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MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1912.

Mr. Taft's Victory.

In the renomination of the President our present form of government is vindicated. Orderly administration of law, safeguarding of personal rights and liberty, the courts, and representative institutions is guaranteed.

The President was hard beset, and often the fortunes of the campaign ran very much against him. He was saved by the good sense prevalent in the majority of the Republican party.

There were other things against the President which tell in a campaign. He is not an inspiring figure on the stump, while his rival has a marvelous gift of catching the crowds.

Mr. Taft has made enemies during his administration. The Canadian reciprocity plan cost him the support of the Republican farmers of the northern border States.

Considering all that Mr. Taft had to contend against, it is pleasing that he gained the victory. It proves that common sense and fair-mindedness are not dead issues among Americans.

The New Party.

Few persons would respond to the trite appeals to patriotism which the campaigner or leader may take if they were made in private.

We said "give the devil his due." We mean by that also that certain acts of the National Committee and Convention undoubtedly gave Roosevelt the anxious desired opportunity to cry "fraudulent," a word which in his "speech of acceptance" of the nomination by the new partisans he made use of in each sentence.

were to compel Senator Root, though present in the Senate chamber, to vote on a matter which did not appeal to him. And yet this is exactly what he did in the case of the Massachusetts delegates.

We are with Mr. Taft, but we are free to say that such procedure will ultimately result in no more conventions but in universal State primaries for President. Since 470 delegates actually had been instructed by their State conventions to vote for a certain candidate, or not at all, how in the name of the law, which he was there to uphold, could Mr. Root force American citizens to disregard their obligations?

As to the new party, of course it is all in embryo and too early to make a clear comment. There are, on the face of it, two things which may cause trouble to the Republicans: The fact that there were 470 delegates present who considered that their States would follow the Roosevelt standard, and which can roll up a mammoth individual vote for him, may not make it so very laughable to predict that by the time they have returned home and succeed in infusing their and Mr. Roosevelt's account of the proceedings of the convention upon their fellow-citizens, the vote may be greatly increased by election day.

The Democrats are in high gear. Their expectations run high, and as Mr. Taft puts it, "the real crisis has but begun."

Why Business is Not Bad.

Conditions Good Despite Strikes, Wars, Deficits, and Unrest. Everywhere conditions are better than they ought to be. The reasons for gloom are excellent, better could not be desired.

Mr. Bryan insists upon being the man in control and upon infusing in the delegates his "progressive" ideals. We do not criticize him for it. It may not make for harmony, which especially his party, with so many candidates in the field, is greatly in need of, but some man, some group of men, some principle, must guide any convention.

The Republican Platform.

While there is but one issue raised between the Republican and the Democratic parties in the Republican platform, there is another, and a strong one, between the Taft followers and those of Col. Roosevelt. The one national issue, of course, is economic, the tariff. In fact, every important issue in this campaign is economic.

On this important economic issue the platform is timid and indefinite. It declares the party's continued belief in protection, "based upon the American standard of wages," favors protective duty on agricultural and mining products, and once more makes much of the

long exploded notion of the need of defense against the cheap labor products of foreign countries. But, after thus having committed the party again to the fallacies of a high protective tariff, the platform admits that "some duties are too high," and that they should be reduced in accordance with the finding of an expert board.

It is to be expected that the Democratic party will take prompt issue with this commitment to such sophistries and generalism. On the admission that the duties are too high the Democrats will take a much more practical ground at Baltimore than the Republicans have done in their chaotic condition of last week's session.

The issue with the followers of Mr. Roosevelt is far more sharply drawn, and will appeal to the sense of thoughtful men who believe in the Constitution. This definition of the party's ideas about orderly and just administration of the law, of the fundamental guarantees of liberty and personal rights, is sound. Convincing enough is the reference to the courts, and it would have been far more convincing but for the timorous passage, relating to the "removing of judges for misconduct." This indeed is bad policy. It throws a sop to the Rooseveltian idea of the recall of judges, instead of fighting it to the bitter end as promised by Mr. Taft in his campaign speeches.

It looks like a desire on the part of the National Committee to win back as many as possible of the Roosevelt supporters and it is added to by the almost confused references to the anti-trust law and prosecutions. There are other planks in the platform, treated similarly in that "facing-both-ways" fashion which of late has been adopted by politicians as the acme of prudence and cunning, but whichilly fit the character of the American citizen of the present day.

After all, Mr. Taft will be his own platform, just as the Democratic candidate or Mr. Roosevelt in his new venture. And let us say right here that it is but just to Mr. Taft to state that he is very much better than many of his advisers and supporters, and that, if anything, he will be wiser and more loyal still to the best interests of the nation than the politicians at Chicago have been. His chief errors have been those which he made through his fidelity to his party.

Ape Attacks Woman.

Atop Omnibus Animal Tries to Injure Passenger. London Cable to the Philadelphia North American. There was an exciting scene yesterday on busy Oxford Street. A fashionably dressed woman ascended the steps of an omnibus, accompanied by a large ape, which was dressed in a blue coat and trousers. They occupied an outside seat, the ape sitting on the woman's knee.

Suddenly the ape attacked another woman passenger and bit her on the arm. Her cries brought the conductor, who dragged the ape away, and the animal and the woman owner disappeared in the crowd. The woman who was attacked by the animal was not seriously hurt, as her long gloves protected her.

Funny Birds.

The near-sighted lover. A cartoon illustration of a man with glasses looking at a woman.

A Little Nonsense.

EXCHANGING THE GIFTS. Of chatting dishes eight or nine. Of berry spoons a score. The bride declares her presents fine And smiles for the score.

Uncle Pennsylvania Says: Some of our Congressmen look like men, but when a couple of them get to fighting they scratch and squeal like a parcel of old women.

DEAD MEN'S GUILT. British Bar Reluctant to Put Blame on Accidental Victim.

Home of Wisdom. "I was just thinking about Diogenes."

A Wide Brim. "The lady wasn't what you would call pretty."

RESTING THE EYES. It behooves us to keep the "Windows of the Soul" Bright.

He Didn't Like Either. "John, we must go back home instantly."

Uncle Pennsylvania Says: What's the use of being wedded to an art that won't support you?

A Prehistoric Anecdote. Eve had a new hobby gone, made of her usual big leaves.

June 14 in History. June 14, 1864—Henry VIII makes his sixth trip to Reno.

Not Much Difference. A man derides a woman's lurch And thinks she is a goose.

TEN YEARS AFTER COLLEGE. Princeton Applies Financial Test to Graduate's Career.

What have they done in the way of public service? What books have they written, with what reform legislation are their names identified, and what contributions have they made to learning or science? That is a better test.

A Determined Teacher. Miss Minnie Hickok is a Montana school-teacher, and opened a school term under peculiar circumstances. Upon arriving at a town, the terminus of a railroad, she found that the stage would not leave that day on account of the washing out of the bridge across the river.

A Hanging Class. Isaac Jones, retired whaler, steamboat man and soldier of Somerset, Pa., teaches what is probably the most novel Sunday-school class in the country.

Weight of Nations. At present Great Britain, Germany, and France have more than 250 milliard francs (franc equals 1/3 cent; hence this sum equals \$68,000,000,000) of paper securities out of 570 to 600 milliards (\$130,000,000,000 to \$135,000,000,000) which belong to the various nations inhabiting the various countries of the globe.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM. Hopes Bryan Will Be Knocked Into a "Cooked Hat."

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To the Editor: It is to be hoped that the Democratic party, at Baltimore, will knock William Jennings Bryan into a "cooked hat," as did the Republican party Theodore Roosevelt at Chicago.

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SIDELIGHTS IN LIFE OF FAMOUS MEMBERS OF ENGLAND'S NOBILITY

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The death, at the age of sixty, of Lady Jessica Sykes, wife of Sir Tatton Sykes, of Sledmore, removes one of the most famous and most brilliant women in London society of the Victorian era.

Lady Sykes, in the course of her eventful life, made many bids for notoriety. She married Sir Tatton, who was twenty-eight years her senior, when she was only eighteen years of age and just out of school. Eight years later she became a convert to Roman Catholicism.

Sir Tatton declared that the money had not been borrowed on his behalf, nor did he sign any of the documents, as his wife alleged. In fact, he was not in England on the date when one document was alleged to have been signed by him in London.

The Duchess of Sutherland is the latest disciple of the "simple life." Preaching at the conference of the Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects at the Battersea Polytechnic, her grace alluded to the unrest in the industrial world.

Lord Wolsey, who recently celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday anniversary, has met with many curious experiences during his long career, but none more curious than the little "chessman" with Ceteaway, after the Zulu chief had been sent into exile.

Correspondence Schools

By GEORGE FITCH, Author of "At Good Old Swash."

A correspondence school is an educational institution with a long-distance attachment which enables a man to stuff himself with knowledge at the rate of two cents an ounce, rural free delivery included.

It is very easy to attend a correspondence school. All that is necessary is to be a good correspondent. A man need not be a careful dresser, or a durable end runner, or a master with the banjo, or a swan-like dancer. He does not need to possess a chilled steel voice box or a wagon load of sofa pillows, or talent for organizing under-classes or an interest in nocturnal appetite for pie.

