

CLARK IN KANSAS.

(Continued from Page One.)

of the Big Seventh Kansas district, until lately represented so ably by Judge E. H. Madison, whose untimely death we all deplore whether Democrats or Republicans.

"None knew him but to love him; None named him but to praise." "I am here for the purpose and in the hope of leading another Democratic campaign to Washington to keep company with Joe Taggart who last Tuesday won such a brilliant victory in the Second Kansas district. May his tribe increase. Now that Kansas has taken the first step in aligning herself with the Democrats, it is to be hoped that she will go the whole hog, to use a homely but luminous expression, and become a safely Democratic state as she should be by every rule of logic and common sense.

"To me Taggart's decisive triumph was one of the most pleasant features of Taggart's election because it was an expression of opinion by an intelligent western constituency on President Taft's record as compared with the record of the Democrats in congress. In all the other elections held that day it may be claimed with more or less plausibility that other questions were involved, but no such claim can be made as to the result in the Second district of Kansas because the Taft record and the Democratic record were the only things involved. In contrast, Taggart carried the Democratic banner to victory as I hope Brother Neely will do in this district. Having in the youth been an ardent admirer of Kansas, I feel a deep and abiding interest in her welfare, which I hope she will promote by swinging into the Democratic column.

"The Kansas City Journal, a high Republican authority, claims that Governor Stubbs defeated Guyer. The progressive Republicans object to the standpatters gave him his coup de grace. Governor Stubbs says that the people were too busy to vote. While we are still disputing as to who did it, what did I do? I will as speaker of the house, swear Joe Taggart in on the first Monday in December so soon as I call the house to order and the chaplain prays.

Votes to Pass Over Veto. "Somebody may inquire and not without reason why I am so desirous of electing another Democrat when we already have 65 majority in the house. The answer is simple. In the present house of 231 members while on a full vote it requires only 126 votes to pass a bill, we have to have 262 votes to pass a bill over the president's veto. While all we need is 126 to pass a bill originally by a vote of 2 to 1, when we came to pass them over the president's veto, we lacked 14 votes of having enough.

"There may be other vetoes—probably will be. We need at least the veto we can get. That is the chief reason why I want to see Mr. Neely elected, but if it were not for that I would still want to see him elected because he is a Democrat.

"It may be that some Republican congressional brethren who voted to sustain the veto at the time of the session may have learned something during the congressional vacation by keeping their ears to the ground and may vote with us if the president vetoes presidential vetoes of tariff bills; but we know that Neely will vote with us and one vote may be decisive of the result.

"We Democrats are fighting tooth and nail to relieve the people of a part of their burdens and in this struggle we heavily invoke the aid of all good citizens irrespective of party affiliations. Our sole desire is to promote the prosperity, safety and honor of the American people, and we have no end and our ability. We believe that we will triumph because we have right on our side.

Democrats Were Disorganized. "When I was elected minority leader in December, 1908, just after we were completely flattened out, the Democrats were a weak, rattling, jangling, rattling, rattling, dispirited bunch, more intent upon fighting each other than in fighting the common enemy. By a course of reconciliation and rubbing the hair of the right way of the hide, we met together on the 19th day of March, 1910, and rolled your Uncle Joseph Cannon to a fare-you-well, so completely did we roll him that he declared that evening that there was no longer a Republican majority in that house, though the roster showed a Republican majority of 47. On that memorable day every Democrat lined up under the Democratic banner and took the mark—the first time since Grover Cleveland called the extraordinary session of congress on a full tariff, 1893. 'Twas worth 16 years of peaceful life, one glance at that rally.

"The splendid record of the Sixty-first congress of the house of the Sixty-first congress enabled us to elect the house of the Sixty-second congress, not only that but our record elected seven Democratic senators to take the place of standing Republican and six Democratic governors in place Republicans. The Democrats of the house of the Sixty-first congress did it and are entitled to the glory thereof. We see the example of getting together which has spread to Democrats everywhere.

"This Democratic house over which I have the honor to preside is made of a record which has surprised our friends and dumfounded our enemies. We have stood together, fought together and won together. We have fought with the people and by reason of so doing the signs of the times indicate a sweeping Democratic victory all along the line next year which will give us the Senate, the house and the president.

"I believe that the people ought to be treated fairly, honestly, candidly and courageously. They are entitled to that square deal of which we hear so much and so they should be treated. We should enter an election ought to be religiously carried out after the election is won. No other rule of political conduct will do it. That's all the politics I know. Individually I would rather be accused of horse stealing than of winning on one platform and then jumping on another one I am in. I sincerely trust the people will cast out the public men who palter with them in a double sense, keeping the word of promise to the ear but breaking it to the hope.

Causes of Victory. "We won in 1910 on six principal promises: "1. We promised that if we carried the house we would at once begin compelling the publication of campaign contributions and disbursements before the election and we did it promptly. That was the first bill I signed as speaker.

"2. We promised to pass a resolution submitting a constitutional amendment providing for election of United States senators by popular vote. And we did it. That is five times that I have voted for that proposition. There never was a man yet with sense enough to give us a better one.

"3. We promised to liberalize the rules of the house and we did that. "4. We promised to economize and we have begun that great and difficult task and we began it where charity should begin—at home. We lopped off more than 100 supernumerary employees of the house, thereby saving to the treasury the salaries amounting to \$200,000. That is an earnest of what we will do when we reach the appropriation bills.

"5. We promised to admit New Mexico and Arizona, as two states and we did it. "6. We promised to reduce the tariff and we have begun that great and difficult task and we began it where charity should begin—at home. We lopped off more than 100 supernumerary employees of the house, thereby saving to the treasury the salaries amounting to \$200,000. That is an earnest of what we will do when we reach the appropriation bills.

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inclusion admitting Arizona and New Mexico. Veto of Statehood Futility. "The president's veto of the statehood resolution was unjustifiable and futile.

"After an enabling act is passed and after a territory in conformity therewith has adopted a constitution providing for a republican form of government, she is entitled to admission. That is the sole fact to be ascertained and no man in his sober senses will for one moment contend that because a state constitution contains provisions for the initiative, referendum and recall, it does not provide a republican form of government. It matters not whether a man may think of those three features of government or how much he may be opposed to them he will not if he is a candid person, unless he is at the same time a stark idiot, contend that they are repugnant to the republican form of government. In his veto the president claims that the withdrawal of the bill was the recall, particularly the recall of judges. He is entirely mistaken. He raised a far greater and more far-reaching question than the wrong side of it and that is whether a state has the right to adopt for itself such a constitution as it desires subject, of course, to the provisions of the Federal constitution and provided it establishes for itself by its constitution a republican form of government. The American people have no quarrel with a state constitution that shifts the issue from the great question of a state's having the right to adopt any sort of constitution, which is what the president contended, to a petty squabble about the recall.

"To show how utterly preposterous and how absurdly ignorant the president is in the end, it is only necessary to remember that within 24 hours after she is admitted as a state Arizona will call a constitutional convention for the purpose of adding to her constitution an amendment providing for the recall. Furthermore to illustrate the preposterous character of the president's contention, it is only necessary to remember that more than one state constitution provides for the recall at the present time.

"The provisions of the Federal constitution do not depend upon the federal constitution upon the whim, prejudice or taste of the man who happens to occupy the White House or of those who happen to be representatives or senators in congress, but upon the will of the voters of the state itself; but the president seems to be of the opinion that the man who knows better what the people of Arizona need and desire than they know themselves and that his wishes and desires are to be incorporated into their constitution, which is a queer opinion to be entertained by an American president.

Republican Criticism of Taft. "In speaking of President Taft I have always endeavored to treat him with that courtesy which should prevail among gentlemen, with that kindness which personal friends should exhibit toward each other and with that respect which Americans entertain for the high position which he holds.

"Some Republican statesmen, however, lay on and spare not. For instance United States Senator Charles Minnesota, a Republican chief clerk, says: "What shall we say of a policy to force an electorate to forswear its convictions as the price of admission to the United States? It savors of the dark ages. It is an attempt at the bribery of a people. There are two cases of bribery now being investigated by the senate. In the first case, there is an attempt to bribe a whole people. The insult to the people of Arizona was the president's veto of the recall of the judiciary and will do much to further the recall of the judiciary throughout the United States."

"The new Democratic house has made a record so splendid as to surprise our friends and to astonish our enemies. No house in a generation has achieved so much constructive legislation of such a beneficial character in so short a time, notwithstanding the fact that it is a party of mere negation and utterly destitute of constructive statesmanship. This new house has done what no other house has done in a generation. It has not only done what no other house has done, but it has done it in a way that has pleased the country as much as it has astonished it.

"While we had 65 Democratic majority in the house, our Democratic brethren in the senate were handicapped by being in the minority; but by pursuing the same course in the senate in this congress just as we did in the house in the last congress, I think it must be conceded that whatever else may be said of his action, he did not take the progressive view.

United States Senator Works, also a Republican like Wis, uses this remarkable language: "Our Republicans are now facing the question whether they will build up the Republican party or turn against it, and destroy it. President Taft is not a representative of the people. He is a reactionist, but he also is a merry man with a most plausible manner in explaining away his mistakes. He is a man who has decided to decline to face each other in the next Republican national convention, and if it were left to a popular vote to save La Follette out of the United States, he would do it. It is not a matter of preference vote; it is not reached this stage."

"Republican United States Senator Prinson of Kansas talks in a similar manner admitting Arizona and New Mexico. Veto of Statehood Futility. "The president's veto of the statehood resolution was unjustifiable and futile.

strain as do many other eminent Republicans—all of which tends to illustrate the peculiar brand of harmony now reigning and tearing the G. O. P. in twain.

The Winona Speech. "In his celebrated speech at Winona, Minn. in the fall of 1909, President Taft pronounced the Payne-Aldrich-Smoot bill to be the best tariff bill ever passed upon the statute books. As a matter of fact it was the worst, but in that speech he declared that the tariff rates of the wool and woolen schedule of the Payne-Aldrich-Smoot bill are too high and should be cut down. On that proposition Democrats are in accord with him. Consequently the first schedule we revised downward was the wool and woolen schedule and an immediate confidence in stating that one reason why we revised that schedule first was that by reason of the president's declaration touching it in his Winona speech, we believed he would sign our bill and I submit to a candid world that we have good grounds for that belief.

The house passed by a vote of more than 200 yeas some 100 nays and the Republicans voting with us. It passed the senate with amendments, which it could not have done except by the aid of Democrats. It was then taken to conference. An agreement was had between the two houses and the bill was sent to the president, who promptly vetoed it on a flimsy pretext. The tariff board had not made any recommendation on that subject and that our bill was hurriedly prepared. So far as anybody knows the bill had no more information to impart and instead of the bill being hurriedly prepared, it was most carefully prepared. Ten times as much time was spent on it as was expended on any other bill.

What is more, when it was brought into the house every section, paragraph, line, word and figure was gone over by both amendment and debate, which was never the case with the standpatters were passing tariff bills. Of course it was not perfect. No work of human hands and hands are not perfect, but it was an improvement on the wool and woolen schedule in the Payne-Aldrich-Smoot bill and would have given the people a large measure of relief in their wool and warm clothes and blankets, but in withstanding his declaration at Winona that the rates in that schedule are too high and ought to be reduced, the tariff board did not do so. What caused the wondrous change over the spirit of his dream I shall not undertake to say.

"I think that the bill did not go far enough, but it went as far in the way of downward revision as we thought we could go. It was signed by the president and he has it signed by the president so as to secure for the people as much relief from tax burdens as possible.

"In crossing Boston Common found a boy digging a hole in the ground. The man asked: 'Why dig that hole?' The boy replied: 'I am seeking the utility company. We were seeking a practical benefit for the people which we deemed attainable. We might have made a handkerchief, but it would not have done us any good. The hole which we dug is the hole in the tariff which we know had earthly chances of passing the senate and of being signed by the president; we hoped to get a bill through the senate by the vote of the standpatters, but we were disappointed. The hole which we dug is the hole in the tariff which we know had earthly chances of passing the senate and of being signed by the president; we hoped to get a bill through the senate by the vote of the standpatters, but we were disappointed.

Farmers' Free List Bill. "He also vetoed our farmers' free list bill and the cotton bill, including the chemical and iron and steel schedule. He vetoed our farmers' free list bill and the cotton bill, including the chemical and iron and steel schedule. He vetoed our farmers' free list bill and the cotton bill, including the chemical and iron and steel schedule.

"His action makes it clear as the sun shining at midday in a cloudless sky that the people can hope for no relief from the tariff unless they elect a Republican party, but must look to us for relief from the monstrous load which they are now carrying. The law and defiance of the tariff which the standpatters are in the majority in the Republican party.

"The language of the president's veto message is a masterpiece of evasion. He seems to think that congress should not consider or pass any tariff bills except such as he recommends, which is a strange notion. The purpose of making tariff bills provided by the fathers of the republic.

"They wrote it into the constitution of the United States, and it is in the house of representatives alone, on the theory that the representatives are closer to the people. He is a reactionist, but he also is a merry man with a most plausible manner in explaining away his mistakes. He is a man who has decided to decline to face each other in the next Republican national convention, and if it were left to a popular vote to save La Follette out of the United States, he would do it. It is not a matter of preference vote; it is not reached this stage."

was well, out for the last 30 odd years the enormously increased patronage of the executive has increased his power to an extent never dreamed of by the founders of the republic and which should be a matter of serious thought as to whether so much power in the hands of one man is entirely salutary.

Failed to Keep Faith. "The reasons for our victory in 1910 are not far to seek. The whole story may be summed up in the single statement that the Republicans failed to keep faith with their campaign promises and to keep faith with the people. In order to get in, they had to revise their promises. On that promise they won and without that promise they could not have won. They had to revise their promises on an average of 1.71 per cent and for so doing they were sorely punished at the polls as they richly deserved to be. The people should be dealt with honestly, fairly, candidly and courageously. They are entitled to that square deal of which we hear so much and see so little. Candidates for office ought to mean what they say and say what they mean. That is the only rule of political conduct fit to live by.

There were three stages in the Republican promise to revise the tariff down. The first stage was when the floor of the house, Mr. Chairman of the Ways and Means committee, declared that he would revise the tariff down. If the Republicans carried the election they would revise the tariff. To do him good did not mean that when they went to conference. An agreement was had between the two houses and the bill was sent to the president, who promptly vetoed it on a flimsy pretext. The tariff board had not made any recommendation on that subject and that our bill was hurriedly prepared. So far as anybody knows the bill had no more information to impart and instead of the bill being hurriedly prepared, it was most carefully prepared. Ten times as much time was spent on it as was expended on any other bill.

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After Supper Sale

Come for these extra good values any time after seven o'clock this evening.

Women's \$1.00 Essex Mills Union Suits, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length; very fine, close, clinging fabric in white, medium weight. Garments cut full size, good fitting, neck and front shellstitched, silk taped. After supper, Main Floor. 75c

Dr. Hebras' Viola Skin Soap, regularly 10c cake, After Supper, Main Floor, 5c

Linen Fabric Stationery, 25c box of 48 sheets and 48 envelopes, Main Floor, box 15c

\$1.00 Velvet Bags—Musketeer, or gold and silver frame bags in black, with long cord handles. After Supper, Main Floor. 89c

All-Silk 25c Ribbons, plaids and plain colors, 4 and 5 inches wide, After Supper, Main Floor, yd. 12 1/2c

18c Complexion Towels, a special absorbent weave, also Leno Face Towels, a nub weave especially woven for the complexion, After Supper, 2nd floor, 12 1/2c

Turkish Wash Cloths—hemmed, After Supper, Second Floor, 2c

Remnant Sale of Silks—Lengths Up to Dress Patterns

The largest assortment of choice fabrics yet offered here in a remnant sale, for all the short lengths that have accumulated during this week's busy selling are added to our already good assortments. After Supper, Second Floor, for HALF PRICE.

Wool Dress Goods Remnants

A very large assortment of desirable cloths, of all weaves and qualities; lengths up to skirt and dress patterns. After Supper, Second Floor, HALF PRICE.

Bargains in Carpets and Rugs

Axminster Rugs—200 regular \$2.50 rugs—high pile, heavy and serviceable, in desirable patterns, rich colorings—27x60 inches. \$1.70

9x12 Ft. Tapestry Brussels Rugs of the \$17.50 quality, woven, seamless—25 of these excellent rugs on sale at, each. \$11.00

9x12 Ft. Royal Wilton Rugs—Eight patterns in \$42.50 rugs, special at. \$31.00

\$1.15 Axminster Carpets—400 yards of this handsome good wearing carpet offered, yard. 70c

In the Basement Store

New Long Kimonos of warm pressed fleeced cloth in Persian patterns—yoke style with shirred waist and cuffs, satin band trimming, or plain with belt. After Supper, \$1.19.

New House Dresses of good percale, dark shepherd checks and figures in grey, also dark blues. Neat style with turndown collar and belt. After Supper, 79c.

Fleeced Cotton Underwear—Misses' vests and pants, good soft quality cotton, good weight. Sizes 6 to 10. Women's in sizes 5 and 6. After Supper, garment 25c.

Boys' Blouses of percale, madras and gingham. After Supper, 48c.

Hosiery for Men, Women and Children—Good quality cotton, several special lots to close out. Women's in tan, grey, black and blue; men's in black or grey; children's fine ribbed in black. After Supper, pair 9c.

Women's Handkerchiefs of Cambric, hemstitched; each, 1c.

Persian Flannelettes for dressing sacques and kimonos; also shepherds checks; extra special. After Supper, yard, 8 1/2c.

THE MILLS DRY GOODS CO. earnestly of the Payne-Aldrich-Smoot tariff bill, some better and some worse than the blanket clause—but that must suffice.

Only Force of Habit. "Why will any man in his sober senses vote for such a law? Force of habit—that's all—and habit is said to be something that is done so often that it becomes a second nature. Samuel Johnson, author of the English Dictionary, and of Rasselas is said to have said: 'I have lived for 70 years, and I have never done anything that I have not done before.' That's the way of habit and the doctor's reason for not marrying the widow is as good as any man can give for voting the Republican ticket excepting always the postmasters and other members of the Bread and Butter brigade.