when she was suffering from cold and consequent insomnia.

Spillsbury finally sent to New York and bought an India rubber cow that had been made for advertising purposes. This India rubber Jersey had a foghorn interior connected up with an automatic blower, so that about once every hour she blew a blast that could have been heard from Gloucester, Mass., to Cape Ann. After dark, Spillsbury anchored this cow on the vacant lot off Perkins' shed and wound the cow up to go from 11 p. m. on.

When the automatic cow first blew off the noise nearly ripped the clapboards from Perkins' barn. All the dogs in the neighborhood took up the refrain and made more noise than the Sunday school class of bad boys.

Sixty minutes later the cow again cried havoc and let slip the dogs of war.

Perkins appeared at the window, visibly annoyed. In the morning early the cow was led away and the vocal apparatus turned off.

The improvement association then took up the cow question and all Jerseys were kept in the shed or sent away to pasture.

It was an expensive solution of the cow problem, but the neighbors are sleeping better.—Minneapolis Journal.

Point of View.

If you get yourself in the public eye And think yourself of note, It's likely that the public will Regard you as a note. —Philadelphia Ledger.