The Topeka State Journal.

LAST EDITION. WEDNESDAY EVENING. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 16, 1902. WEDNESDAY EVENING. TWO CENTS.

RECIPROCITY.

Congressman Long Makes a Great Speech Today

At the Chautauqua Exercises at Ottawa Park.

TELLS WHAT IT IS.

Reciprocity as Blaine, McKinley and Roosevelt Know It.

Severe, Yet Nameless, Arraignment of Senator Burton.

Ottawa, July 16.—The principal event at the Chautauqua assembly in the park today was the speech of Chester I. Long, the Kansas congressman from the Seventh district. He spoke on "Reciprocity With Cuba," as follows:

Reciprocity With Cuba.

Congress has adjourned, and the question is asked, "What did it do, and what did it leave undone?"

Since the war with Spain, much time has been spent in dealing with the questions growing out of that war.

This congress is Republican, and it has always been characteristic of that party to perform. It is a party of action. It is a party that promises and then fulfills. It has always been able to do things. A majority of the people march under its banners because to a greater degree than any other party, its promises can be relied upon. It is only necessary to read its platforms, and then examine the laws that follow, to ascertain that it is its purpose and object to keep its promises. That is the reason it has been successful at the polls, and retains the confidence of the people.

Before the war with Spain was over, it was realized that Hawaii would be an important and valuable possession of the United States and that its location in the Pacific in the direct route to the Orient would be of great advantage to us in peace or war.

The congress that passed the intervention resolution also passed the joint resolution that annexed Hawaii to the United States.

That congress also passed a war-revenue act that produced revenue sufficient to carry on the war.

When the Oregon sailed from our Pacific coast around Cape Horn, and participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, an eager and expectant people watched the progress of that great ship as she touched this harbor and that, on her way from the Pacific to the Atlantic. We all knew then the importance of digging an isthmian canal.

The war ended with our acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and with our military occupation of Cuba.

The last congress gave Porto Rico a civil government, and provided for absolute free trade between that island and the United States.

A territorial form of government was given Hawaii, and we also gave it unrestricted free trade with the United States, to which it belongs.

WHAT THIS CONGRESS HAS DONE.

This congress has enacted some very important legislation. We passed a law to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and legalize the tariff system established there by the Philippine commission. Manila hemp, the principal product of that island, is admitted duty free into the United States, and all other articles from the Philippine Islands pay a duty of 75 per cent of the duties collected from foreign countries. The law also contains a provision that will result in making the United States the center and controlling power in the hemp market of the world.

This congress has also provided for a civil government for the people of the Philippine Islands. Provision is made for a census, and upon its completion, and after two years of peace, a legislative assembly, elected by the people, is provided for. On the Fourth of July of this year, the president issued a proclamation granting full amnesty and establishing complete civil government in the islands.

This congress also repealed the war revenue act, thus leaving the taxes collected the same as before the war with Spain.

This congress authorized the construction of the isthmian canal, thus consummating the legislation that has been under consideration for half a century.

We also enacted a national irrigation law that will enable the people of the western states to begin the work of reclamation of the arid lands by conserving the waters of the rivers that now rush to the gulf carrying destruction in their wake.

It will thus be seen that the present congress has not been idle. It has considered many great questions, and enacted many laws. It has honorably and faithfully carried out the promises made to the people who placed the party in power.

WHAT WAS LEFT UNDONE.

While legislation affecting Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands has been enacted, there is one subject considered by congress at the last session that has been left for future settlement.

We went to war with Spain to free Cuba, and not to assist Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, or to bring the people of these islands permanently under our flag. But results widely different from those anticipated frequently follow a war. The great war was begun to save the Union, but one of its results was the abolition of slavery everywhere beneath the flag. The war with Spain that was begun to free Cuba has resulted in greater benefit to Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands than to Cuba. Porto Rico is under our flag, and has absolute free trade. The Philippine Islands have free trade in their principal product, and pay 75 per cent of our tariff rates on products entering our markets. Hawaii also has free trade, but Cuba, with a flag of her own, is in a financial condition similar to that which existed under the rule of Spain. We have thus far refused to make any concessions to the products of the island. After all, political freedom is of but little value if it does not carry with it commercial opportunities, and the ability of the people to thrive and prosper in a business way.

Everyone knows that the Cuban insurrection against Spain was brought on by the economic conditions in the island. The United States always has been and always will continue to be the market for the products of Cuba. Her principal products are sugar and tobacco, of which we import large quantities. Cuba is right at our door and why should we not secure what we want from that island? Cuba's prosperity depends upon her ability to sell her sugar at a profit. When that can be done, her people are prosperous and happy.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY UNDER McKINLEY LAW.

Cuba had reciprocity with us under the McKinley law. She thoroughly understands this subject, and the advantages which will accrue to the island under such a policy. The McKinley law was not popular in this country until after it was repealed, and then the people hastened to put in power again the party that was responsible for its enactment. This was done when its author was elected president of the United States, and the Dingley law was placed on the statute books as the consummation of the pledge made to the people after the McKinley law was repealed.

McKinley reciprocity is popular in Cuba, for under it the people of the island were enabled to sell their products in this country at a profit, and thus could purchase from other countries what they did not themselves produce.

The Cubans should not be censured for wishing reciprocity with this country any more than we for preferring the Dingley law to the Wilson-Gorman law. We have had prosperity and contentment under the one; and adversity, and want, under the other.

McKINLEY'S PROMISE TO THE CUBANS.

When it became evident to the Cuban people that the United States would carry out the pledge given that upon the restoration of peace and the establishment of a government in Cuba, the island would be left to the control of its own people, the Cubans appealed to us at every opportunity for reciprocity with this country. When we made it as a condition of the withdrawal of our army that the Platt amendment should be adopted by the Cuban convention, they readily agreed to our demand, provided a reciprocity arrangement was consummated at the same time. President McKinley informed the Cuban commission that he had no authority to make such an agreement, but that the amendment must be adopted without modification or change. However, he said to the commission that he would recommend to congress the making of such a reciprocity arrangement, and would use his influence to secure the enactment of the desired legislation.

There has been no objection in Cuba to the re-establishment of reciprocal trade relations with the United States: There should be no objection in this country. We found such relations under the McKinley law, when we were not responsible for the future of Cuba, and while she was a colony of Spain. After the abrogation of the reciprocity arrangement, the Republican national convention in 1896 referred to the repeal of this and other reciprocity arrangements as "a national calamity," and "demanded their renewal and extension." Under this declaration, no Republican should object to the renewal and extension of the reciprocity agreement with Cuba, even though we had not assumed responsibility for the future of the island. If we had such an arrangement before the war, which was satisfactory to Cuba and the United States, and our party platform demanded its renewal and extension, certainly nothing should now arise to prevent carrying out this policy. We should see that Cuba, which we wrested from Spanish rule, shall not be permitted to relapse or decline into a condition similar to that which existed before the war with Spain.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PLEDGE

There has been no intention or desire among the leaders of the Republican party to shirk responsibility on this question. President McKinley made the promise that he would recommend to congress the establishment of reciprocity with Cuba. As a step in that direction, he went to Buffalo and made his last speech, which was largely on the subject of reciprocity. The assassin's bullet ended the career of that greatest statesman of modern times, but his worthy successor, in the pledge made when he took the oath of office, declared that it was his intention to carry out unbroken the policies of William McKinley. Conscientiously has he kept the faith, and endeavored to carry out that pledge so solemnly made. He recommended the legislation in his annual message last December.

WHATWAS DONE IN CONGRESS ON RECIPROCITY.

The committee on ways and means early began the consideration of the question. Hearings were given and continued until a volume of 766 pages was required to contain all that was presented on the subject. The question was then considered for some days by the Republican members of the committee. It was submitted to a conference of the Republicans of the house. Five such conferences were held, and finally, by a large majority, the committee on ways and means was directed to bring in a bill providing for reciprocity with Cuba. The bill was prepared and reported to the house. After full consideration the measure was passed by the house. It went to the senate. It remained there some weeks, being considered in committee. Finally President Roosevelt sent a special message to congress again urging the passage of the measure. A conference of Republican senators was held, and in that conference 19 Republican senators stated that they would not vote for the bill in the senate. Thirty-six Republican senators favored the passage of the bill. The doctrine that the majority should rule was disregarded, and the attempt to pass the bill at the last session was abandoned.

The bill is still pending in the senate and will come up for consideration at the next session. Reciprocity with Cuba will be accomplished either by bill or treaty, unless the 19 senators who forced the postponement at the last session shall persist in their course.

OBJECTIONS TO CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

It is a pertinent question to inquire what are the objections to this measure, so strongly urged by President Roosevelt, and which has the support of a majority of the Republicans in the house and senate.

It has been said that this is a new kind of reciprocity—different from the reciprocity championed by Blaine. We are informed that reciprocity as advocated by Mr. Blaine was the admission into this market duty-free of articles which we do not or cannot produce, in exchange for a foreign market for our products.

Of course if we confine reciprocity to articles which we do not or cannot produce in this country, then we abandon the doctrine. We can product practically everything in the United States.

Reciprocity under the McKinley law represented the ideas of Blaine and McKinley on this question. Those reciprocity agreements included sugar, hides and other articles that we were then producing in this country and have been producing ever since.

On this question, General Grosvenor, the Ohio Republican member of the committee on ways and means, should be good authority. In a speech made on reciprocity with Cuba in the house of representatives April 10, 1902, he said, speaking of reciprocity in the Mc-

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33 DEAD.

How Many More Has Not Yet Been Ascertained.

Two Powder Magazines Explode In a Utah Mine.

WERE 1,200 FEET DOWN

Came in Night and Awoke Everybody For Miles Around.

Killed Two Horses a Mile and a Half Away.

Park City, Utah, July 16.—Two powder magazines at the 1,200-foot level of the Daly-West mine exploded about 1 o'clock this morning, causing a loss of life that at present cannot be estimated nor even guessed at. At 4 o'clock 27 men had been taken out of the mine dead and several others had been recovered in a half-dazed condition. These were all brought out through the Ontario mine shaft which is a mile distant from the Daly-West, in which the explosion occurred. The 1,200-foot level of the Daly-West corresponds to and is connected by tunnel with the 600-foot level of the Ontario.

In the Daly-West mine between 120 and 150 men were at work. In the Ontario were nearly 100, it is believed.

It is not known how many of these are dead, but the disaster extends to the Ontario, as the noxious gases that have been freed are known to be the cause of several of the deaths. The presence of these gases leads many miners to believe that the powder was burned and that the explosion was not the chief cause of the disaster.

There are two powder magazines at the 1,200-foot level of the Daly-West, one at each side of the shaft, with a capacity of from one to two cars of powder each. A car of powder was added to the supply within the past few days.

Three dead men have been taken out of the Ontario shaft. They are:

GEORGE GARVIN.

SWEIBEL, employes of Edward Copp, who has the ore hauling contract for the Daly-West.

SODRUP, a miner employed in the Ontario, who was working at least a mile from the magazine that exploded.

It is believed all three were suffocated.

The explosion was so tremendous that it awakened everyone within a radius of miles. As an example of its awful force, it is said that two horses in the ore tunnel, one and a half miles away, were killed by it.

Women and children are thronging to the Ontario shaft house, which is midway between Park City and the Daly-West. Nearly all of them have husbands or fathers in the mines. All of the doctors in town are at the mines. They are doing what they can to resuscitate the unconscious men as they are taken out, but it is difficult to obtain information down town, as the telephone to the mine has failed.

Members of a relief party who went into the Ontario mine shortly after the explosion occurred have not yet returned and fears are entertained for their safety.

33 BODIES REMOVED.

Salt Lake, July 16.—A telephone message from Park City says that 33 bodies have been removed from the two mines. The following is a list of the dead.

At the Ontario:
GEORGE GARVIN.
WM. S. WEEVEL.
CHIS. SADERRUP.
STEVE BARATTI.
CHAS. NEIM.
W. F. THOMAS.

At the Daly-West:
THOMAS A. KELLY, married.
R. JACKMAN, married.
J. B. KINDALL, married.
JOHN FEATHERSTONE, married.
JOHN GILL, single.
WM. LANE, single.
C. E. NELSON, single.
JOHN GABLIN, single.
WM. SIMS, single.
JOHN MALONEY, single.
IKE CROWLEY, single.
JOHN McAULIFFE, single.
JOHN LIVELY, single.
JOHN McGURVIN, single.
CHRIS. COLLEN, single.
JOHN BURGY, single.
W. A. WIGLAND, married.
JAMES MURNI, single.
RICHARD DILLON, single.
PAT O'NEILL, single.
PETER HARAN, single.
CHARLEY McLINDEN, single.
THOMAS McKEON.
MIKE CONLON.
JOHN EXTRUM.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN, one of the rescuers, who went down the second time to help, died on being brought to the surface. He was asphyxiated.

Eight miners escaped through the Anchor tunnel unhurt.

The fumes from the explosion were overpowering and caused most of the deaths. Officials of the Daly-West state that only three more bodies are in the mine. Miners, however, claim that there are still 12 or 15 unaccounted for.

TREAT TOPEKA BETTER.

Missouri Pacific Again Shows Signs of Fairness.

Traveling Passenger Agent Brown and S. H. Kilgore of the freight department of the Missouri Pacific railroad were in Topeka yesterday afternoon in conference with officers of the Commercial club relative to the inauguration of a better passenger and freight service for the Topeka line.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Kilgore will return to Topeka early next year with some preliminary schedules which will be submitted to the Topeka people for their approval or amendment.

The present train service on this line is practically valueless to Topeka. The fact that this is the capital of the state and also the second largest city in the state seems reason enough that better service should be maintained on this line.

It is more than likely that when the new train service is established, the trains will be run through from Joplin, Mo., via Pittsburg, Kas., Fort Scott and Garnett to Topeka in the forenoon, and the return will be made late in the afternoon. This train will be a passenger train and will run opposite to the combination freight and passenger service that is now maintained between here and Fort Scott. The distance will be 188 miles.

The new service will allow people living along the line of the Missouri Pacific south of Topeka an opportunity to come to this city to trade and to return to their homes the same day.

The Topeka shippers are clamoring are clamoring for the Missouri Pacific to make arrangements for the transfer of freight at various junctions along the line from Topeka in order that the local shippers may reach the trade in the section traversed by the Missouri Pacific.

It is announced that it will be difficult to arrange a schedule for the Topeka line that will make good connections at Lomax with the trains on the main line, and at the same time give the Topeka patrons the service desired.

All the details of this service will be taken up and discussed by the Missouri Pacific officials when they return to Topeka next week, however.

In the event it is discovered that the line can be made valuable to the Missouri Pacific, and the Topeka shippers feel sure that it will be, it is more than likely that other improvements will follow soon.

FIRST QUIET DAY.

President Roosevelt Undisturbed by Business or Visitors.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 16.—Today was the first really quiet time the president has had at Sagamore Hill since his vacation began. No business except some brief routine matters from Washington was attended to by the president. He will pass most of the day in recreation with Mrs. Roosevelt and the children. Tonight R. D. Wrenn, the tennis champion and a former member of Troop A of the Rough Riders and Owen Wister of Philadelphia, the author of "The Virginian," will arrive at Sagamore Hill to spend the night and tomorrow with the president.

Secretary Cobern Kindly Consents to Pilot Secretary Wilson on His Trip Through the "Bend Belt Region" From Ottawa to Beloit.

RAILROADS WIN.

Great Freight Handlers' Strike Comes to an End.

Strikers All Go Back and Ask For Their Jobs.

NO CONCESSIONS MADE.

General Managers Announce Their Victory.

Business is Again Going Forward in Chicago.

Chicago, July 16.—The Association of Railway General Managers, embracing every road which enters Chicago, has issued the following statement:

"All of our old men not here on hand for work reported at the freight houses at noon today and were put to work. No conference was held with any committee, or otherwise, since Tuesday, and no agreement was made with the union or with any committee. The men simply reported for work, and they doubtless expect and will receive the pay offered July 1 and which the railroad companies have been willing all along to pay."

After 10 days' of strife the Chicago freight handlers' strike terminated today in an unqualified victory for the railroads. A meeting of the strikers, presided over by President Curran, resulted in an almost unanimous vote to return to work, leaving the wage scale and other questions for settlement between the men and their respective roads.

At the conclusion of the meeting the strikers went by hundreds to the warehouses to apply for their old positions, and the teamsters who have remained out in sympathy again took up their reins. By noon immense quantities of freight which had been held back for days were being rushed to the railroads or taken from warehouses and cars. Where stagnation had ruled commercial activity again reigned. Chicago merchants expressed unbounded relief at the termination of hostilities, but they were scarcely less happy than the men themselves, although the strike is estimated to have cost them $10,000,000, to say nothing of the trade that has been permanently lost to them.

The little hall where the strikers met was crowded to suffocation. It was a brief meeting, only long enough for an angry speech by the president and the vote which followed.

"Men," said Curran, "we came out like men; we have acted like men, and we should not go back like sheep, but there has been treachery in our camp. Yesterday when I was about to use the telephone, the wire got crossed, and I heard one of the members of our executive committee talking with a railroad manager. He was encouraging the manager to hold out, for he told him that the strike was almost broken. That is a sample of the faith that has been kept with me. The officials of the truck drivers' union have not kept faith either, and it seems useless to continue the fight any longer. Shall we go back and ask for our old job?"

In this simple form the matter was put to a vote and almost immediately a great chorus of ayes had brought to a peaceful end one of Chicago's most serious and threatening labor situations. It is believed the roads generally will allow the truckers 17 cents an hour and minor concessions granted by the proposition of July 1.

The proposition accepted by the men was in effect the one given to President Curran by the state board of arbitration earlier in the day, although the proposition in its proper form was not placed before the men.

The railroad managers, when told of the vote to return to work, said that wherever possible the old men would be taken back. A small percentage of the new men, however, will be retained for a time at least. Nowhere was the news of the settlement receivd with more pleasure than at the warehouses where thousands of men gathered from other points of the various roads to take the places of strikers, were longing to return to their homes. They had been well fed and given good sleeping quarters, but the big majority of them, being accustomed to the comfort of their homes, were tired of "being herded."

The following proposition, which President Curran said he was in favor of action on, was presented this morning by Chairman Job, of the state board of arbitration:

"To the Freight Handlers of Chicago: The Illinois state board of arbitration, after a thorough investigation of the present strike of the freight handlers of Chicago and of the complications which have grown out of that strike, recommends to the officers and members of the five local unions of the Interior Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's Union of America, that the men return immediately to their respective places of employment and apply for the positions held by them previous to the strike.

"We further recommend that the employes of each of the several railroads appoint a committee to confer with the management of the railroad by which they are employed, for the purpose of adjusting existing difficulties."

One of the first developments of the day was the appearance of a swarm of pickets at one of the freight houses of the Chicago & Northwestern and the turning back of seven trucks sent there to remove freight. The teams were checked only after some turbulence The emphatic instructions of President Young of the teamsters to work as usual this morning was ignored by many teamsters.

DOYLE STEPS ASIDE.

A. Shearer Has Clear Track For Congressional Nomination.

Junction City, Kan., June 16.—The fusion congressional conventions will probably nominate Andrew Shearer of Frankfort, Marshall county, for congressman from the Fifth congressional district here this afternoon.

The Democratic congressional convention met shortly after 2 o'clock, and the Populist convention is scheduled to meet at 4 o'clock. There will probably be no difficulty in effecting fusion.

There have been three candidates mentioned for the nomination. Mr. Shearer was first brought out by Dr. Brandenburg, a Democratic leader, several months ago and he has been an avowed candidate ever since. A few weeks ago the Populists of Republic county endorsed J. M. Doyle, and his boom gained considerable headway, but he announced his withdrawal from the race today. Still later the Ottawa county Populists endorsed F. W. Johnson, editor of the Minneapolis Better Way, but Mr. Johnson did not want the nomination and would not make an effort to get it.

Shearer has been a Populist since that party started, but he has also been a strong advocate of any kind of fusion that would defeat the Republicans. Prior to the organization of the Populist party he belonged to the Union Labor party and has always been identified with reform movements.

His nomination will give Marshall county both the opposing candidates for congress in the Fifth district. Congressman Calderhead, whom the Republicans have nominated for re-election, lives at Marysville.

ON PROTECTION LINES.

Wisconsin Republicans Favor Modification of the Tariff.

Madison, Wis., July 16.—The Republican state convention met here this afternoon. The address of Judge Levi H. Bancroft of Richland Center, temporary chairman, was frequently interrupted with applause. His mention that the Republican party believes that honesty and integrity are the only principles upon which Republican institutions can be perpetuated, was received with a thunderous ovation.

At the conclusion of Judge Bancroft's speech the various districts announced their selection for the committee on resolutions.

Three resolutions were offered by a member of the "stalwart" delegation from Milwaukee county, which were accepted without being read and handed to the committee on resolutions. One provides for an endorsement of John C. Spooner for re-election unconditionally to the United States senate ;another is against the proposed primary legislation of the LaFollette wing, and a third provides for a modification of the tariff laws on strict protection lines.

The last is in line with the views of Congressman Babcock.

The convention adjourned until 4 p.m.

WELCH IS REAPPOINTED.

Judge Hazen Again Names Him For County Auditor.

Judge Z. T. Hazen today reappointed Charles D. Welch county auditor for a term of two years.

Mr. Welch was appointed by Judge Hazen July 15, 1901, to fill the unexpired term of Clad Hamilton, who became assistant attorney general. Quite a fight was made on the reappointment of Welch. Judge Hazen investigated and found that the complaint came from persons whose claims had not been allowed. The county commissioners expressed themselves pleased with the work done by Auditor Welch and the reappointment followed. The two year tefm begins August 1.

BOY CUT BY LAWN MOWER.

Albert Burrell Severely Injured on State House Lawn.

Albert, the 11-year-old son of Expressman Burell, of 328 Lake street, had the toes of his left foot nearly severed while running the one horse lawn mower on the state house grounds this morning. The horse gave a sudden start and threw him in front of the knife. His large toe was cut to the bone and the other toes were badly mangled.

Temperatures of Large Cities.

Chicago, July 16.—7 a. m. temperatures: New York, 68; Boston, 70; Philadelphia, 72; Washington, 74; Chicago, 68; Minneapolis, 66; Cincinnati, 68; St. Louis, 72.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, July 16.—Forecast for Kansas: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, possibly cooler in northern portion; southerly winds becoming westerly.

JACKSON NAMED.

Fusionists Renominate Third District Congressman.

No Opposition Develops In the Convention.

MEANS A BIG FIGHT.

Campaign is Certain to Prove Interesting.

John Seaton Renominated For Legislature For 10th Time.

A. M. Jackson was renominated by the fusionists for congress in the Third Kansas district at Girard yesterday. The Democrats were well represented in their convention, but the Populists seemed to take little interest in the matter and had only a small representation. The conventions met separately and Jackson was nominated by acclamation.

The fight in the Third district in the coming campaign will probably be one of the fiercest in the entire country. Two years ago Jackson was elected by a narrow plurality of only 268 out of a total vote of over 53,000. His opponent was George W. Wheatley and some of the Republican papers in the district were opposing Wheatley. This year the Republicans are united upon P. P. Campbell and in his own county, Crawford, it is claimed he will get a big fusion vote. Campbell's friends are confident he can defeat Jackson.

On the other hand Jackson has been active in congress and has gained considerable prestige. He is stronger personally than he was two years ago. He gained a state leadership among the Democrats in the Democratic state convention at Wichita. He will have all the help he wants from the national Democratic congressional committee, and probably some of the strongest Democratic campaigners in the nation will be sent to his assistance.

There is no doubt that it will be a fierce battle. The interests of the district are extremely diversified—more so probably than any other congressional district in the country. The greater part of zinc in the United States comes out of the eastern end of this district. It mines an immense amount of coal. It has great oil and gas deposits, and as a result big manufacturing industries have grown up in its towns. Its agricultural resources are also diversified. With the exception of Cowley county it lies outside of the wheat belt, yet Montgomery and Labette counties both produce big wheat crops. It grows a large amount of corn and it is the only portion of Kansas where cotton is also grown. Its interests are more or less interwoven with those of the Indian territory, and this complicates matters.

For these reasons there is ample scope for all kinds of political work in the Third district, and neither party will overlook any chance of getting the best of it.

NO OPPOSITION TO CURTIS.

Ewing Herbert, editor of the Brown County World, takes the position that he is not correctly represented in his position toward Bailey as a candidate for governor. The World came out in another editorial last week which led the newspapers to say: "Ewing Herbert advises Republicans to bolt Bailey; to retaliate for not supporting Curtis."

Here is the editorial just as it appeared under the heading "A Pointer for Bailey:"

"W. J. Bailey should make it a point to call off his newspaper dogs, notably such rabid curs as his home paper, the Seneca Tribune. The friends of Congressman Curtis are getting a trifle tired and indignant at the abuse the Bailey newspapers are heaping on Mr. Curtis.

"In the first place Mr. Curtis is a Republican candidate for congressman and as such is entitled to the same respect and loyal support accorded Mr. Bailey, who is the Republican candidate for governor.

"In the second place the Bailey men can scarcely think that Mr. Bailey can be elected without the votes of the Curtis men, for it is agreed that both men need all the support they can get.

"In the third place, and let this soak in, there is no sort of reason in supposing that the Curtis men are any more bound to support the straight ticket than the Bailey men are. And if the Baileyites insist on driving away Curtis votes their present course will do it. It's up to Bailey and his crowd: Either let up or else take the same dose. Curtis men everywhere say the time for speedy cessation of abuse of Curtis by Baileyites and their newspapers is right now."

The strange part of the above editorial is that while it plainly displays animus against Bailey it asserts an opposition to Curtis which does not exist and which no paper but the World has ever imagined.

The World says if the "Baileyites" insist on driving votes away from Curtis, the Curtis men will be compelled to fight Bailey. Curtis is a candidate for congress and nobody is driving votes away from him. That is all nonsense.

No one is talking of scratching Curtis on the state ticket. There is some opposition to Curtis as a candidate for United States senator, but what has that to do with "knocking" on Bailey. The World says not a word about the senatorship. It claims the Bailey people are fighting that portion of the Republican ticket which reads "Curtis for congressman," and uses that as an excuse for retaliatory measures. Of course, the "Baileyites" are doing nothing of the kind, and Herbert ought to be honest about it. Mr. Herbert might just as well say, the Curtis people should retaliate on Bailey because the "Stanleyites" are against Curtis, and the "Longites" are against Curtis. They are against him for senator, but he is not running for senator—on the state ticket—but for congress and we have it confidentially that Stanley and Long are both solid for Curtis, now and evermore—on the state ticket—for congress.

For the tenth consecutive time Captain John Seaton was nominated for the legislature yesterday by the Republicans of Atchison. There was no opposition to him and the motion that he be nominated by acclamation was made by W. T. F. Donald, who was supposed to be in revolt against Seaton. If Captain Seaton is re-elected and serves out the coming term he will have given 20 years' continuous service in the lower house of the Kansas legislature. A legislature without him in it would not seem natural. That is why he is known as "The Father of the House." U. B.

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