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LUCIAN SWIFT, MANAGER. | J. S. McLAIN, EDITOR.

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An Accepted Invitation.

A correspondent of The Journal makes some timely and pertinent remarks in a communication today in reply to an editorial in a local weekly, the purpose of which was, apparently, to convey the impression that, in requiring obedience to law on the part of the saloons, the mayor neglected his other duties. This correspondent asks some questions, the answers to which are in the minds of all voters who have kept themselves informed as to municipal affairs.

It would be fortunate, indeed, for Mr. Jones if the opposition to his reelection could be induced to take the position indicated by this rather unfriendly editorial. It would focus attention where it will do him most good and emphasize the fact, as it ought to be, that we have never had a mayor who, while enforcing the laws more strictly than heretofore with regard to the saloons, and doing it effectually, was at the same time more diligent or efficient in the discharge of "his duties in other directions." It will be a political mistake for Mr. Jones' opponents to attack him upon that side. If they do, the record will do the rest.

Everybody has an appeal but the man who pays for the ice.

Judge Taft to the South.

Secretary Taft made a very adroit appeal to the democrats of the south. It was not an intensely partizan speech as it could not be, since he was addressing himself more to democrats than republicans. The basis of his plea was that the industrial south gains nothing from supporting a party which indiscriminately denounces the tariff, which has had a great part in building up the new south, and loses a great deal by handing over its local affairs always to the same party, because of the specter of negro domination. He pointed out that there could be no quarrel with the application of a law which excluded the ignorant from the polls, provided it worked fairly. The ignorant whites, however, are protected in their suffrage in some southern states by the "grandfather clause," while the uneducated negroes, having no grandfathers to fall back upon, are excluded. No law, he claimed, could be framed upon the fifteenth amendment, which did not work ultimately to exclude from the ballot both whites and negroes, who lack educational qualifications. By framing their law fairly, by giving up the "grandfather clause," he attempted to show the men of the south they could provide themselves with alternative parties in their local affairs without the least danger of negro denomination. The advantage of having two parties equally capable of taking hold of the government was obvious. The one could be used to punish the other in case of an abuse of power.

The south ought to be able to see the point. It must be tired of sending up United States senators who vote against a rate law on the ground that it is contrary to a provision of the confederate constitution adopted for Alabama during the war. Such legislative back-numbers must be as wearisome to the south as they would be to the north. The peace and prosperity of the islands of the Caribbean sea are of the utmost importance to the south. The question of the application of the Monroe doctrine is not a party question, yet the south has supplied the senators who endeavor merely for a possible partizan advantage to call a party caucus to bind the democrats to oppose a particular treaty settlement.

These are but a few of the many instances of the backwardness of the politics of the south, to which it has condemned itself by giving out in advance that no matter what the vagaries of the democratic platform or of democratic statesmen, the votes of the south must go to that party.

Judge Taft's statement of the disadvantages of the south under the theory of solidity is complete. His remedy is ity to administer the government. It calls merely for fairness, for a square deal between the white man and the black man on the basis of their capacity to administer the government. It does not involve ignorant negro domination nor does it permit ignorant white domination. Under its workings the white people would still dominate, but not all in one party. They would divide into two parties, the one watching the other and their rivalry tending always to improve the character of the administration. The working out of the problem belongs to the south, but it cannot be denied that a northern man has suggested a plan.

Mrs. Thaw has denied the interviewer. What is her attitude to the photographer?

The Policyholder's Committee.

The policyholders' committee of the New York Life and the Mutual Life of New York held its first meeting in New York yesterday, and issued an address to the policyholders thruout the world. The point of this address is that the committee, co-operating with members of the companies everywhere, will endeavor to give effect to the Armstrong law, passed by the last New York legislature. Lest any should think the legislature had done a new thing the committee takes pains to explain that the legislature did nothing but restore original conditions. Under their charters these companies are mutual. They have no capital stock. The duty of electing the trustees devolves upon the members. But thru many years they have been in the habit of delegating this duty by giving proxies or of neglecting it entirely. Less than one-fifth of 1 per cent of the members have voted. The admistration held proxies for most of these votes and thus became self-perpetuating. It abused its powers. It paid exorbitant salaries, wasted money in extravagant commissions, sold its own honor and the honor of the companies in bribery and gave away enormous advantages which belonged to the members thru syndicate deals, in which favorites of the officers drew down profits on transactions in which they put up no money of their own.

These facts induced the legislature to call the attention of the policyholders to their duty. In order that they might be able to co-operate it abrogated all existing proxies and provided that the list of policyholders should be made public three months before the election. These lists will become available on July 18. The committee which met yesterday will make up a ticket for directors in the two companies and submit it to the policyholders and urge them to vote it by mail at the election to be held in October.

The committee admits that it has a difficult task before it, that it will cost $50,000 merely to send a circular to each policyholder, but there is little doubt the amount will be raised since there are many members who will subscribe to a fund to oust the Wall street crowd. Meanwhile the present trustees will not be idle. They are already busy sending out circulars, at the policyholders' expense, showing what marvelous things they are doing for their constituents. They will present a rival ticket and it will take organization and hard work on the part of the independents to beat the machine. The plea will be made that the present officers are not the men who abused their trust, that they are reformers themselves. But it should be borne in mind that they are merely stop-gap officials, that they were placed in power by the same influences which ruled before and that the only real safety for the policyholders lies in voting their own ticket and putting their own men in charge.

As Mr. Bryan sees it, part of the white man's burden is the presidency of the United States.

Voters Accept Responsibility.

Not many returns have been received to show the total vote turned out at the recent North Dakota primaries, but if Pembina county is any guide, the republican voters turned out in pretty good numbers, and the choice of delegates to the state convention was really made by the people. There were 1,179 republican votes cast in the Pembina county primaries, and 246 democratic votes. In 1904 the county's vote on president was 1,871 republican, and 744 democratic. In 1902, which as an off year election is a fairer comparison, the vote was 1,598 republican, and 924 democratic.

It is evident that some democrats voted in the republican primaries this year, as they generally do in Minnesota, where republicans are in control of local affairs. Even allowing that 200 of the 1,179 republican votes in Pembina county were democrats, the primaries brought out about 60 per cent of the republican voters, a percentage seldom attained under the caucus system. There is no denying the fact that voters appreciate the chance to vote direct on nominations, and that they will turn out better at a primary than at a caucus, where they usually realize that they are only puppets with no real power.

When Tolstoy confessed that the douma bored him did he hear a faint "amen" from the Peterhof?

Women and the Primary.

The attorney general's opinion is that women may not vote at the primary elections because that function is a substitute for party conventions and there has never been enacted a law allowing them to participate in making nominations. But there has never been any law made to the contrary, and as a matter of fact women would have been eligible under the old caucus law of 1895, which was only partly superseded by the primary election act. That law provided that none but qualified voters should take part in any primary election, but as women were qualified voters for school and library boards, there could have been no legal objection to their taking part in the primary for those nominations, provided the parties had made provision for separate sets of delegates who would vote on these offices alone. The practical defect in the present primary law is that there is no provision for separate ballots for special classes of voters. Undoubtedly, as the attorney general suggests, the legislature will be ready to cure this defect in the law when it is called to its attention.

State Chemist Bernard of Indiana says he has been surprised. He had found every kind of adulterant in foods in that state, but his latest discovery was an adulterated adulterant. He had found a certain chemical preservative in various products and finally obtained a box of it. It was said to be borax. The chemist analyzed the borax and found that it contained 22 per cent borax and 78 per cent ground quartz—ordinary rock ground up. No wonder Indiana authors are so gritty.

A year or two ago a student of Mrs. Tingley's broke away from the Point Loma colony because, as he claimed, those who had audience with the lady were obliged to enter her presence on their hands and knees. It would be interesting to see Lyman J. Gage doing this crawl.

Thomas Taggart arises to remark that the report that he will resign the chairmanship of the democratic national committee "deserves, and will receive, no attention." Naturally. The way things are going in Indiana the committee may become his sole source of revenue.

R. F. Pettigrew is going to ask South Dakota to send him to the senate as a socialist. South Dakota has tried the experiment of sending Pettigrew to the senate as several things, but it did not make any difference. He turned up the same old Pettigrew.

Vincennes, Ind., is enjoying the summer. The icemen, instead of socializing the trade and getting together, are competing fiercely under the old system and cutting prices to a point where ice is almost given away. Very wasteful system!

The opinion is gaining ground even in New York that the execution of the "unwritten law" does not belong to the unregenerate individual.

The island of Guam is not very large but it was big enough to get in the way of an expensive United States transport.

Colonel Harris of Chicago is making a whirlwind campaign for governor of Kansas. He has the non-resident vote solid.

This country has revolted against the railroad president and the iceman. The next great national issue is the plumber.

As between Bryan and La Follette, it would be interesting to see Nelse Aldrich of Rhode Island go to the polls.

St. Paul has selected for superintendent of schools a man whom we are sorry to lose from our Minneapolis schools.

Emperor William beat a train with his automobile. It is safer to do it with a borrowed pass.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

Some Pertinent Questions.

To the Editor of The Journal.

The Irish Standard of this city, in a recent, apparently inspired, editorial in behalf of the candidacy of Mr. Haynes for mayor, commits itself to this opinion:

Voters, we believe, are tired of the saloon issue. They are just a bit tired with the present administration because it has staked its all upon the manner in which the saloons have been kept closed on Sunday. There is a feeling that so much self-satisfaction has been taken by the present mayor out of his success in keeping the saloons closed that he has neglected to fulfill his duties in other directions.

It is entirely too early to begin the municipal campaign, but as one who was skeptical at the beginning of the present administration of its ability to make good, I beg leave to ask wherein has Mayor Jones neglected to fulfill his manifold duties?

Has it been in his efforts to lift the police department out of politics and abolish grafting?

Has it been in his determination to clean up and improve the business districts by driving the houses of ill repute from Hennepin and Nicollet, and from First and Second avenue to the river?

Has it been in his hearty co-operation with the park board to render Minnehaha, as well as the smaller parks, fit for the enjoyment of our wives and children instead of leaving them as he found them—the rendezvous of the vicious and dissolute?

Has it been in protecting the youth of the city of both sexes by strict enforcement of the laws against winerooms and selling to minors?

Has it been by abolishing public gambling for the first time in the history of the city?

Has it been in sparing no effort to abate the nuisance of automobile scorching by bringing offenders, regardless of their wealth and social position, within reach of the stiff sentences of the municipal court?

Has it been by restraining the influence of certain powerful interests when he established in the supreme court of the state the right of the mayor to share with the city council the responsibility of spending the money of the taxpayers—in the matter of street lighting contracts?

Has it been as the head of the board of charities and corrections in raising the standard of efficiency and business conduct in the several departments under that board?

These are a few of the mayor's duties "in other directions," which the Irish Standard would have us believe he has neglected, because of his efforts to keep the liquor sellers somewhat within their legal rights and privileges.

In the campaign which is near at hand, some regard will have to be paid by the opposition to the present administration to the record of its achievements as a whole.

Common decency and ordinary fair play demand this.

—Impartial Observer.

July 7, 1906.

TIME

Life.

The chronological divisions of a human life, with Cupid as a factor, may be set down as follows:

From birth to marriageable age	20 years
Courtship	1 month
Proposal	1 minute
Preparation of trousseau	6 months
Wedding	6 minutes

Time to think it over, rest of your natural life.

Total, three score and ten years.

JOKE ON THE COUNCIL.

Kansas City Journal.

A franchise dealer made affidavit that the councilmen of Topeka were boodlers. One of the councilmen introduced a resolution denouncing the affidavit maker as a liar, and moved that it be adopted. The council voted the motion down.

Minnesota Politics

Republicans Will Open State Headquarters in About a Week, Probably in Advance of a Committee Meeting—Apocryphal Story of Candidate Cole's Early Days—McCleary Files.

Republican state headquarters will probably be opened in St. Paul the early part of next week, and in advance of the first meeting of the state central committee. C. H. Warner, secretary of the committee, is looking the ground over for suitable headquarters rooms, and is going up to Walker tomorrow to confer with A. L. Cole. He will return the last of the week, and Chairman A. B. Cole will also come down to St. Paul Saturday or Monday. A meeting of the committee will probably be called a little later, on a week's notice. There is no particular need of the committee getting together at this stage of the proceedings, except to get acquainted and in touch with each other, so there is no hurry about calling the meeting. The first work will be to get lists of the country committees and make plans for the press bureau and the grand strategy of the campaign.

Congressman J. T. McCleary of Mankato filed his affidavit yesterday as a candidate for renomination, while calling at the capitol. He seemed cheerful over the prospect, and declared he was not going to solicit votes. His constituents can take him or leave him. "I tell them where I stand," said the non-stuttering standpatter, "and let them vote for me if they want to."

A. L. Cole hails from the same locality in New York that was used by the novelist. Bacheller, as a setting for "Eben Holden," and he put on no frills when a boy, according to the story of an old comrade, as told by the Austin Herald:

A. L. Cole, republican candidate for governor, used to play ball when a kid back in St. Lawrence county, New York. Hi Chapin of this city went to school with young Cole, and he said that the man who stands so prominent in politics just now used to wear big boots, but no stockings, and in playing baseball he would bat the ball and then kick off his boots and run the bases. Hi says that Cole will make a home run in politics.

The Roseau Times declares that Governor Johnson will lose thousands of votes because he has retained Sam Fullerton as state game warden. That Summit avenue meeting of the commission had every appearance of Sam retaining himself.

John McGrath of Barnesville will be one to contest for the seat in the house made vacant by the retirement of George Perley of Moorhead. He has filed as a republican. —Charles B. Cheney.

AMUSEMENTS

Lyceum—"Winchester.

Naught but praise should be given the bill at the Lyceum this week, the last week of the summer run. "Winchester," a stirring drama of the civil war, a play full of interest, romance and stirring action, is an ideal closing offering for the Stuart company. All the beauties of the piece, all its strong features, all its shades and colorings are brought out by the able company.

Being a war drama, "Winchester" cannot and does not depart from some of the set lines of the standard war drama. A beautiful southern girl, Virginia Randolph, falls in love with Major Kearney, a northern officer, who has been wounded and is later nursed back to life under her care. Virginia obtains information which she gives to the confederates. To protect her Kearney, who has enemies plotting his ruin, refuses to tell where the information comes from, and is condemned and sentenced to be shot for treason. Virginia makes an appeal to the higher authorities, tells all, secures a reprieve for the man she loves, and arrives with it just in time.

The honors of the closing production are evenly distributed among the major characters. Ralph Stuart is eminently fitted for the dashing, popular Major Kearney, a brave man of honor. As Virginia, Miss Douglass is sweet, charming and convincing. A strong piece of character work is cleverly done by Samuel Meharry as Bennie Clancey, better known as "Spiel," orderly to Major Kearney. Charles Lindholm is entitled to credit for the manner in which he handles a most difficult and exacting heavy part as Philip Allen, a plotter against Kearney. In view of his youth, Ralph Ramsey is entitled to considerable credit for his handling of the part of the negro boy, Julius. As Rasmus, the typical ante-bellum house darkey, Harry Derner leaves little to be desired. Miss Lang is a pleasing ingenue. The other members of the cast, Miss Farnum, Mr. Gunther, Mr. Rowan, Mr. Beattie, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Conaughy and Mr. Gunnean are most satisfying.

"Winchester" will run the week with the usual matinees, and is the closing offering of the Stuart company.

Unique—Polite Vaudeville.

A short program, much of it old to the patrons, is presented at the Unique theater this week, but most of the numbers are strong and will bear repeating. There is nothing that requires close attention and the numbers are well chosen for the hot season.

"A Hunter's Game," a playlet, is probably the leading attraction. Altho there is little interest in the lines of the piece, it serves as a good vehicle for Stafford and Stone, the whistlers and imitators. As a bird imitator Stafford is in the front rank, and his other imitations are fully as clever, tho not as musical.

The Gladstone children, two little girls, have a clever singing and dancing number. Their act is not composed of the ordinary children's stunts that become tiresome, but they do the same things that the older and more experienced entertainers do.

"Jonathan's Courtship," a short sketch played by Miss Dorothy Alden and Charles O. Cowles, is above the average of such numbers. The sketch is well suited to the two principals, who handle the lines well. Bobby Carroll makes good in his comedy number and Walter Beemer has an ordinary clubswinging act.

The illustrated songs sung by Herman La Fleur and the moving pictures strengthen the show.

Wonderland's New Attraction.

Howard's dogs and pony show that was omitted from a program of free attractions at Wonderland Sunday because of their delay in arriving, proves to be a stellar attraction. The ponies are beautiful little animals, and are trained to do novel tricks with the dogs. The Ernest brothers in acrobatic stunts of a comedy nature, Sentell's really sensational slide for life, and a concert by the Heintzeman Military band, with Joseph McCauley singing "Wonderland," makes up a very enjoyable program. Wonderland is at its best now, and a visit in the cool of the evening is delightful.

Foyer Chat.

Ralph Stuart, the popular actor-manager of the Lyceum, is besieged from morning till night by loyal friends asking him not to discontinue his work at the theater. To all of these Mr. Stuart has but one answer: "If you love me, you will not ask me to work myself to death. I have earned a good rest, and I am going to have it." But this doesn't seem to satisfy the host of warm personal friends which Mr. Stuart has made here, who insist that he should keep on playing.

Jane Elton, who plays the maid in "Dr. Bill" at the Metropolitan theater this week, made a decided hit last night with her new Bowery song and dance specialty. The act fits in very cleverly with the second act of the show, and is one more of the many good comedy features of "Dr. Bill" as played by Dick Ferris, Florence Stone and the Ferris stock company.

During the summer season at the Unique all of the best novelty acts which have been playing the circuit of the Pacific coast, will be featured. Many high-class European acrobatic acts, sensational wire and "circus" acts are included in these bookings.

In eight years the population of Osaka, Japan, has increased from 811,800 to over 1,026,000. The number of factories has increased by 991.

Oiled Roads.

The oiling of the Vanderbilt course in Nassau county, Long Island, last year and year before, was an object lesson to the natives, says Leslie's Weekly. Now they are petitioning the board of supervisors to oil every road in the country, to abate the dust nuisance. Even the slow-moving, horse-drawn vehicles raise considerable dust, but it is nothing compared to the cloud raised by the fleet automobiles. When the throat is hot and parched try golden grain belt beer as a dust remover. It is refreshing, nourishing and is the ideal home beverage.

Sightseers' Excursion Rates, $13.30 for the Round Trip.

Tickets on sale daily, July 9-14, 1906, St. Paul and Minneapolis to Northern Pacific points west and north of Breckenridge and Winnipeg Junction, Minn., and east of and including Mandan, N. D.

G. F. McNeill, City Pass. Agt., 19 Nicollet block, Minneapolis, Minn.

BREAK THE "SOLID SOUTH," IS THE MESSAGE OF TAFT

North Carolina Republicans Advised to Shake Yoke of Democracy.

Greensboro, N. C., July 10.—Secretary of War William H. Taft tonight, before a meeting of North Carolina republicans, on the eve of their state convention, delivered a speech that was generally anticipated as the opening gun of the congressional campaign of 1906.

The speech dealt with current political questions and opening with advice to the rank and file of the party in North Carolina and the south, particularly referred to the achievements of the party in the session of congress just closed.

The operahouse was packed to overflowing by a throng eager to hear the secretary of war and hundreds of persons were turned away because of the limited size of the hall.

Secretary Taft, in opening, said that when he was invited to address this meeting, a committee informed him that the political situation was such that if a proper effort was made at the coming election, it was possible to carry the state for the republican party. The secretary added:

"I believe that nothing that could happen in the politics of this country that would be of greater advantage to the country, the south in paticular, than the breaking up of what has been properly known as 'the solid south.' I say this in no partizan spirit, for I am not one of those who think that this reason necessarily would increase the probability of the continuance in power of the republican party.

"The solidity of the south has, in a measure, furnished its own antidote in restraining many voters in the north who might have left the republican party but for what they regarded as the injustice and danger of southern political conditions.

Blames Race Prejudice.

"The south has been kept solid by the spectre of negro domination, and by the stirring up of racial prejudices and the arousing of unfounded alarm over an impossible return to reconstruction days.

"During the long struggle the negroes' vote was made to count for nothing, and then the leaders of the dominant party came to realize that dreadful demoralization of all society that follows in a government if the law is flouted and fraud constitutes its basis. They cast about to make the law square with existing conditions by property and educational qualifications which should exclude the negro. They adopted amendments to the state constitution with the so-called 'grandfather clauses,' intended to apply the new qualifications to the negro and not to the whites."

The secretary said that it is impossible to frame a law establishing an educational qualification for suffrage which will stand the test of the fifteenth amendment and yet not operate ultimately to exclude impartially the negroes and whites who lack educational acquirement from the ballot.

Exclude Ignorant Whites, Too.

"A policy which excludes black and white, when ignorant and irresponsible, cannot be criticized," he declared.

During the past decade, Mr. Taft pointed out, a period of unprecedented prosperity has come for the southern states.

"Under the circumstances," he said, "it is not to be expected that the sensible, clear-headed business men of the south do not perceive the tremendous disadvantage under which the southern states labor in having only one party with any voice in their state government and in being herded together always as the hide-bound support of the democratic party of the country, no matter what wild fallacies it may adopt in its platform nor what candidate it may put before the country.

"The effect of the change of industrial conditions in eliminating the cry of negro domination from the politics of the former slave-owning states has manifested itself first in the border states. West Virginia has become permanently republican and Maryland and Missouri put them in the republican column in the last presidential election, while Kentucky nearly brought forth works meet for repentance in the first McKinley campaign.

"The question which should address itself to the great business interests of the south," the secretary stated, "is how much longer the specter of things past is to hold them to a political allegiance that does them no good in national politics, and deprives their communities of the inestimable benefit of the presence in local politics of two parties, each of which, if it does wrong, has a real chance of being punished for its misconduct."

Right on the Tariff.

He said that altho much of the wealth of the south is dependent upon a protective tariff, its representatives in a national convention vote unhesitatingly for the proposition that a protective tariff is a robbery of the many for the benefit of a few; that altho a great majority of the southern people are strongly in favor of maintaining the flag in the Philippines until the sacred trust imposed by circumstances shall have been highly and fully discharged, they "nevertheless permit the democratic party in the chase after northern votes, to formulate the false cry of 'anti-imperialism' for which they have no sympathy whatever and on which they were twice led to humiliating national defeat."

"Again," continued the secretary, "no part of this country is vitally interested in the construction of a great waterway to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans across the isthmus of Panama as the south. It was indispensable to this enterprise that the treaty made with Panama by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay should be promptly confirmed, and yet the majority of the representatives of the south in the senate attempted to defeat the treaty."

He added that there was "enough independence, even among those representatives, to give the vote which made the canal possible, but the very fact that merely to accomplish some supposed advantage to the democratic party, a majority of the senators from the south were willing to sacrifice her material interests and delay the great project of such capital importance to her, indicates the disadvantage that she labors under in having it thought that she is tied irretrievably to the democratic party."

Pin Them Down, He Urges.

The secretary said the peace and prosperity of the islands of the Caribbean sea and the country of South and Central America are of the utmost importance to the south, "yet merely for the purpose of making a partizan point, merely for the purpose of embarrassing the administration," a party caucus of senators was called to bind every member of the party to vote against the ratification of the Dominican treaty.

Mr. Taft advised the North Carolina republicans that they must show by their nominees that they fully recognize the obligation they are under to give the people of the state an opportunity to choose able, honest and worthy men for public offices, and they must convince the voters that they are not merely an office-seeking party, but are laboring to furnish a safe refuge for the democratic voter "who has become tired of the incompetency and the abuse arising from the permanent control for many decades of one political party."

Turning to the issues involved in the coming congressional campaign, the secretary pointed out that in November, 1904, the republican party was continued in power. Therefore Roosevelt, he said, had for more than three years and a half discharged the duties of president.

Lauds His Chief.

"During that period Mr. Roosevelt," he added, "has again and again, by word and by act, manifested to the people his determination to pursue the middle, just and impartial course by which the rich and poor man enjoy the equal protection and suffer the equal and just enforcement of the laws. He recognizes this as the platform of the republican party. He incurred the hostility of important financial interests by his action in prosecuting to a successful issue the so-called Northern Securities suit, which prevented a merger for the purpose of suppressing competition of two great lines of railway in violation of the so-called anti-trust law."

The secretary then said that the republican platform and Mr. Roosevelt further called for the full working of the anti-trust law and to prevent oppressive combination and monopoly.

Continuing, he said that only a year and four months have elapsed since Mr. Roosevelt took the oath of office after his election in 1904, "and yet in that short time the republican party in congress, inspired by Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations, has adopted a railway rate bill which greatly increases the power of the interstate commerce commission, and taken with the previous legislation before his election, will certainly have much to do in the abolition of violations of unjust discriminations and abuses."

No Panic in Trust War.

"The investigations by the department of commerce and labor," said Mr. Taft, "have shown the method by which the Standard Oil company has maintained its monopoly of the oil business and prosecutions have been ordered in many of the federal courts in order not only to vindicate the law for past violations, but to bring about a condition of things in which the managers of prosperous and successful corporations shall pay heed to injunctions of the statutes and not allow temptations of immense profits to blind them to the necessity for obedience to law."

The secretary said that the organization of capital has reduced the cost of production and has, therefore, contributed to the material prosperity of the world, and that the organization of labor has undoubtedly bettered the condition and raised the wages of labor; but he said it would be unreasonable to suppose that in the power which organization has placed in the hands of individuals there would be no temptation to oppression and abuse. But when these are yielded to by the few as compared with the many, it is no reason for hysteria or the destruction of the whole social order."

"It is no reason for giving up the system of private property, or forbidding the formation of corporations or preventing the organization of trades unions. It is no ground for the advocacy of socialism," said the secretary.

Asks Confidence in Officials.

"We must take up the abuses in the good old Anglo-Saxon way, adjust every statutory remedy to the fitness of the thing, place our confidence in the public servants who show themselves alive to public needs and courageous and energetic enough to prosecute the offenders to conviction."

The people, he said, are in favor of protecting the rights of the corporations or labor organizations exactly as they would protect the rights of an individual, and are in favor of protecting the individual against organization.

"The republican party and Theodore Roosevelt," declared Mr. Taft, "are in favor of the just and equal operation of the law whether it be by civil suit, by injunction in equity or by indictment at the bar of the criminal court against the man who violates another's rights, whether he be rich or poor, a corporation president or a wage earner. They are against immunity from prosecution for violation of law either on the ground that a man has money or industrial or political power, or on the ground that he has not either."

He said the record of the republican party shows the only substantial steps which have really been taken to stop the abuses and oppression attempted by the irresponsible holders of great wealth and corporate power have been by the republican party, and there is no more brilliant or successful exponent of this policy than Theodore Roosevelt. His declarations made before the election are being enforced and being put into practice.

The secretary said the democratic leaders are now indignant that the republican party in carrying out the promises of its platform is putting into practice the principles which they "with superb complacency claim are really covered by a democratic platform."

Dems Talk, but Do Not Act.

He declared that the democratic leaders have been for years declaring against corporations, but have instituted no legislative steps in all this time to restrain the abuses. He said:

"I ask you to compare democratic promises with republican performances. Incidentally, ponder how much would have been done if Mr. Parker had been elected and acted on his theory that the common law supplied all that was necessary for the suppression of trusts and the abolition of rebates. It may be noted also that while Mr. Bryan has been most emphatic and eloquent in his declaration and denunciation of trusts and abuse of corporate wealth, his suggested remedies for their prompt suppression have been very vague, unless indeed his proposal that the government buy or condemn all interstate railways with their immense mileage and maintain and operate them is to be regarded as an immediate, ready, practical and feasible remedy. In view of this it is not a matter for any surprise that the great combinations and organizations that have increased their profits and power by evil and oppressive methods should fear and dislike President Roosevelt and his acts in the present more than they do Mr. Bryan and the indefinite dangers with which he threatens them in the future. Evils are to be suppressed by definite and practical measures—not by oratory or denunciation."

Mr. Taft urged that the record of the present congress, enumerating its important enactments, "confirms in the most convincing way the claim always made for the republican party that it is an efficient party for the accomplishment of good, that it does things and that it carries out its promises."

He expressed the hope that the Philippine tariff bill, now pending in the senate, will be passed at the next session.

Mr. Taft, after explaining the increases in appropriations, declared that in spite of the increase there should be a surplus of $40,000,000 in the treasury after all the expenditures have been made.

Within Constitutional Bounds.

"Another criticism that has been made," said Mr. Taft, "is that the laws passed have greatly extended the national power and have promoted the centralization of government at Washington. In a sense this is true. It is not true that the expansion of power is unconstitutional, but it is only true that the national government has taken upon itself the exercise of greater powers, heretofore unused, but all within the constitutional grant, in order to curb certain evils which were so widely extended across state lines as to make it impossible for the states to suppress them."

He characterized the democratic party as a party of negation and inefficiency. Mr. Taft argued against returning a democratic majority in the next house, saying in conclusion that no party has ever taken more decisive steps to restrain the abuses of irresponsible corporate wealth and power than the republican party, and that while the administration is straining every nerve to secure compliance with the laws, it is prophesied that "the champion of this reform, the man who not by word, but by deed is president of the United States, has shown his adherence to the principles of equal privileges and laws to all and his courage in resisting all claims of special immunity, whether for organized labor or capital, is to be rebuked and thwarted by the return to congress of a majority of the opposition. Not while the American people admire courage, consistency, high ideals and practical common sense, not while they believe in energy, honesty and Americanism, not while they take a man for what he is and what he does rather than for what he says, will this prophecy be justified."

DRUNKEN OWATONNA MAN SHOOTS HIS WIFE

Owatonna, Minn., July 10.—A shooting affray occurred here yesterday, and as a result Edward Shepard is in the county jail awaiting the action of the grand jury. Shepard's wife is confined to her bed with a serious gunshot wound.

It is said that Shepard has been drinking, and upon going home became involved in an argument with her. It is alleged that Shepard pulled a revolver and fired at his wife. The bullet fortunately did not enter a vital point, Mrs. Shepard dodging as he fired. The bullet entered her hip and inflicted a serious wound.

Shepard's neighbors heard the shots and immediately notified the police, who at once took him into custody.

Relieves Nervous Disorders

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Headache, Insomnia, Exhaustion and Restlessness. Rebuilds the nervous system.

$12.25 to Omaha and Return.

Account Annual Meeting Baptist Young People's Union of America, July 12-15, the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. will sell round trip tickets July 10 to 13. Return limit leaving Omaha July 18, or August 15 on payment of 50 cents.

Call on J. G. Rickel, City Ticket Agent, 424 Nicollet avenue, for particulars.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

JULY 10

1414—Henry V. claimed restoration of English possessions in France.

1509—John Calvin, religious reformer, born. Died 1564.

1584—William, Prince of Orange, assassinated.

1723—Sir William Blackstone, famous legal writer, born. Died Feb. 14, 1780.

1777—Capture of British General Prescott, Bristol, R. I.

1832—President Jackson vetoed bill to recharter United States bank.

1847—Chicago daily Tribune first issued.

1850—Millard Fillmore sworn in as president of the United States.

1863—Mexican empire proclaimed; Maximilian as emperor.

1885—Arrival in Chicago of first carload of fruit shipped from Oregon.

1888—Brakemen on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad went on strike.

1890—President approved act for admission of Wyoming to statehood.

1893—Score of lives lost in cold storage fire at Chicago world's fair.

1898—General Toral, Spanish commander of Santiago, declined to surrender.

1904—General Jose Toral, who surrendered Santiago to the Americans, died in Madrid.

1905 — Franco-German agreement over Morocco was announced.

Defective Page