ASK FOR Auth's

AUTH'S LUNCH ROLL

Is made of lean, tender pieces of pork mildly cured, stuffed in linen containers, and boiled. Far superior and more delicious than boneless ham, being JUICY, MILD, and SWEET.

Less Expensive—No Waste

BAKED MEAT LOAF

Is fine minced pork—well seasoned, and baked in an oven, the most appetizing dish for these hot summer days. No more standing over a hot stove to prepare your meals.

N. Auth Provision Co.
623 D Street S. W.
STANDS IN ALL MARKETS

We Give Votes in The Herald's $25,000 Contest.

ROOF REPAIRING

Spouting, Guttering.

ROOF PAINTING

Should be done now to stop the small leaks that grow large.
With

ELASTIKOTE

Roof Paint, a combination of Brazilian copal gum, special prepared pure linseed oil, and a suitable color, containing no coal tar or any by-product of coal tar.

Elastikote Roof Paint

In gallon cans for family use.
Place your order for Roof Painting.

W. S. JENKS & SON,
Stoves & Ranges, 723 7th St. N. W.

We Give Votes in The Herald's $25,000 Contest.

Your Eyes Need Attention

Don't waste time. Have them taken care of right away by a Practical Optician with 15 years' experience.

A. O. HUTTERLY,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHRONOMETERS,
Skillfully repaired by workmen familiar with foreign and domestic makes.

732 7th St. N. W. Main 3298.

We give Herald $25,000 contest votes.

A. J. GRIMES
603 Pa. Ave. S. E.
Phone Linc. 1932.

Decorator
Paperhanger
Interior Decorator

Let us give an estimate for your work. It does not obligate you in any way.

We give Herald $25,000 contest votes.

IF IT'S ELECTRICAL, WE HAVE IT
Phone M. 3364.
GEO. W. PAREZO,
Electrical Contractor,
605 H St. N. W.
Electrical Supplies and Novelties.
We Give Votes in The Herald's $25,000 Contest.

Established 1905.
LEO DAVIS, Importing Tailor
BUSINESS SUITS AND OVERCOATS,
Made on the most approved lines, of the finest fabrics at prices that appeal to the discriminating as well as frugal business man. I make a specialty of satisfying the most particular customers.
730 13th Street Northwest
Phone Main 8223.

DURESCO
FLOOR PRESERVATIVE
F. STEWART, 1st & H Sts.
We Give Votes in The Herald's $25,000 Contest.

SHOOTAWK
If your shoe soles and heels are worn it's a waste of money to throw them away. These parts of the shoe have constant wear and by no means indicate the life of the shoe. So take them to
Tony Guiffre, 1009 P'ENN. AVE. N. W.
Shoes to order. Orthopedic work. No deformity too difficult to cover perfectly and comfortably.
We Give Votes in The Herald's $25,000 Contest.

Magnolia Blossom

Women If Sick or Discouraged

We want to show you free of cost what wonderful results *Magnolia Blossom* can accomplish. If you suffer from *Leucorrhoea (Whites), Womb, Ovarian Troubles, Painful Periods, Bearing Down Pains,* or any form of Female Trouble, just sit down at once and write for our *Free Box of Magnolia Blossom.* We know what it has done for thousands of other women who have suffered just as you do and we know what it will do for you. All we want is a chance to convince you. Just have a little faith; send us your name and address today and let us send you this simple Home Treatment Free with valuable advice. Address
SOUTH BEND REMEDY CO.,
Box 33 South Bend, Indiana

"ROOSEVELT SEEKS TO HEAD DESPOTISM"

Continued from Page One.

not be overlooked. Under the British system, which, of course, is wholly unsuited to us with our traditions, our character, and our temper, the crown, which stands for our executive authority, has lost the power of veto through atrophy, through nonuse, while the Progressive party programme seeks in its every essential detail to strengthen the executive authority.

"It seeks to do this by taking from Congress the **executive power to legislate** and from the courts **the exclusive authority to interpret** the laws and apply the established constitutional restrictions and limitations. For these it would substitute commissions to be appointed by the President, subject wholly to his will, that would set at naught judicial adjustment and legislative enactments.

"This would lead to the concentration of the power and functions of government in the Executive and make **the President a more absolute monarch than the Czar of Russia.** In the end he alone would be the center of authority, the giver of all good gifts, and the administrator of rewards and punishments.

Why He Is Conservative.

"In the face of so threatening a situation as this I am a conservative, and I feel confident that in the same sense the overwhelming majority of the American people is conservative. In opposing sternly the triumph of the Progressive party's programme we are striving resolutely to preserve our institutions from the enchanting glamour of a dream on the one hand and the insidious encroachments of one-man power on the other.

"The Republican party stands to-day for the great progressive principles for which it has been battling unafraid since its birth—the fullest measure of liberty under the Constitution, the greatest freedom of individual action consistent with public order, the unhampered activity of the citizen in his business transactions within the bounds prescribed by law, and the rigid, impartial inforcement of every statue that has stood the test of judicial scrutiny.

"This is the progressivism of true Republicanism, and to that standard the Republican party is rallying, now that the revolutionary character of the Progressive party's programme has been made clear by the speeches of the popular orators of that party. The drift that set in toward the third party following its sensational convention in Chicago has been checked. It has not only been checked, but it is rapidly receding and coming back from where it started—the Republican party.

"What is true of the Republicans that a few weeks ago were headed toward the third party is also true of the Democrats who fell into the drift. Every day brings us assurances from Democrats in all parts of the country who have been disillusioned that they are going to cast their lot with the Republican party in this election."

"And what do you think of the avowed anti-trust policies of both the other parties, Mr. President?"

As to Anti-trust Policies.

"I don't yet know just what the Democratic anti-trust policy is. Neither Gov. Wilson nor any other of the authorized Democratic campaigners thus far has made his party programme on that question clear to me or anybody else with whom I have talked. In the vague light they have thrown on it I am unable to tell what they are promising on that score.

"But the Progressive party's anti-trust plank is probably the least defensible plank in the entire platform.

"In effect it is the old Roosevelt scheme to divide trusts into two classes—good trusts and bad trusts—and have a paternal government at Washington spank the bad trusts and reward the good ones!

"Our programme on this question is clear-cut and definite. I would retain the present anti-trust law, but would favor the voluntary Federal incorporation of all corporations doing an interstate business under a law to be enacted by the Congress which might denounce certain injurious methods of business and competition as misdemeanors.

"From all of this, with the decisions of the courts, it would be easy for corporations to know the correct rule of action for them. They would know exactly what were their rights and what were their obligations. A board could be created to see to it that they complied with the rules. In any case where this board's action might be of doubtful legality or constitutionality an appeal to the courts for review of its action would lie.

Club of Tremendous Power.

"But the Progressive party's programme would empower a board or commission appointed by the Executive to have exclusive supervision over and regulation of everything that body so appointed might classify as an injurious trust.

"This would place in the hands of the Executive and his commission a discretionary power dangerous because so capable of tyrannous use. I favor a line of distinction between good corporations and bad corporations of a uniform character established by law and statute, and capable of definition, limitation, and enforcement by the courts.

"The Progressive idea is to leave this line of distinction to the discretion of an executive tribunal to determine each case according to circumstances and the general views of the commission as to public interest and benefit.

"Such a commission, acting under an ambitious Executive, would grow to be an instrument of tyranny, and dangerous in the extreme."

Strong for Income Tax.

"Do you, Mr. President, regard the Constitution which both the Democratic and the Progressive parties are seeking to amend in several particulars perfect?"

"In a broad sense I do not; for do I not myself favor two important amendments, and am I not doing all I can to bring them about? I refer to the income tax and the popular election of Senators. The Republican party in Congress and the majority of the States in which it is dominant is committed to these two amendments.

"I have heartedly co-operated in the work of so presenting them to the people that both questions will be so thoroughly understood that the electorate will authorize the adoption of the income tax amendment and the one for the popular election of Senators.

"If I am President when the income tax amendment is adopted—and unless there is unforeseen delay that will carry its adoption over 1917 I don't see why I should not be—it will become my pleasant duty to recommend to the Congress the enactment of appropriate legislation to give force and effect to the amendment.

"I have not yet been able to form a fixed judgment as to where the line for the taxation of incomes should be drawn. That is the most difficult part of the problem to solve. In defining the limitation we must be governed by considerations much higher than the mere amount of revenue the tax will bring. The limitation should be so fixed as to make the tax touch the greatest possible number of citizens without imposing hardship upon any of them. This ought to be done chiefly to arouse their keen, alert, personal interest in the operations of their government at Washington.

"Direct taxes always have the effect of making those who pay them watch sharply the expenditure of revenue. To make my meaning clear, take as a simple illustration the custom in some communities of levying a special road tax. You can rely upon it that every person compelled to pay that tax will insist upon being shown what has been done with his money. If he doesn't get good roads when he knows he is paying for them, he will vote against the road administration at the first opportunity and put in a new administration pledged to make proper use of his money, and he will do this irrespective of whether or not the administration he is turning out belongs to his party.

"As in the case of country road building, so it would be in a larger and much more important sense of the administration of affairs at Washington. Every man and woman who had paid an income tax would require of the Congress and the President a strict accounting of the uses to which their money had been put, how it had been employed for the best interest of each and the country at large, if it had been economically or extravagantly appropriated and expended, and so forth.

Rich Must Pay Share.

"I heartily favor the levying of a graduated income tax. I would not carry the principle to the point of confiscation or to the discouragement of enterprises and thrift in the accumulation of fortunes, but I certainly would insist upon millionaires with enormous incomes bearing their just proportion of the tax. If, say, the limitation were fixed at incomes of two or three thousand dollars on a one per cent basis, I would have the rate gradually increased up to the biggest incomes. By this process, the burden would be equitably distributed among the millions of citizens able to earn from the lowest limitation to the highest rate, other forms of taxation would be revised or abolished and wealth and frugality, instead of poverty, would be taxed.

"The corporation tax, which I fought for until it was enacted into law by a reluctant Congress, already yields a revenue of $30,000,000 a year to the government, and the corporations that pay it are not complaining of it as a burden."

"Will the adoption of the amendment for the popular election of Senators in any manner weaken or change the check and balance between the Senate and the House in the different method of their election?"

"I think not," answered the President, "because under the proposed new manner of election the Senators will still be the representatives of the States and their term will be three times the length of the Representatives. But I am not clear in my support of the amendment for the popular election of Senators as I am for the income tax.

"I can't say from the experiment actually made that the personnel of the Senate has been improved by the nomination of Senators through direct selection. Then, too, there are other considerations that cause me to doubt somewhat the merit of this amendment. I have heard able, experienced, and really valuable members of the Senate say that when the change is made they will not be candidates for re-election because they are too poor to stand the expense of the primaries, for it is certain that Senatorial campaigns are very expensive in some States under the new method."

His Attitude on the Canal.

On the question of the Panama Canal and his insistence upon free passage for domestic vessels engaged in coastwise trade, the President displayed intensity of interest.

He seemed especially to resent criticisms in Europe and this country that he had "violated our national honor."

He said he was as earnest in urging compliance with national obligations as any one, but he did not construe our treaty to mean that we could not discriminate in favor of our coastwise trade.

"I am inclined to believe that the Supreme Court may hold the discriminating provisions too great a delegation to the Interstate Commerce Commission and unconstitutional. I did not favor its adoption in this bill because it is not relevant to canal legislation; I was the original proposer of inhibition against railroad-owned steamships' use of the canal, and urged that a discriminating canal toll be levied against railroad-owned steamships. I made it because I wanted the government to be able to prevent the transcontinental railroads from affecting canal route rates after the canal is opened.

"If permitted the use of the canal on the same terms as privately owned ships engaged in the coastwise trade, they could obtain control of the rates by driving all other steamships out of coastwise business by very low rates and reckless competition. They, with their great capital, could afford to do this. Of course, one of the prime objects of the great undertaking, in which the government has spent hundreds of millions of the people's money, is to cheapen the cost of transportation across the continent."

Negroes Deserve More Respect.

The peculiar twist given to the negro question by the Progressive party's national convention's refusal to admit colored delegates from the South, while welcoming negro delegates from Northern and Western States, caused President Taft to remark:

"Had the colored delegates from the South to the Republican National Convention yielded to the influences the newspapers said were dangled before their eyes the Progressive party leaders might have viewed differently their fitness for participation in the Progressive party's convention.

"It occurs to me that instead of the Southern colored Republicans being declared as disqualified to participate in the new party, the very fact of their loyalty to a cause they had been elected to represent in our national convention should have commended them to the Progressive party's leaders.

"A race which in fifty years has reduced its illiteracy from 95 to about 30 per cent is certainly deserving of more respectful consideration than it received from the Progressive party leaders."

Why He Vetoed Schedules.

"Your veto of the wool, cotton, steel, and chemical schedules passed at the recent session of Congress has given rise to considerable criticism," the President was reminded, "and your critics are asserting an inconsistency in your conduct, particularly affecting the wool schedule, which you once declared to be indefensible.

"The uninformed seem to have appropriated to themselves full knowledge of the motives that actuated me in that matter," President Taft responded. "They are saying that I vetoed the bill carrying reductions in those schedules from the Payne-Aldrich law because I wished thereby to emphasize my determination to give the tariff board full opportunity to demonstrate its value and efficiency.

"No such purpose was in mind when I wrote that veto. The plain fact is that the legislation was wholly inadequate to achieve safe reductions. The bill would have wrought serious havoc to the industries involved. The chemical schedule as sent to me by Congress was particularly vicious and full of jokes and jokers. Every steel industry in the country, especially the independent and small concerns, protested earnestly against the hurried and ill-advised legislation affecting that interest. What was true of steel and chemicals was equally true of cotton and wool.

"In no more effective manner has the value—I may say the necessity—of a well posted tariff board been demonstrated than in this instance," the President went on. "I called upon the experts of the board for detailed information. It was from them that I obtained the information upon which I based my vetoes.

"Were I faced with the same situation again I would do exactly as I have done. The reductions proposed and others that are needed will be made by the Republican party when the necessary facts pertaining to the subjects treated have been assembled by experts and laid before the President and the Congress. That is what the tariff board is to do. It is to sit at the right hand of Congress and the President in all tariff legislation and be their counselors. Without that form of assistance we shall never be able to frame tariffs that will do justice alike to consumer and manufacturer.

"The Republican party, it should be borne in mind, is still the party of protection to American labor and manufacture. The Democratic party is still the party of free trade.

Gov. Wilson is proving this in his campaign speeches and in his every utterance on the tariff question. What the Progressive party's attitude toward protection is nobody seems to know exactly. **They profess to have some method by which they increase wages, but prevent any increased profit to the employer. We have not been told how this can be done."**

Prosperity Is Widespread.

"Do you regard the prosperity of the country as widespread and up to the standard, Mr. President?"

"Indeed I do. The facts bear me out in this assertion. Seldom before has the business of the country been in a more thriving condition or the profits of industry more evenly distributed. There are still some inequalities, but if there were not we would now be in that state of perfection which the dreamers foresee in the millenium. The Republican party now, as ever, is devoting its energies to correcting the inequalities. Its cardinal principle still is for the greatest opportunity to the average citizen; to see to it that everybody gets his proper share of the fruits of endeavor, of frugality, of thrift.

"There was a period between 1897 and 1907," the President continued, in conclusion, "when overexpansion of capitalization was permitted to go on unchecked. During that period many swollen fortunes were piled up. Knowledge of this unwholesome fact created dissatisfaction among a large body of intelligent citizens.

"Some of the effects of that are overexpansion and its resultant popular dissatisfaction are still in existence. **But the evil forces which brought it all about have largely been checked and curbed, thanks to the patriotic leadership and sound legislation of the Republican party.**

"It was the unchecked rule of the 'frenzied financier' that produced the dangerous conditions of the period between 1897 and 1907. The panic of the latter year was the natural and inevitable result.

"There is now not the slightest feeling or dread of panic in the country. Everybody is prosperous, everybody has a job, everybody is in better condition to-day than four years ago. And the chief reason for my confidence in the sanity and soundness of the American people at heart is that, although they are fronted on one hand by an overconfident Democracy in this campaign and on the other by a **third party, whose chief asset is outcry, exclamation, and hysteria,** they are not alarmed; for they know that neither their prosperity nor their government will fall into the hands of either of these inefficient organizations. They are looking to the Republican party now, as they have looked in every crisis for fifty years, safely to conduct their government and safeguard their material prosperity as well as their liberties."

President Taft feels no more deeply on any subject now pressing for attention and delicately careful treatment than on the situation in Mexico. In discussing this matter he speaks with great caution and selects his words carefully. But he will not say what his purpose is. If as yet he has decided upon a course of action. It can be asserted, however, as a fact that he is not contemplating, as stated in dispatches from Washington and points along the Mexican border, the calling of a special session of Congress to consider the question of intervention.

ABE MARTIN SAYS:

Ther's no eight-hour day fer th' liver.

Miss Tawney Apple has lost her position back o' th' toilet counter at th' Trade Palace on account o' a freckle.

BAND CONCERT TO-DAY.

By United States Engineer Band, Julius Kemper, leader, at Washington Barracks, at 3 p. m. Programme:

March, "The Life Preserver".....d'Albrecht
Overture, "Crown Diamonds".....Auber
Valse triste, "Kuolema".....Sibelius
Selection, "A Journey Through Africa".....Supps
Spanish serenade, "La Palsma".....Yradier
Excerpts from "A Tattered Man"....Herbert
"The Star Spangled Banner."

TO ENTERTAIN ALUMNI.

Perdue Graduates Will Be Given Reception by G. W. Atkinson.

The Washington Chapter of Purdue University Alumni Association will be informally entertained next Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Atkinson, at 1502 Q Street Northwest. Mr. Atkinson is an aluminus of Purdue University and a member of the Washington Chapter.

The entertainment committee is composed of F. F. Mason, O. G. Baxter, G. C. Stevens, and E. J. Short.

Graduates of Purdue University in Washington and vicinity number about sixty, and all are members of the local chapter of the alumni.

PLANS FOR DISPLAYING THE HERALD CONTEST AWARDS

Work of Selecting Them Has Been Completed by The Advocate—Yesterday Was a Busy Day For the Contestants.

A unique means of displaying awards in The Washington Herald's $25,000 contest is now being considered by The Advocate. He will not divulge any of the details of the plan, but intimates that it is one which will unquestionably be gladly welcomed by all of the readers of The Herald.

The Advocate has not yet fully decided whether or not the plan under consideration will be put into effect. He said last night, however, that if it is definitely decided to adopt the plan, minute details will be announced within the next week through the medium of The Herald.

The work of selecting the awards was completed last night, and it is expected that a full list of them will be published within a short time. There are numerous details which will have to be settled before these awards can be formally announced. The Advocate has been unusually careful in making the various selections. He has deliberated long over the matter, and has given more than a month of his time and labor to the work.

Altogether there will be 250 awards. The total value of them will be $25,000. The grand award will be a $5,000 house and lot in one of Washington's residential sections. This award will be given to the contestant securing the greatest number of votes in the entire District of Columbia, irrespective of the four contest districts. There will be four sets of awards—one group for each of the four districts. These will be given to the contestants procuring the greatest number of votes in their districts. The division of the city into districts is for the purpose of distributing the awards equally among the various sections of the District. These divisions have absolutely no reference to the securing of votes. Contestants will be given votes for purchases at the establishments of retail merchants advertising in connection with the contest, irrespective of whether or not the establishments are located in the contest district in which the contestant resides.

Yesterday was a busy day for The Advocate and his large staff of assistants. All day long a continuous stream of contestants poured into the office. Some came to deposit votes; others called to deposit mediums of exchange; and still others came to talk over the competition with The Advocate. The dapper little fellow is always ready to discuss the contest with competitors. If there is anything hazy in the minds of contestants concerning the competition, they should not hesitate to communicate with The Advocate, either through the mails, in person, or by telephone.

Many of the contestants who entered the office yesterday carried immense bundles containing labels, wrappers, box tops, cartons, &c., from manufactured products advertised in connection with the competition. Between the hours of 4:30 and 6:30 o'clock there was an unusually large rush.

The work connected with the contest is being handled in a most scientific manner. The Advocate has spent much of his time devising means of simplifying and expediting the work. A card index system containing the names of all of the contestants has been installed, and is proving to be of inestimable value. These names are arranged alphabetically and according to contest districts. By means of the system it is possible to tell the standing of a contestant in a second without the slightest difficulty. The Advocate is always ready to give this information to competitors. A complete list of the contestants will be published after the contest is well under way. After being once published, the relative standing of the contestants will be given at frequent intervals, perhaps every week or two. The Advocate has a reason for withholding the standing until the race is well advanced. The finish of the long race comes next February. Contestants have nearly five months yet in which to strive. No matter how weak a showing a person may present at this stage of the contest, there is plenty of time and opportunity to spurt forward to success. The keynote is to work relentlessly, day and night.

The best work—by far—yet done by the author of That Printer of Udell's, The Shepherd of the Hills, The Calling of Dan Matthews, The Winning of Barbara Worth, etc.

Harold Bell Wright's
New Story Exalting Life and Love

THEIR YESTERDAYS

First Printing
One Half Million Copies

Surpasses even the amazing popularity of the world's most wonderful book

The Winning of Barbara Worth

By the Same Author

Illustrations in Colors by Cootes. Cloth, 12mo. $1.30 Net

Bound uniform with "Barbara Worth"

For Sale Everywhere Books Are Sold

Publishers—THE BOOK SUPPLY COMPANY, Chicago

Over Three Million Wright Books Have Been Sold

GUSTAV STICKLEY THE CRAFTSMAN

Announces a Sale of

Craftsman Electric Table Lamps

Monday, Oct. 7

They are shown in three sizes, with Japanese Willow Shades, in Dull Red, Mahogany, and Meadow Green; lined with Japanese Shiki Silk, in shades of Brownish Gold, Dull Red, and Leaf Green.

The Price—$3.95, $7.80, $12.00.

Craftsman Stores:
29 W. 34th St., New York
468 Boylston St., Boston
1512 H St., Washington.

Lansburgh Furniture and Carpet Co.
512 Ninth Street N. W.

Don't be satisfied with inferior furniture when you can buy choice furniture here at the same outlay.

We are agents for the guaranteed lacquered Beds—satin or polished finish.

This exact cut—2-inch continuous posts, large fillers,

$13.85

Let Us Open an Account with You.
We Give Votes in Herald's $25,000 Contest.

The Essence of Contentment.
An After Dinner Smoke.

DEER HEAD, 10c
Good For 10 Votes.

AFTER DINNER, 5c
Good For 5 Votes.

Sold Everywhere.

Offterdinger Quality Shop
508 Ninth Street N. W.

Votes Also Given on All Purchases Made at Above Store.

NATIONAL ENGRAVING Co.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
506-508-1413 STREET, N.W.
ENGRAVERS DESIGNERS & ELECTROTYPERS
LINE CUTS · ELECTROTYPES · HALFTONES
THE ONLY MAKERS OF 3 COLOR PROCESS PLATES · IN WASHINGTON

HERALD WANT ADS BRING RESULTS.