PRAISE PHILIPPINE POLICY

MOHONK CONFERENCE.

Atkinson and Pepperman Among Speakers—Porto Rico Discussed.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The morning session of the Mohonk Indian Conference was devoted to the consideration of problems in the Philippines. Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, who organized the American public school system in the Philippines, was the first speaker to-day.

MR. ATKINSON'S SPEECH.

He said that of the few countries where the old order still continued the Philippine Islands were among the foremost, and added:

The Philippines should not be a party issue, and the action of both Republicans and Democrats in refraining from reviewing the story of our acquisition of them is cause for a feeling of satisfaction. The problem is larger than any party. Democratic principles of government must be considerably modified when the people to be governed have the racial qualities, traditions and history of the Filipinos. The difficulties of the problem we are only now learning to appreciate, and until the conditions are better known we should be less prone to destructive criticism of the pioneer service now being performed.

The Filipinos are incapable of self-government; in their affairs they are managed by a few leaders. They have not yet cultivated a sense of fair play and tolerance for those who differ in opinion. They are childlike, and do not know what is best for them. Independence is their cherished ideal, and that they may ultimately realize that ideal is, I believe, the unexpressed purpose of those who have undertaken the tutelage of these peoples. How far removed is this realization is beyond our power to predict; the proximity or distance of it must remain a matter of opinion. For some time to come their political dependence upon the United States must be very real.

What is best for the Filipinos is the foremost consideration in the administration of their affairs, and the desire to put their interests first rather than to foster American exploitation has animated the United States Philippine Commission in all its acts. The commissioners have erred, if in any direction, in giving too great a degree of self-government in both provincial and municipal affairs.

As a result of our general policy, there are signs of an increased friendliness between Americans and Filipinos, and much now appears to create a feeling of cheerfulness. Bitter memories of what has been naturally still exist, and there are Filipinos who view our presence with a feeling of dislike, the predominant reason for which is the natural idea that through the Americans they have lost an independence all but attained. Yet, without overrating the intensity and permanence of the manifestations of goodwill which have greeted our efforts, we may feel that the leading Filipinos, whether from expediency or real appreciation, are co-operating with the commissioners and their subordinates.

A SCIENTIFIC POINT OF VIEW.

From a purely scientific point of view the experiment is interesting as an attempt to do what has never been done before with an Oriental race of Malay origin in the tropics. The Filipinos will become Americanized only in the sense that they will speak English and adopt American innovations, as individual characteristics will be retained. The Filipino himself will always remain such as he was under the Latinizing process of the Spaniards. With this in view, the commission has attempted to establish a firm and strong government, but, on the other hand, has interfered just as little as possible with the customs, manners, ceremonials and beliefs which go to make up the individuality of a people.

For nearly three years now our government has been operating a free public school system, the cardinal point of which is the introduction of English, which the Filipino wanted, and in teaching which not the slightest attempt has been made to stamp out any of the native dialects. Our educational efforts have possibly done more to give these peoples a true conception of the benefits of civilization and good government than all the other influences we have brought to bear on them; indeed, in this work is to be found a solution for a large part of the problem.

I cannot agree with the view that popular education in the Philippines is likely to do harm rather than good and that the people would remain better and happier without it. My liking for the people and knowledge of their character arouse in me the hope; my belief in the ability, tact and courage of the American teacher creates in me the faith, and my observation and judgment confirm me in the conviction that popular education of the Filipinos, if not unduly hurried, and if conducted along practical lines, will prove an ultimate success.

By accident the United States found itself in the Philippines. Can any one question the advantage of the change from Spanish domination to American protection? Thirty-nine years have passed since the close of the Civil War, and the negro problem is still unsolved; at the end of a like period of time we shall still be struggling with the Philippine question. In trying to solve it we must leave time out of consideration, and we shall be gravely disappointed if we do not look facts in the face and thus keep from building hopes too high. It is a huge and novel task, this training of six millions or eight millions of tropical, indolent people for self-government.

In our work everywhere we must assure the Filipino free and prompt justice and security of property, and must instil moral restraint and ideal standards which will help him through the perils of an unknown freedom. The question is a national one, and to the extent of his opportunities every citizen should do his part in assisting by encouragement those to whom has been assigned this difficult pioneer service. The Filipinos are bound to develop in some way, and in the right one if we persist in our present course. From their many innate gifts something substantial is certain to result if the conditions are at all favorable, and we Americans are the conditions.

MR. PEPPERMAN'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Atkinson was followed by W. Leon Pepperman, of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, who said in his address:

While your body is interested in seeing what should be done, and well done, in the case of the Indians, the insular government is interested in seeing what should be done, and well done, among the Filipinos. The means employed may be on a larger scale, but the idea is the same. Most contradictory statements are to be found concerning the inhabitants of the Philippines. Some writers credit them with a high degree of civilization, while others regard them as little better than barbarians. It is safe to say the truth will be found somewhere between the two extremes.

After describing the people of the Philippines, the speaker continued:

The divisions suggest three general separations—the non-Christian tribes of the interior, the Christianized tribes, who accepted Spanish rule, and the Mahometan Moros, whose faith was little changed by contact with the Spaniards. The insular government, recognizing these three broad distinctions, has provided a government adapted to the needs of each.

The problem of the savage races of the Philippines is not the same problem we have to meet in this country among the Indians. With the exception of the Moros, they are not particularly warlike, and do not combine in large numbers for offensive purposes. Most of them have welcomed the school teacher among them, and in time it is hoped they will take on the habits of civilization.

After describing in detail the general form of government under which the Philippines are now controlled, Mr. Pepperman continued:

In addition, an educational system has been established with over 2,000 schools in the islands; a monetary system, which affords a fixed medium of exchange, has been adopted and effectually substituted for the former debased currency; an efficient postal service has been established; the islands have been gridironed with telegraphs and telephones, and tied together by cables; extensive harbor improvements are under way; highways are being constructed; the islands have been placed in a sanitary condition; the first census of the islands has been taken, and the garrison of American troops has been reduced to 12,000 officers and men aside from the Filipino scouts.

REVENUES ARE SUFFICIENT.

All of the expense of the administration of the government and all the results already attained, heretofore enumerated, have been met by the revenues in the Philippine Islands. It will be seen that many public improvements which in this country are paid out of federal funds have been met out of the revenues of the insular government.

It will doubtless be a surprise to many to know to what extent the Filipinos have voice in the present government of the islands. Without going into detail it may be stated that while there are about 1,500 Americans in the Civil Service of the general government and about 2,500 Filipinos in the general government service, there are only 100 Americans and over 15,000 Filipinos in the provincial and municipal governments. This does not include teachers in the educational department, of whom 1,000 are Americans and upward of 3,500 are Filipinos.

What has been done in the islands has been accomplished by the most careful consideration of the good of the people and the growth and development of the race; but the commercial and material prosperity of which the islands are capable cannot be brought about without additional Congressional legislation. Whatever may be thought about the political future of the Philippines, or their relation to the United States, it is a matter of great importance, both to Americans and Filipinos, that the economic prospects of the archipelago should be determined. If this could be done there would be less unrest there and many things now hard to deal with would find their own solution. The real issue at this moment is not what to do with the Philippines, but what to do for them.

The Philippines need development. They need markets—the markets that are created by a normal foreign demand for native products, balanced by a shipment of needed foreign goods to the islands. Their fertile soil and large natural resources of every sort will make them entirely self-supporting and an aid to rather than a drain on this country. This prosperous economic condition would at once alter the political situation for the better. In the opinion of those officials of the government whose work pertains to the government of the Philippine Islands, it is believed that the remedy lies, first, in a further reduction of the present rate of duty assessed upon exports of the Philippines to 25 per cent of the present Dingley tariff.

Another primary remedy is, that authority be given by Congress act to the Philippine Commission to encourage the investment of capital in the construction of railroads by accompanying the grants or franchises to build railroads, in cases where it is necessary, with a guarantee by the Philippine government of an income on the amount of the investment to be fixed in advance, said amount not to exceed 4 per cent annually of the principal.

In conclusion, those of us who have lived in the Philippines and know the people and the history of the country, know that the Secretary of War told the truth when he recently said that the Philippine people never have had such liberty in the history of their country as they are now enjoying.

Brigadier General Goodale, who was in command of a regiment stationed at Jolo for a year at the beginning of the American occupation of the Philippines, gave a detailed account of his experience among the Moros, including a visit at the court of the Sultan and the Sultana, to whom he bore a gift of money from the United States government. General Goodale said he believed that the government of the Moros would prove to be one of the most difficult problems Americans had to fear in the Philippines, owing partly to their Mahometan faith and certain practices going with and sanctioned by that form of religion, such as polygamy.

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS OF PORTO RICO.

"Problems in the Beginning of American Government in Porto Rico" was the subject of an address by Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, of the University of Pennsylvania, first Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico.

He spoke of impressing on the Porto Ricans the forms of civilization peculiar to the Saxon race.

An address on "The Progress of Education in Porto Rico" was delivered by Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, a former Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico, who has just returned from nearly three years' residence in the island. He said in part:

There is an earnest desire on the part of the business interests of the island to see the investment of more capital to take the place of Spanish capital now being withdrawn, and there is, and has been for years, a movement in favor of a large insular loan which can be made available in some way for the promotion of agriculture. This might be met by the voting outright by the Congress of the United States of a sum of $10,000,000 or $20,000,000 to be placed in the hands of a board of trustees, made up of the insular government officials, and to be permanently invested by them in the island and the proceeds used for the maintenance of primary schools. This money could be judiciously invested at rates of interest varying from 6 to 8 per cent, and would, therefore, furnish an annual income sufficient to double or treble the present number of schools. At the same time the capital so invested would greatly benefit the industrial development of the island, and would probably insure the permanent prosperity of its agricultural interests and of the great population dependent upon those interests.

"The Financial Reorganization of Porto Rico" was dealt with by Professor Jacob H. Hollander, of Johns Hopkins University, ex-treasurer of Porto Rico, who said that "the conspicuous date in the installation of Porto Rico's revenue system is July 4, 1901, when the insular legislature, convened in extra session, declared by joint resolution that the system of revenue then in full operation was adequate to meet the necessities of the insular government. It was in accordance with this resolution that an executive proclamation, on July 25, 1901, established free trade relations between Porto Rico and the United States. Through the establishment of an equitable and elastic revenue system, the finances of the island were thus placed upon a secure foundation." He described the revenue act known as the Hollander bill.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS DISCUSSED.

Hawaii was the text for the evening at the Indian Conference, but Representative Sherman, chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, took occasion to declare that the next important step in the solution of the so-called Indian question was to incorporate in the Enabling act admitting the Indian Territory into the Union as one or two States a clause forever excluding the sale of intoxicating drink in the new State or States. Addressing the women, he said:

"How can this be done? You can do it, and do it in just the same way as you forced Congress by a unanimous vote to exclude Roberts. You can set such a fire blazing that no Congressman will dare to oppose this new crusade."

The first speaker on Hawaiian affairs was Gorham D. Gilman, of Boston, for twenty years a resident and consular representative in Hawaii, who reviewed the recent political history of the islands. In his judgment, a grave error was made in the hasty extension of suffrage, but the recent acts of the legislature showed intelligence and good morals. He thought that the chief demand of the times commercially was a modification of the Chinese Exclusion act, so as to permit the cheaper production of sugar, as Japanese, Portuguese and negro labor had been proved a failure.

Professor Hosmer, of Amherst, formerly president of Oahu College, spoke strongly in favor of the so-called missionary party in Hawaii. He was followed by W. N. Armstrong, formerly Attorney General of Hawaii. The Rev. Douglass P. Birnie, of Rye, N. Y., formerly of Honolulu, and C. H. Ames, of Boston, also spoke.

CHEERS FOR MR. BLACK.

Ex-Governor Says Caustic Things About Ballot Box Stuffing.

Ex-Governor Frank S. Black addressed an audience of more than five thousand people in Music Hall, Yonkers, last night. The audience went wild over Mr. Black, cheering him for several minutes when he was introduced. George R. Brown, superintendent of the Leake J. Watts Orphan Asylum, presided, and speeches were made by Mayor John E. Andrus, candidate for Congress, and J. S. Griffith, of Indiana. Ex-Governor Black spoke, in part, as follows:

The present campaign is like many of the past, only to us it is more easy. A problem often solved becomes easy. A guide who gets off the trail does not become a successful one. The Democratic party has gone astray every time it has tried to lead, and has spread devastation among all interests. This year the Democrats say the party has regained its sanity, which is an acknowledgment that it was once off. Is it right to say that we are to throw out a party always safe for one that has just declared itself mentally competent again? It got lost on the tariff question and was wrecked on the silver question until we rescued it. It rushed headlong against the Spanish-American War, and now promises to rush the same way against the Philippines. It says a great moral wrong was done at the Panama Canal, and yet, in its platform, it promises to keep the fruit of that wrong. On its record of mistakes the Democratic party asks for confidence in itself because it has declared itself sane. Is a man sane only when his hands are tied? There is no need to recount the achievements of the Republican party. The administration cannot be described by speaking of mere deeds any more than the Declaration of Independence can be described by the account of straggling armies. It is not by mere deeds, but by the spirit of the deeds.

The Republican party will stand for a protective tariff to be modified only as commerce demands it. It will stand for good money, the retention of the Philippines until they are able to care for themselves; it will stand for the equality and protection of all American citizens the world over, and will pay for the armament to maintain that equality. This nation is too great to believe that cheapness is the best and it would sweep from power at once the party that would sacrifice an American citizen on account of cheapness. A Republican in this country is a Republican everywhere, because the principles of the party are the same the country over, but a Democrat must change his principles to suit the locality he is in. It is in the position that Hancock said the tariff was, purely a local issue.

The speaker's reference to the war of the '60's brought forth cheers when he said that the Democrats said it was an unrighteous cause, but that now it is written on history's pages as the most righteous one ever waged. "They said," he declared, "that the resumption of specie payments could never be made, and that the tariff was a robbery, but both have been admitted as successes." He continued:

The national convention at St. Louis was silent on the great money question, and the only time it was heard was when it was shot in by a telegram. The hole that telegram made is the most conspicuous part of that document.

He referred to the Democratic leaders as subterranean political leaders and lauded the administration of Governor Odell, which he said had reduced the State taxes to the lowest possible notch. "It is a record to be proud of," he said. "It has improved the highways to a greater degree than any other. The Remsen gas grab, the West-st. grab, and such bills are slumbering their last sleep in the morgue at Albany. The last Democratic administration appointed Maynard to the Court of Appeals as a political reward, but Governor Benjamin B. Odell appointed the best man to be had, Judge Cullen, even if he was a Democrat." Great cheers greeted mention of Odell's name. Then he said:

With issues plain and record one to be proud of, the Republican party placed candidates in the field, headed by Frank W. Higgins. (Cheers.) He possesses, to my knowledge, greater business and executive ability than any man I have ever known to be nominated. He is as honest and as independent as any man ever born, and no power in or out of party will ever swerve him from what he thinks right. No man has yet been found who has dared to say one word against his honesty and probity. He was the unanimous choice of 75 per cent of the chosen representatives of the people. Against this man who are the Democrats demanding recognition and control for? Do you know the career of the men they ask you to desert your party for? Look down the list of the names of their party leaders, and you will miss from the list of ten years ago only one, and he is three thousand miles away by water. They are represented by ballot box stuffers, and you need not tell a man from Troy what that means. I do not think that you are going to restore to power a party that you drove out for that crime, because you will always remember that the man who debauches the ballots is the most despicable of human beings.

Cheer on cheer greeted the Governor when he finished.

Voters in Manhattan who need information as to where they are to register and vote can get it by referring to the election advertisement in The Tribune to-day.

JEWS WORK FOR TICKET.

Sending Out Hebrew Literature for Roosevelt.

The Independent Roosevelt Committee, a Jewish organization, has been started, with branches in Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn, to forward the election of the Republican national ticket. The committee is carrying on a campaign of personal canvassing through the distribution of Hebrew campaign literature and personal calls on voters by the committee's workers.

The principal issue on which voters are being urged to support the Republican ticket is the record of President Roosevelt. Pamphlets, printed in Hebrew, dealing with different phases of the President's career and achievements, are being mailed daily.

The general headquarters of the committee are at No. 151 Clinton-st. There are branches at No. 183 East Broadway, No. 300 Broome-st., No. 58 East One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., at St. Paul and Webster aves., in The Bronx, and in Williamsburg and Brownsville, Brooklyn. The committee holds no mass meetings.

In the last days of the campaign the officers of the various branches will give instructions to the voters as to the proper preparation of the ballot. The committee has already two thousand members and has obtained pledges from many others. Abraham S. Schorner is the chairman of the general headquarters of the committee. The Harlem branch, which has a membership of four hundred and fifty, is in charge of John Gruenberg. Jacob Bashein is the secretary.

JUDGE PARKER TO SPEAK TO-DAY.

Returns Home and Begins to Prepare Address—Two Thousand Expected.

Esopus, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Judge Parker arrived home from his New-York trip at 9 o'clock to-night and at once began the preparation of a speech he will deliver to-morrow morning to a delegation of Hudson County (N. J.) Democrats expected to number nearly two thousand persons. The delegation will be brought to Esopus over the West Shore Railroad on two trains of sixteen coaches each.

BRUCE AND HEDGES AT MIDDLETOWN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Middletown, N. Y., Oct. 20.—M. Linn Bruce and Job E. Hedges spoke to a large crowd here to-night.

Voters in Manhattan who need information as to where they are to register and vote can get it by referring to the election advertisement in The Tribune to-day.

FAVORS DEATH FOR DEGENERATES.

Argues Before Prison Congress for Killing of Sick or Insane, Also.

Quincy, Ill., Oct. 20.—Before the National Prison Congress, which is holding its annual convention in this city, Dr. Henry G. Hatch, of Quincy, advocated the infliction of death on degenerates as a means of preventing the spread of degeneracy. Dr. Hatch advocated homicide, or the right to let a diseased person take his own life when he is found to be incurable. He said he also would have the State dispose of the permanently insane and incurable by putting such persons to death.

Dr. J. B. Ransom, of New-York, declared reforms were started to save human life, not to destroy it. If the system advocated by Dr. Hatch was carried out the question would be to decide who would be the first victim.

"I do not believe," he said, "we had better take into our hands the functions of the Almighty."

Straight Talk.

In EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE for November MR. THOS. W. LAWSON tells how George Westinghouse, a world giant, fought the "System" to a standstill, and how President Roosevelt kicked "Standard Oil" out of the White House. The description of his meeting with Henry H. Rogers deserves a place in literature.

We wish you to compare the November EVERYBODY'S with any magazine published. Read HALL CAINE'S greatest Story "THE PRODIGAL SON." Read in "NEW FIGHTING MACHINES" how Americans are supreme in devilish ingenuity. Read EUGENE WOOD'S joyous satire, full of sense on "IS BATHING GOOD FOR US?" Look at the beautiful sketches of Washington by VERNON HOWE BAILEY.

Read the bright short story, "SOUVENIR NIGHT," of a bachelor destroying the souvenirs of his many courtships before his wedding day. Look at the stage beauties and the portraits of the people who are doing interesting things. Read "Straight Talk," edited by our readers. Read our mod st department "With Everybody's Publishers." Read the short stories by HARTLEY DAVIS and "CHE BUONO."

Read—well, read the whole magazine and you will find it the best ten cent general magazine in the world, with MR. LAWSON'S article thrown in for good measure.

The Publishers of EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE take this method of expressing their sincere gratitude to the public for the wonderful appreciation with which their efforts have been rewarded.

The November number of EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE, out October 20, is sold on all news stands unless sold out.

NOVEMBER EDITION, 600,000 COPIES	NOVEMBER ADVERTISING, CASH $48,200
17 Months Ago, 150,000 Copies	17 Months Ago It Was $9,700
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A CULBERSON FIASCO.

Tries to Make Capital Out of Year-Old Letter.

Perhaps the fuse was faulty, peradventure the time cap was, or maybe the dynamite was part of condemned stores—whatever the reason, certain it was that Senator Charles A. Culberson's Panama mysterious bombshell refused to explode at the Democratic meeting at Carnegie Hall last night. The Senator had been imported all the way from Texas to explode this particular bomb at the meeting, which was held under the Reform Club's auspices. Unfortunately, like all the other deadly infernal machines that have come from the Democratic dynamite factory of late, it proved to be nothing more deadly than a ten-a-penny firecracker, and a half-spent one, at that.

While the eyes of certain intelligent Democratic voters protruded at least half an inch when they saw the gory leaflets containing the deadly extract from the Texas Senator's speech, reproducing a personal letter from President Roosevelt to Dr. Albert Shaw on the Panama affair, the more intelligent believed at once that the Senator had sounded a false alarm.

As for Dr. Shaw, in a talk with a Tribune reporter over the telephone, after the meeting, he exposed the Democratic value of the document by the simple statement that it was given out by the President himself nearly a year ago. If the Senator from the Lone Star State failed somehow to cause the sensation he had looked for, he was rewarded for making the long journey by two or three nice bursts of applause.

Senator Culberson reviewed the passage by Congress of the Spooner law, authorizing the canal, and charged that the President in his course with Colombia "defiantly violated both its letter and spirit." He declared that the Hay-Herran treaty, if not nullified by the unanimous vote of the Colombian Senate disapproving it, expired by limitation on the failure of Colombia to approve it within the time fixed for its ratification. He entered with detail into the legal aspect of the matter, and continuing, said:

It is astonishing, in view of these indisputable facts, that the defence of the President with reference to this statute should be placed by himself and his party upon the ground that when he entered into the Panama treaty the time within which he could lawfully deal with that route had not expired. It is interesting in this connection to read the President's message to Congress on January 4, 1904, in which he said:

"As events turned out, the question of reasonable time did not enter into the matter at all. . . . And yet there had not been a lapse of a reasonable time—using the word reasonable in any proper sense—such as would justify the administration going to the Nicaragua route."

Then read the following letter from Secretary Hay to Minister Herran, which has never before been published:

"Department of State,
"Washington, January 21, 1903.

"I am directed by the President to say to you that in his opinion the 'reasonable time' allowed him by the statute to conclude negotiations with Colombia for the construction of an isthmian canal has come to a close, and cannot be extended. He authorizes me to sign with you the treaty of which I have had the honor to give you a draft, with this change, that the sum of $100,000 annual payment therein mentioned be increased to $250,000. I am not authorized to consider or discuss any other change whatever.

(Signed.) "JOHN HAY."

While the President in defence of his revolutionary course was pressing the opposite view upon the country in his message and by his partisans in Congressional debates, and while public opinion upon the question was forming, this letter was significantly withheld even from the Senate for months, though others upon the general subject were transmitted.

I accept it as true that the executive officers of the administration did not officially and publicly instigate the revolt in Panama; but that the administration, including the President, privately favored and encouraged the movement, and that this was widely known is susceptible of demonstration, and in a matter of this character it was tantamount to committing the government to it.

Senator Culberson then read the letter to Dr. Shaw, as follows:

[Personal.]
White House, Washington, Oct. 10, 1903.

My Dear Dr. Shaw: I inclose you, purely for your own information, a copy of a letter of September 5, from our Minister to Colombia. I think it might interest you to see that there was absolutely not the slightest chance of securing by treaty any more than we endeavored to secure. The alternatives were to go to Nicaragua, against the advice of the great majority of competent engineers—some of the most competent saying that we had better have no canal at this time than go there—or else to take the territory by force without any attempt at getting a treaty. I cast aside the proposition made at this time to foment the secession of Panama. Whatever other governments can do, the United States cannot go into the securing by such underhand means of the cession. Privately, I freely say to you that I should be delighted if Panama were an independent State, or if it made itself so at this moment; but for me to say so publicly would amount to an instigation of a revolt, and therefore I cannot say it. With great regards.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

JUDGE HERRICK SPEAKS AT MALONE.

Malone, N. Y., Oct. 20.—D. Cady Herrick, Democratic candidate for Governor, was the principal speaker at a big political mass meeting of his party here to-night. Charles N. Bulger and other prominent Democrats were present.

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Send for samples, fashion cards and measuring outfit.

ARNHEIM
Broadway & 9th St.

AGAINST CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Vermont House of Representatives Disapproves Treaty Without Definite Terms.

Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 20.—A resolution disapproving of reciprocity with Canada without a definite statement of terms was adopted by the Vermont House of Representatives to-day without opposition. Ex-Governor Grout, who is a representative to the present legislature from Derby, offered it in the form of a joint resolution. The resolution says:

There is no reason to expect that the Canadians will agree to any favored interchange except of natural products. This was the scope of the treaty of 1854, which, working great injury to the farmers of Vermont, was terminated on motion of Vermont's Representatives in Congress. Our relations with Canada are pleasant and profitable under the national policies which each country has adopted for its fiscal needs and its industrial development, and our commercial relations throughout the United States are so paramount to any others attainable that we should avoid all innovations upon such relations.

MEET AT ROOSEVELT'S BIRTHPLACE.

Republican Club Formed in Home Where President Was Born.

The Theodore Roosevelt Republican Club of the Seventeenth Election District of the XXVth Assembly District was organized last night in the house, No. 28 East Twentieth-st., in which President Roosevelt was born. A telegram to the temporary president, H. P. Glasel, from President Roosevelt was read. It said:

Through you permit me to extend my hearty congratulations on this occasion of the meeting of your club in the house where I was born.

John A. Meeks was elected president and Mr. Glasel secretary. A banner will be raised in front of the house on Saturday and music will be furnished by the Old Guard Band. The members expect to place a bronze tablet on the front walls of the building announcing that the house was the birthplace of the President. The club will have until election the floor above the room in which President Roosevelt was born.

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A STORY OF A
Business Man Beautiful
By Robert W. Chambers

A very funny love story. Fra Guilfordus, who lives the simple life (*very* simple), and makes dinky books and slabby art chairs and a freak magazine, has eight daughters, very pretty girls, brought up in the back woods like so many guileless speckled fawns, in pink sunbonnets and pajamas. How they were rescued from Nature's own simplicity is told in this week's number of

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Other good things in this week's issue: A good football story—The Social Secretary in Washington Society—W. J. Bryan's Appeal to Democrats. A complete weekly magazine—splendidly illustrated—5 cents a copy, for sale everywhere. Send 50 cents for a four months' trial—17 weeks. Established 176 years—circulation 700,000 weekly.

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