

SISTER OF KAISER

Identity of Woman Who Furnishes Information to Editor Harden.

MORE ABOUT THE CAMARILLA

Prince Bismarck Objected to Influence of Zu Eulenburg Over Kaiser.

TESTIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN

Iron Chancellor Tells Story.

FRAU VON MOLTKE

Many Incidents of Kaiser's Violence Related—Sister's Account.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The name of Princess Charlotte von Saxe-Meinungen, the sister of Emperor William, was brought into the Harden-Von Moltke libel case today as the person who has furnished information to the editor of the "Vorwarts" concerning the "group" near the person of the emperor upon which Harden based his campaign against the so-called camarilla.

Harden had two meetings with the princess, seemingly as her reporter, Prof. Schweninger, who was present at these interviews, gave a brief account of these in a deposition.

General Count Wilhelm von Hohenhausen was mentioned at these meetings, but no reference was made to Count Kuno von Moltke.

Princess Charlotte and the emperor have been on cool terms for several years. The late Prince Bernhard, husband of the princess, was long opposed to the influence of Prince Philip zu Eulenburg at court. It is apparent that the princess did not forget this feud, and that she has been instrumental in furnishing Harden with the information which has consequent loss of favor with the emperor.

The evidence of Prof. Schweninger, who was physician to the late Prince Bismarck, was read to the court. The professor declared that he had no ill-feeling against Von Moltke. In his deposition, Schweninger related the court and Mrs. Schweninger, Harden, the professor sat forth, had met the hereditary princess of Saxe-Meinungen twice in his presence in the course of visits of Schwenick. On one of these occasions the princess talked about General Count Wilhelm von Hohenhausen, and expressed her sorrow that he had degenerated into a high criminal.

Prof. Schweninger deposed that he was very much astonished when, following the appearance of the article in Die Zukunft the excitement against Harden broke out. He could not understand the reason, as the articles were not intended to have a personal, but only a political significance.

Confidante of Bismarck, who is now 75 years old, was for twenty-five years a notable figure in Germany because of his intimacy with Prince Von Bismarck. This began when Schweninger was about 20 years old. The young man became Bismarck's physician and his confidant, and this led to confidential relations, which made Schweninger a political personage until the old chancellor died. Since that time the professor has quietly followed his professional duties in the University of Berlin. The reappearance of Schweninger recalls to the German public the days when he was reputed to be one of Bismarck's most able advisers.

Prof. Schweninger says he divorced Mrs. Von Elbe, the divorced wife of Count von Moltke, to be mentally sound and not likely to suffer illusions. He consequently believed her original assertions. She had related many incidents of the count's violence in which he alone appeared to be the aggressor. She had heard rumors of the perversity of Prince Philip zu Eulenburg even during the life of Bismarck, but the name of Von Moltke was never mentioned in connection with these matters.

Loved Prince More Than Wife. Mrs. Von Elbe told him that her former husband, Von Moltke, loved Zu Eulenburg more than she. The professor said he had related to Harden Bismarck's opinion of Zu Eulenburg, whose tendencies, the prince considered, unfitted him to act as confidential adviser to the emperor. He could not say whether Bismarck had suffered from the illness of the chancellor expressed the opinion also that a certain imperial adjutant, whose name was not mentioned, had more influence upon the decisions of the emperor than had the chancellor himself. Bismarck declared in this connection, according to Prof. Schweninger, that if he were not engaged to the emperor, he would be willing to permit his influence to be suspected the camarilla would immediately cease to exist.

Prof. Schweninger declared that he would not have introduced Harden to Mrs. Von Elbe had he considered the latter to be untrustworthy. He was not engaged to the emperor, he said, for the interests of the Fatherland, not as a personal affair.

The state then introduced witnesses whose testimony was intended to discredit her testimony.

The count suffered greatly from his wife's disposition, but he had no patient with the countess, no matter what she did. Mrs. Von Dewitz, a former friend of Von Elbe, testified, and said that Mrs. Von Elbe once told her her husband was ill-advised.

Baroness Swannson gave testimony to the effect that Mrs. Von Elbe, after her first marriage with Von Kruse, acted disloyally; she mentioned various details.

Countess Danckmann swore to circumstances detrimental to Mrs. Von Elbe, and to Count Von Moltke's enthusiastic admiration of his fiancee during their engagement. When he was first engaged to her, she wrote of his "brilliant good fortune in winning such a remarkable woman."

After a considerable amount of evidence from servants and others regarding the hysterical nature of Mrs. Von Abbe, a physician attached to the last emperor gave expert opinion, gathered during the entire course of the proceedings, that he had not observed the least foundation for the accusation of abnormality against Von Moltke.

Yon Moltke Takes Stand. After this statement Count Kuno von Moltke himself took the stand. He declared that he had hardly slept for two months. He repeated the statement that he had used cosmetic to beautify

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Tuesday, December 31, 1907.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

THE WEATHER.

Forecast till 7 p. m. Tuesday. For Omaha, Council Bluffs and vicinity—Fair and warmer Tuesday.

For Nebraska—Fair Tuesday; slowly rising, milder—Fair Tuesday; warmer in west portion Tuesday.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Temp.
5 a. m.	19
6 a. m.	18
7 a. m.	19
8 a. m.	20
9 a. m.	21
10 a. m.	22
11 a. m.	23
12 m.	24
1 p. m.	25
2 p. m.	26
3 p. m.	27
4 p. m.	28
5 p. m.	29
6 p. m.	30
7 p. m.	31

DOMESTIC.

Sister of the Kaiser is brought into the Harden case as one who furnished evidence to him for his articles.

Secretary Taft makes an address to the members of the Boston Merchants' association.

Rev. Jere Kode Cook of Long Island, who left New York with Florette Whaley, was discovered in San Francisco.

New York workmen do not want strike, they refuse to use non-work material.

Robbers kill a station agent for the Baltimore & Ohio road at Clarinington, O.

The woman whose body was found in a pond near Harrison, N. J., has been identified as a domestic.

A leading man of the country talks of labor troubles from a scientific standpoint at Madison, Wis.

A heavy earthquake recorded at Washington on the seismograph.

Colonel Marshall Murdock, editor of the Wichita Eagle, is now dead.

Judge R. E. Lewis of Denver has quashed all indictments brought for alleged coal land frauds at Denver.

Governor Sparks of Nevada says he will call the legislature to discuss the Goldfield situation.

Miner at Ellsworth after being entombed three days was released by accident, having become a maniac.

There was little competition for gold in London, demand from United States having slackened.

Beatrice Campbell of the National Guard to disband because state appropriation is not enough to pay her salary.

W. B. Rose, former republican state chairman, is out for Taft; republican committee called to meet January 8 at Lindell hotel in Lincoln.

LIGHT ON NEWARK TRAGEDY

Woman Whose Body Was Found in Pond Identified as Mrs. Agnes Young.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Some light was thrown today on the mystery surrounding the death of the woman whose nude body was found last Thursday half hidden in the muddy ooze of a pond near Harrison, N. J., when Mrs. Frank Hull of this city went to the Newark morgue and declared positively that the dead woman was Mrs. Agnes Young, who formerly lived with her and later with a Mrs. King, in Brooklyn. The police believe that Mrs. Hull's identification is correct. Mrs. Hull said she went to Newark with Mrs. Young on Christmas day. Following luncheon she parted with her companion, who she understood was going on to Newark to join a houseboat party.

When Mrs. Hull learned of the murder through the newspapers and saw that the description of the dead woman seemed to fit her friend, she informed the police that she believed that the murdered woman was Mrs. Young, who had been employed at one time as a stenographer and typewriter in a west side hotel. She said Mrs. Young was the wife of an engineer, but that she had not lived with her husband for several years. In company with the detective Mrs. Hull went to the Newark morgue and after viewing the body said there was no doubt of its identity.

Mrs. Hull says that when they left Mrs. King's home on Christmas morning Mrs. Young had \$300 in her purse and wore a diamond ring. On their arrival at Newark they were met by a man, whom she named, with whom she had luncheon. When the luncheon party broke up Mrs. Hull returned to this city.

PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON

Executive and Family Returns to the White House After Outing in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Looking the picture of health and with every appearance of having enjoyed his outing of five days at Pine Knot, Va., where Mrs. Roosevelt arrived here tonight at 8:30 over the Southern railway. The party came in a special train which made the run from North Carolina to Washington. Tickets were being sold today for the Carney-Brook contest, scheduled for New Year's day at Petersburg, just beyond the city, but it is said it will be called off if forbidden by the authorities of Jefferson county.

EMPLOYERS AND MEN CLASH

New York Workmen Do Not Want Strike, but Demand Union Materials.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Carpenters and employers in New York are entirely at sea regarding the action that will be taken on January 2, when the present agreement expires. The meetings which have been held between representatives of the union and of the Master Carpenters' association have ended in a deadlock over the question of the use of union material. The carpenters say they will not work if obliged to use nonunion wood trim and the employers refuse to be bound to the use of union material. These seems to be a well defined sentiment among the carpenters against a strike.

NEW YORK RECTOR IN WEST

Rev. Jere Kode Cook Traced to San Francisco.

COMMON LABOR NOW HIS LOT

Investigations Show that He and Florette Whaley Have Fled Together and Being Discovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—The Call today publishes an interview with the Rev. Jere Kode Cook, formerly pastor of St. George's church at Hempstead, L. I., who is claimed, left his wife some eight months ago, eloping with a 12-year-old heiress named Florette Whaley. The pair have been located, it is said, in a flat at 119 Green street in this city, while a search had been going on for them all over the country. A child has been born to them during the interval, the rector is said to be a painter and decorator, and when not occupied in that line doing the hardest kind of manual labor for the support of himself, his companion and the child. He had, it is said, lived quietly in Los Angeles before coming here after he left the rectorial office. The rector was traced to the flat occupied by J. Knode Cook and Florette Whaley revealed the fact that the couple had fled with their child.

How Discovery Was Made. The discovery of Cooke and the girl whom he had fled with was made through Captain Cleary of the Morse patrol agency, who met the couple when they arrived here last June from Los Angeles. When the girl's picture was published last week in connection with a dispatch from Louisville stating that Cooke had deserted Florette Whaley and "gave her away" to a family there who was educating her, Cleary immediately recognized the picture as that of the young woman whom he had met as Mrs. Balcom.

Yesterday afternoon a representative from a local minister called at the home of the unfrocked minister and his companion, where they had lived quietly under their assumed name. Cooke, a Yale graduate, worked at painting and decorating when he had finished his work did any manual work that he could get.

The only notice ever taken of the couple by neighbors and those who lived in the same building was to comment upon the apparent happiness and their devotion of Balcom to the girlish mother and the baby boy.

When the interviewer called yesterday it was lighting out of a clear sky. Balcom, or Cooke, admitted his identity, but sent the fragile mother and the baby into another room, asking the reporter to lower his tone, that she might not learn of the discovery of their identity.

MINER INSANE FROM TERROR

Imprisoned Three Days at Ellsworth, Pa., Unknown to Officials of Mine.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 30.—After being imprisoned three days in Ellsworth No. 1 mine, at Ellsworth, Pa., a 34-year-old man, John O'Millian, 33 years old, a Slav mine raving maniac today. He was taken to the county home at Ardmore.

O'Millian went to work last Thursday in a small room off the main mine. A mine official, thirty miles from him, carried to such an extent that he was entombed. He might have been entombed yet, but for the accidental discovery of his plight. A number of mine officials while going through the diggings, came to the point where O'Millian was entombed. They at once set to work to dig him out.

When the debris was cleared the officials were astonished to have a maniac dash among them from the room, knock two of the rescuers down and put up a vigorous fight before he was overpowered.

Nothing could be done for the Slav to restore his mental balance. He was insane from hunger and fear.

PETTIBONE VIOLENTLY ILL

Condition Extremely Critical and Possibility Trial May Not Be Finished.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 30.—The illness of George A. Pettibone today caused an adjournment of his trial until tomorrow morning. Last night Pettibone became violently ill and was taken to a hospital. For a time his condition was extremely critical, but today he has improved and although Pettibone has been a sick man all through the trial, and has frequently been taken to the hospital at night because of his suffering, but heretofore has been able to appear in court each day. It is thought that his malady is incurable and it is regarded as a question if the trial will ever be concluded. Judge O. N. Hilton of Denver was entered as an attorney for the defense today. He has been acting as attorney for the Western Federation of Miners in the Goldfield controversy.

DENVER TO HAVE TIGHT LID

Mayor Speers Orders District Attorneys to Enforce Law—No Prize Fighting.

DENVER, Dec. 30.—Gambling houses which have been openly conducted in Denver for several years were closed today on orders from Mayor Robert W. Speers, following the publishing of an open letter to all district attorneys calling upon them to enforce the laws and announcing that if they failed in the performance of their duties the attorney general would act in their stead. The midnight and Sunday closing of saloons laws, it is announced, will also be enforced and prize fighting stopped in Colorado. Tickets were being sold today for the Carney-Brook contest, scheduled for New Year's day at Petersburg, just beyond the city, but it is said it will be called off if forbidden by the authorities of Jefferson county.

KANSAS EDITOR NEAR DEATH

Colonel M. M. Murdock of Wichita Suffers from Illness that May Be Fatal.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 30.—Colonel Marshall M. Murdock, editor of the Wichita Daily Eagle, suffered a hemorrhage last night and his death is not unexpected. His physicians hold out little hope of his recovery. Colonel Murdock is suffering from a cerebral condition of the stomach. He is 50 years old.

Colonel Murdock is one of the oldest and best known newspaper editors in the southwest. He is a noted Kansas pioneer and has been in state politics since the time of the border warfare. His son, Representative M. M. Murdock, is now in the U. S. House of Representatives.

INDIANS ARE GOOD WORKERS

Some Trouble Inducing Them to Acquire Habit, but It Finally Succeeded.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The best evidence of the progress made by the Sioux Indians toward civilization is the willingness they are showing to do hard work or any kind of labor for which they are adapted. A few years ago it was unusual for an Indian to do any kind of manual labor, while today they are seen actively engaged with pick and shovel, employed at teaming or in other ways actively competing with white labor. In the last two years during the construction of the Pierre, Rapid City & Northwestern railroad from Pierre and the Chicago, Milwaukee & Paul from Chamberlain to Rapid City, large numbers of Sioux Indians were employed by both lines. The M. & N. W. Ry. (Crouch line) has more or less Indians at work all the time as section men or employed at rock work in the quarries. The Utes, who recently created a good will and were removed to this locality are now busy at the latter kind of labor.

Credit for effecting this change in the ways of the red man is largely due to Major John H. Brennan, agent at Pine Ridge, who, contrary to all predictions, believed that if given half a chance an Indian would be self-supporting. He inaugurated a system of the agency of dropping from the ration roll all Indians from 18 years of age to 45 and giving them work on the reservation roads, dams and ditches, paying \$1.25 per day for man and horse for each day of work. Indians do not take kindly to the new order of things at first, but when they realized it meant either acceptance or going hungry, they soon got busy and are now eager for work.

Two sons of Chief Sitting Bull (the Instagram of the Sioux nation), are now employed by the Northwestern section men and the sons and nephews of old Chief Red Cloud are also earning a living by the sweat of their brow. The "blanket Indian" is now practically a thing of the past.

The educational advantages given the young generation at the government schools and the older Indians fast learning to make a living it is only a matter of a short time when the "blanket Indian" will be classed with the buffalo.

BODY OF DRUCE EXHUMED

Coffin Opened and Charges Made that It Contained Nothing Is Disproved.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The body of Thomas Charles Druce in Highgate cemetery was exhumed this morning, just forty-three years after his burial. The coffin was found to contain nothing but a human body, thus exploding the romantic tale told by Robert C. Caldwell and others, who swore during the recent hearing of the Druce perjury case that it contained a roll of lead.

The official statement given out by representatives of the home office and others who were officially present at the exhumation, not only definitely disposed of the lead myth, but seems effectively to prove that the body buried in 1864 was actually that of T. C. Druce. The authorized statement follows:

"The coffin was opened and found to contain the body of George A. Druce, as the plate on the coffin bore the name Thomas Charles Druce."

The Druce vault has thus given up its secret after ten years of legal proceedings, which have cost, all told, a considerable fortune. A large part of this money was obtained from servant girls and other workers who were induced to buy shares in the "Druce" by the "Druce" agent, who was Robert C. Caldwell, against the estate of the Duke of Portland.

The charge of perjury against Herbert Druce is effectively disposed of.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Robert C. Caldwell, whose testimony as a witness in the so-called Druce case led to the re-opening of the tomb of the Duke of Portland, is now at the home of his daughter at New Brighton, Staten Island. He is under \$5000 bonds to answer to a charge of perjury preferred by the British attorney in connection with the story he told in the London court. He was arrested when he arrived here on December 26. It is said that his health has improved since his arrival. Caldwell's story of the alleged duel personality of the Duke of Portland was the real sensation of one of the most remarkable cases which ever engaged the attention of the British courts. The re-opening of the Druce grave today was the final effort of the government to prove their charge that Caldwell's testimony was "wilful and corrupt perjury."

In substance, Caldwell's story, upon which the claim of the Druce heirs for the great fortune and the title of the Duke of Portland was based, to the effect that the Duke of Portland and T. C. Druce, a London stockbroker, were one and the same. He had known the Duke of Portland under both names, he said, and at the request of the duke had arranged a pretended death and mock funeral of Druce so that his dual personality could be hidden. He said that the coffin exhumed today did not contain Druce's body but 350 pounds of lead.

ROBBERS KILL STATION AGENT

Large Sum Stolen from Baltimore & Ohio Employe, Body Being Buried.

CLARINGTON, O., Dec. 30.—Edward Hutchinson of Baltimore, Ohio, station agent here, was robbed and murdered at an early hour today and the station was burned over his head. While the railroad officials will not talk about the case, it is said that the murderers got away with a large sum of money. The burglars bound and gagged Hutchinson. After taking his watch and money they then ransacked the station. The theory advanced possibly to explain the cold-blooded murder of the station agent was that the burglars were recognized by him and decided to burn Hutchinson as he lay bound in order to conceal their identity.

COMMON LABOR MEANS ORDINARY

Common labor means ordinary, ordinary labor means ordinary labor, ordinary employer means ordinary employer. But more than this, it means a community. It is not claimed in this case that barber shop is a necessity, and for more than seventy-five years the courts have been deciding it is not.

"What is necessary and what is not is a question of fact to be determined in each case. The law affects a drug store the same as it affects any other store. The drug store has no more right to refuse the sale of which is not necessary on Sunday than can the dry goods merchant. The only difference is that in the drug business more articles are kept for sale, that are of such a nature that it is a work of necessity, charity or mercy to dispose of them. The dry goods merchant might dispose of a piece of muslin to bandage the wounds of an injured man. It is probable the courts will be liberal in interpreting what is a necessity and what is not when convinced that the motives were good."

Judge Truop goes as a further reason for denying the argument that the law was special legislation the fact that it was passed in 1872, under the old constitution of 1866, which did not prohibit special legislation. The present constitution, he said, contained a provision that laws passed by the legislature should remain in force until they were repealed by the legislature.

After the formal decision had been announced, Judge Truop said that he was glad to have the law upheld, as it was a necessary part of the law of this state.

MAGNEY ON JAIL FEEDING

Holders Opinion County Board Can Not Let Contract to Sheriff Under New Law.

Deputy County Attorney Magney late Monday afternoon visited the board of county commissioners and presented an opinion holding the board cannot let the jail feeding contract to Sheriff-elect Brailey because of a section in the statute which forbids a county officer from having an interest in a contract with the county. The penalty for violating the law is to forfeit the office for a county officer to enter into such a contract.

The result of the opinion will be to undo what the board has done under the new law providing that the feeding of prisoners in the county jail shall be done by contract. Sheriff-elect Brailey was the lowest bidder, offering \$100,000 per annum for the feeding of prisoners. The board has already awarded him the contract at \$125,000 a year in the past running the jail. Mr. Magney has been asked for another opinion as to whether or not the law providing for the feeding of prisoners by contract is constitutional. If it is not the commissioners will allow Sheriff Brailey to feed the prisoners at the price named in his bid without a formal contract. If the law is held constitutional it will be necessary to let the bid to someone else. The next bid above Mr. Brailey was 20 cents a day.

LEADING MEN TALK ECONOMICS

Labor Problems Are Discussed at Madison from a Scientific Standpoint.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 30.—At a joint session of the American Economic association and the American Association for Labor Legislation, today, the president of the latter organization, Dr. Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin, spoke on "Economic Theory and Labor Legislation."

Prof. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago spoke on "Workingmen's Insurance in Illinois," which was also discussed by Prof. John R. Commons of Wisconsin University.

At a session of the American Sociological society, the subject: "Is Race Friction Between Whites and Blacks Growing and Inevitable?" was considered by Prof. Alfred H. Stone of Washington, D. C., Prof. E. B. Dubs of Atlanta and others.

Before the American Political Science association, Prof. Ernst Freund of the University of Chicago delivered an address on "The Problem of Intelligent Legislation."

"A Program for Social Legislation, With Special Reference to the Wage-earners' work" was the subject of a paper by Prof. Henry R. Seager of Columbia university at a session of the American Association for Labor Legislation, which also heard a paper by Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill on "The Employment of Children and Women."

DARROW READY FOR DOCTORS

Reaches Los Angeles and Will Soon Submit to Mastoid Operation.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 30.—Clarence Darrow, the Chicago attorney, arrived here from Boise at 9:50 this morning and was driven in a carriage to the California hospital where an examination of his condition will be made, preliminary to an operation for mastoiditis. Mr. Darrow is somewhat worn from his illness and fatigue of the journey, but was able to go from the train to the hospital carriage without assistance. Mr. Darrow was accompanied by his wife, Dr. John R. Hayes will perform the operation assisted by several other surgeons and specialists.

A statement of the state in the Pettibone trial has none of the strength shown by it in the Haywood trial, said Mr. Darrow. "I expect a prompt acquittal. The only reason why they are prosecuting the present case is that after the charges that were made they could not very well back down without making an admission. Public opinion in Idaho has undergone a change since the Haywood trial and but little interest is manifested in the present case."

BEER POURED INTO SEWER

Internal Revenue Collector Destroys Twenty-Three Hundred Barrels at Oklahoma City.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Dec. 30.—Twenty-three hundred barrels of beer, valued at \$17,500, belonging to the New State brewery, was today poured into the sewers to make room for the United States Internal Revenue Collector Charles Howard. The brew was completed after Oklahoma became a state. The state authorities would not permit its sale and shipment from the state.

SPARKS CALLS LEGISLATURE

Governor of Nevada Notices President Roosevelt He Will Bring Lawmakers Together.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Governor Sparks of Nevada today wired President Roosevelt that he is now preparing a proclamation calling the legislature of Nevada into extra session. According to the president's last communication to the governor, the troops will now be ordered to remain at Goldfield for a period of three weeks.

TAFT ON THE PANIC

Secretary of War Addresses Boston Merchants and Manufacturers.

BUSINESS AND THE GOVERNMENT

Relations of the Two Are Fairly Explained in Detail.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FLURRY

Causes of the Disturbance and the Source of Trouble.

FRANK AND FORCEFUL STATEMENT

Disbursal and Abuse of Trust by Men in High Business Circles Being Discussed.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Secretary of War Taft, made his first public utterance since his world-travelling tour in this city today. Although coming to Boston primarily as the guest of the Merchants' association, Secretary Taft consented to meet many persons in other walks of life, and a program, which included a brief address to leading businessmen at the regular Monday morning gathering of Congregational divines, luncheon with Governor Guild and a reception by the Jews of the city at the Plymouth club in the afternoon, was arranged.

Upon leaving the train from Washington at 7 a. m. Secretary Taft was driven to the home of Samuel C. Carr, a Boston banker and a relative of the president. There breakfast was served, but only a few persons outside the immediate family were present. An hour or two later several members of the executive committee of the Merchants' association called at the Carr residence in connection with the banquet in the evening. It was expected that a brief automobile trip would occur during the forenoon before the ministers' meeting, but a heavy rain storm prevented.

Taft at Merchants' Exchange. In the evening Mr. Taft delivered an address before the Merchants' exchange, saying in part:

"Gentlemen of the Merchants and Manufacturers association of Boston: I am glad to be here. For more than two years I have been trying to accept your kind invitation. I did not feel strange in this New England company. My father was born in Vermont, my mother was born in Boston; my two grandfathers were born in Mendon, Worcester county; much of my boyhood was spent in Millbury; and I was educated at Yale. While I cannot claim to be one of you, I like to boast that I have enjoyed the good influence of the same traditions."

His Selection of a Topic. "I had expected to talk to you about the Philippine situation. That was one of the reasons why I accepted the invitation so lightly. It is a subject easy for me to talk about. It may be it is getting stale. For instance, I have found that one of the best methods of discouraging my friends, the correspondents of the press, in Washington from pursuing embarrassing inquiries into other matters is to insist on discussing with them for publication interesting phases of the Philippine situation. They leave forthwith. But I had supposed that however dead the islands may be as a topic inviting discussion and attracting attention elsewhere one could rouse some sentiment over it at home. In Boston, I have been warned, however, that here, too, there were subjects more absorbing, at least for business men. So, when I was honored by an invitation for this morning to address the ministers of Boston, whose profession carries them naturally in a consideration of other world, I said myself in respect to the Philippines that (as the men) were very absorbing national problem which I hope and believe we are working out successfully. It follows that for this company, I must find another subject."

"During the last three months the country has suffered from a severe monetary panic. Even yet the clearing house certificates linger in your bank exchanges as emphatic evidence of the severity and of the extent of the measures which had to be taken to avoid greater disaster. Doubtless many of my hearers have not yet recovered from the intense nervous strain and mental suffering to which they have been subjected since the middle of October. The panic has been given a certain political bearing and importance. For this reason, I have selected for my topic tonight: 'The Panic of 1907, Its Causes, Its Probable Effects and the Relation of It to the Policies of the National Administration.'"

What Caused the Panic. "What did cause the panic? Writers on financial subjects who have given their lives and constant attention to matters of this kind, who are able to constitute a comparison of the present panic with previous panics and who are conversant with the conditions preceding all of them, manifest themselves in business and