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Novelty Silk and Pongee Parasols at specially reduced prices.

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Ladies' Fine Gauze Lisle Swiss Ribbed Vests; plain and lace trimmed; regular 50c value. Special..... 35c
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Excellent Quality Gauze Lisle Hose, in black, white and tan; all sizes. Special, per pair..... 25c

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A. KAHN, 935 F St.
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THE CAREER OF WM. HOWARD TAFT OF OHIO, REPUBLICAN PARTY'S NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT

Taft's Career at the Bar, on the Bench and as Secretary of War—Builder of the Panama Canal.

In William Howard Taft the republican national convention has nominated for the presidency a man well equipped, not only by nature and training, but by experience and achievement, to perform the duties of the presidency.

The first American Tafts came of the English yeomanry. In this country they turned to the study and practice of the law. Peter Taft was both a maker and an interpreter of laws, having served as a member of the Vermont legislature, and afterward as a judge. Alphonso Taft, son of Peter, was graduated from Yale College, and then went out to the western reserve to practice law. He settled in Cincinnati, and it was at Mount Auburn, a suburb of that city, September 15, 1857, that his son, William Howard Taft, first became a presidential possibility.

Regard for Duty Instilled.

The boy grew up in an atmosphere of regard for public duty perhaps unusually earnest for these days of the colossal and engrossing material development of the country. His father earned distinction in the service of city and state and nation, going from the superior bench, to which he had been elected unanimously, to the place in Grant's cabinet now held by the son, then, as Attorney General, to the Department of Justice, and finally into the diplomatic service, as minister first to Austria and then to Russia. His mother, who was Miss Louise M. Torrey, also came of that stanch New England stock with whom conscience is the arbiter of action and duty performed the goal of service.

It was her express command that sent him away from her last fall, when both knew that she was entering upon the last stage of her life. He had promised the Filipinos that he would go to Manila and in person formally open their assembly. It was to be their first concrete experience in self-government, and he, more than any other man, had made it possible. If he should not keep his promise there was danger that the suspicious Filipinos would impute his failure to sinister motives, to indifference or altered purpose, with result vastly unfortunate to them and to us. Mr. Taft saw all that very clearly, yet in view of his mother's health he would have remained at home. But she forbade. She said his duty lay to the people he had started on the path to liberty, and, although it involved what each thought to be the final parting, she commanded him to go. He went, and before he could return his mother had passed away.

Taft's Early Life.

Of course he went to Yale. His father had been the first alumnus elected to the corporation, and when young Taft had completed his preparatory course at Andover he went to New Haven for his college training. He did enough in athletics to keep his 225 pounds of muscle in good condition, but gave most of his time to his studies. When the class of '78 was graduated Taft was its salutatorian, having finished second among 120. He was then not quite twenty-one.

He went back to Cincinnati and began the study of law in his father's office, at the same time doing court reporting for the newspaper owned by his half-brother, Charles P. Taft. His salary at first was $6 a week. He did his work so well, however, that Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, employed him to work for that paper, at the increased salary of $25 a week.

While he was doing this he was keeping up his studies, taking the course at the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1880, dividing first honors with another student, and being admitted to the bar soon afterward.

Not a Mollycoddle.

That fall there occurred one of the most characteristic incidents in his life. A man was then running a blackmailing paper in Cincinnati who had the reputation of being a dangerous man. He had been a prize fighter, and was usually accompanied by a gang of roughs ready to assault any whom he wanted punished. Alphonzo Taft had been the unsuccessful candidate for governor at that election, and the paper slanderously assailed him. For once young Taft forgot his judicial temperament and legal training, and instead of setting the law on the blackmailer he marched down to his office and gave the publisher a terrific thrashing. When the blackmailer begged for mercy Taft said:

"If you'll agree to leave town I'll let up. I'll come down here again tonight, and if you're still here then this thing is only a start."

The man was glad to get off on such terms. He quit Cincinnati that night and his paper never appeared again.

Called to Public Office.

He was hardly out of his boyhood when he was called to public office, and in most of the years since then he has devoted himself to the public service. First he was assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, and helped to drive out the old Campbell ring, whose influence long had dominated the Cincinnati courthouse. In 1881 he became a collector of internal revenue for the first Ohio district, and demonstrated the same ability in business that he had shown in the law. A year later he resigned that office and went back to the practice of law, with his father's old partner, H. P. Floyd. In 1883 he became assistant county solicitor. Two years later Gov. Foraker appointed him judge of the superior court, to succeed Judson Harmon, who resigned to enter President Cleveland's cabinet.

In 1886 Judge Taft married Miss Helen Herron, daughter of John W. Herron of Cincinnati. They have three children, Robert Alphonso, a student at Yale; Helen, a student at Bryn Mawr, and Charles Phelps, 2d, who attends the public schools in Washington.

His appointment as judge of the superior court was the beginning of the judicial career which was Taft's ambition, and for which he was so eminently fitted. He made such an excellent record as a judge that at the close of his appointed term he was elected for another term. Already he had attracted attention outside his state, and he had served but two years of the five years for which he had been elected when President Harrison asked him to take the difficult post of solicitor general of the United States.

Becomes Solicitor General.

Two of the cases which he conducted as solicitor general involved questions of vital importance to the entire country. The first grew out of the seal fisheries controversy with Great Britain. Mr. Taft won against such eminent counsel as Joseph H. Choate, who is widely recognized as a leader of the American bar. The other was a tariff case in which the law was attacked on the ground that Speaker Reed had counted a quorum when the bill passed the House. That, too, he won. It was during his term as solicitor general that Mr. Taft met Theodore Roosevelt, then civil service commissioner, and began the friendship which has continued ever since.

Mr. Taft's record as solicitor general proved his fitness for the bench, and after three years in Washington he was sent back to Ohio as judge of the sixth federal circuit.

Taft's Labor Decisions.

It was during his seven years on the federal bench that Mr. Taft became known throughout the country. He was called upon then to decide some of the most important cases that have been tried in the federal courts, in the conduct of which he established an enviable reputation. His power of application and his ability to turn off enormous masses of work also received ample demonstration during this time. It was in this period of his service that he rendered the labor decisions which have made him famous. Lawyers conducting litigation in other courts on behalf of labor unions have often cited these decisions of Judge Taft in support of their contentions. One of the most important and far-reaching of all his judgments was that against the Addystone Pipe Company, in which for the first time the Sherman anti-trust law was made a living, vital force for the curbing and punishment of monopoly. When this case reached the Supreme Court Mr. Taft received the unusual honor of having his decision quoted in full and handed down as part of the opinions of the high court which sustained him at every point.

The Philippine Burden.

Since the settlement of the reconstruction question probably no more delicate or fateful problem has confronted American statesmanship than that of the Philippines. The sudden pitching of over-sea territory into our possession as a result of the war with Spain created a situation not only unexpected but entirely without precedent. There was no guide for our statesmen. The path had to be hewed out new from the beginning. There was no crystallization of opinion among the American people as to what should be done with the Philippines. A considerable element was vigorously opposed to retaining them, but the vast majority demanded the maintenance of American sovereignty there.

But even at that early day there were some of the leaders of American thought and action who saw clearly the responsibility thrust upon the country by the adventitious possession of the Philippines. Among these President McKinley was one. Mr. Taft was another. Therefore, when President McKinley asked him to go to Manila and undertake the difficult and thankless task of starting the Filipinos upon their true course, he sacrificed the judicial career which was his life's ambition and shouldered the "white man's burden." It was in March, 1900, that he received his appointment as chairman of the Philippine commission.

Not many Americans have ever comprehended thoroughly the size of Mr. Taft's undertaking, or the full meaning of his achievement. Through a bungle in the first dealings with Aguinaldo and the Filipinos the entire native population of the islands had come to believe, with some reason, that the Americans were their enemies and had betrayed them. Mr. Taft arrived in Manila to find a people subdued by force of arms, but unanimously hostile, sullen and suspicious. They were still struggling, with the bitterness of despair, against the power in which they all saw only the hand of the oppressor.

Moreover, their leaders had been inoculated with the belief that between west and east there is an impassable barrier which will always prevent the occidental from understanding and sympathizing with the oriental. The experience of generations had confirmed them in that belief. The only government in their knowledge was tyranny. The only education in their history was deceit.

Winning the Filipinos.

That was what Mr. Taft had to face, and in three years he had overcome and changed it all. He did it by the persuasive power of the most winning personality the Filipinos had ever known. He met them on their own level. He lived with them, ate with them, drank with them, danced with them, and he showed them that here was an occidental who could read and sympathize with the oriental heart. He gave them a new conception of justice, and they saw that it was even-handed, respecting neither person nor condition.

Mr. Taft gave them concrete examples of disinterestedness and good faith which they could not fail to comprehend. He gave them schools and the opportunity of education, one of the dearest wishes of the whole people.

But education was only a beginning. Mr. Taft gave the Filipinos the opportunity to own their own homes. And they saw his justice in their courts. For the first time in all their experience the poorest and humblest Filipino found himself able to secure an even-handed, honest decision.

Even that was not all. They saw Mr. Taft literally and faithfully keeping his promise and calling Filipinos to share in their own government, not merely in the subordinate and lowly places which they had been able to purchase from their old masters, but in the highest and most responsible posts. It was a practical demonstration of honesty and good faith such as the Philippines had never known.

That is the achievement of Mr. Taft in the Philippines.

He had given up his judicial career when he went to Manila. But three times in the course of his service for the Filipinos the opportunity to re-enter it came to him, each time with an offer of a place on the Supreme Court, which had been his lifelong goal. Each time he refused it. Not even President Roosevelt understood the call to Mr. Taft from the Filipinos, and when he offered a Supreme Court justiceship to Mr. Taft he accompanied it with almost a command. But Mr. Taft declined. He saw his duty lay to the people whom he had led to believe in him as the personification of American justice and good faith, and he made the President see it too.

The Isthmian Question.

It is not important here to discuss in detail Mr. Taft's administration of the War Department since he succeeded Elihu Root as Secretary of War February 1, 1904. He has been at the head of it during the years of its greatest range of activity. He is not merely secretary of the army, as almost all his predecessors were. He is secretary of the colonies. The affairs of the army alone have often proved sufficient to occupy the whole attention of an able secretary. Mr. Taft has had to handle not only those and the Philippine and Cuban business, but to direct the construction of the Panama canal as well.

When Mr. Taft became Secretary of War this country had just taken possession of the Canal Zone, under treaty with the republic of Panama, and of the old canal property, including the Panama railroad, by purchase from the French company. The work was all to do. The country expected the dirt to begin to fly at once. Here was a problem largely similar to that met by Mr. Taft in the Philippines. It became his task to convince the Panaman people and government that the United States had not gone to the isthmus to build a rival state instead of a canal. As head of the War Department, and the superior of the canal commission, he has conducted all the affairs of this government with the republic of Panama since the ratification of the original treaty, and has succeeded in keeping our relations with the isthmus uniformly pleasant. Always, at least once a year, he has made a trip to the Canal Zone and examined affairs there with his own eyes.

Cuban Pacification.

Aside from the Philippines and the canal the greatest call that has been made upon Mr. Taft since he became Secretary of War came from Cuba. This was a case largely similar to the Philippine problem. When our intervention had freed that island from the Spanish yoke we deemed it sufficient insurance of successful government for the Cubans to require them to adopt a constitution before we turned the island over to them. We ignored the fact that Cuba had no experience of constitutions or understanding of their functions.

The result was inevitable. The Cubans having adopted a constitution, they had not the slightest idea of what to do with it. They proceeded to govern under the only system of which they had any knowledge. The proclamation of the president took the place of the old royal decree. He created by his fiat the departments of government which should have been established by law of congress under authority of the constitution. Freedom in the American sense was unknown in Cuba. Justice was a mockery because it was a matter of purchase, and government was oppression.

The experiment was aimed toward chaos, and its expectation was quickly realized. In September, 1906, the United States had to intervene again, and the task fell on Mr. Taft. With his experience of the Filipinos as a guide and the magnetism of his personality as a lever Mr. Taft placated the warring factions and secured peaceable intervention. Then he devised and set up a provisional government which all the Cubans accepted.

Taft's Character.

The character of Mr. Taft is the resultant of strongly contrasting forces. He is a man who laughs and fights. From his boyhood good nature and good humor have been the traits which always received notice first. But all the time he has been capable of a splendid wrath, which now and then has blazed out, under righteous provocation, to the utter consternation and undoing of its object. Because he is always ready to laugh, and has a great roar of enjoyment to signify his appreciation of the humorous, men who have not observed him closely have often failed to understand that he is just as ready to fight, with energy and determination, for any cause that has won his support. But it is almost always some other man's cause which enlists him. His battles have been in other interests than his own. First of all, he is an altruist, and then a fighter.

This combative altruism is Mr. Taft's most distinguishing characteristic. As Secretary of War he has earned the world-wide sobriquet of "Secretary of Peace." He has fought some hard battles, but they were with bloodless weapons, and the results were victories for peace. The greater the degree of altruism the keener was his zeal, the harder and more persistent his battle. The greatest struggle of his career, in which he disregarded utterly his settled ambition and cheerfully faced a continuing and serious menace to life itself, was on behalf of the weakest and most helpless object in whose cause he was ever enlisted—the Filipino people. That was the purest and loftiest altruism.

But, although this is the dominant trait of Mr. Taft, he is well known for other qualities. His judicial temperament, founded upon a deep-seated, comprehensive and ever-alert sense of right and wrong; his courage, proved by repeated and strenuous tests; his calm, imperturbable judgment, and his all-embracing sympathy are characteristics that have been often and widely noted.

Taft as the People Know Him.

The American people know Mr. Taft as a man of pervasive good humor, always ready with a hearty laugh and quick to see fun in any situation. His other side has not often appeared, but he is capable of tremendous wrath. Nothing arouses it more quickly than unfaithfulness to a trust or an exhibition of deceit. Injustice in any form stirs him to the bottom instantly. He has a broad, keen, quick, all-embracing sympathy, always ready to respond to any call. His sense of justice is wonderfully quick-springing and alert. And he has a genuine fondness for work which enables him to derive real pleasure from his task. These qualifications are the endowment of an unusually gifted man. The people know, because they have seen, his ability to turn off an enormous amount of work. They have seen him prove an exceptional executive ability. In experience, training and ability Mr. Taft has proved his fitness for the chief magistracy of the nation.

CARRIES STANDARD OF G. O. P.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.
(Copyright, 1908, by Moffett Studio.)

PRESIDENT'S ESTIMATE OF TAFT.

"I feel that the country is indeed to be congratulated upon the nomination of Mr. Taft. I have known him intimately for many years, and I have a peculiar feeling for him because throughout that time we have worked for the same object with the same purposes and ideals.

"I do not believe there could be found in all the country a man so well fitted to be President. He is not only absolutely fearless, absolutely disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs without and within and the broadest sympathies with all our citizens.

"He would be as emphatically a President of the plain people as Lincoln, yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagogy, the least tendency to arouse or appeal to class hatred of any kind.

"He has a peculiar and intimate knowledge of and sympathy with the needs of all our people—of the farmer, of the wage-worker, of the business man, of the property owner. No matter what a man's occupation or social position, no matter what his creed, his color, or the section of the country from which he comes, if he is an honest, hard-working man, who tries to do his duty toward his neighbor and toward the country, he can rest assured that he will have in Mr. Taft the most upright of representatives and the most fearless of champions. Mr. Taft stands against privilege, and he stands pre-eminently for the broad principles of American citizenship which lie at the foundation of our national well being."—Theodore Roosevelt.

Taft's Public Career Briefly Told.

- 1857. Born, Son of Alphonso Taft — Grant's Attorney General and Secretary of War.
- 1878. Yale Salutatorian and Class Orator.
- 1880. First Prize Man at Cincinnati Law School.
- 1881. Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, Cincinnati.
- 1882. Collector Internal Revenue.
- 1885. Assistant County Solicitor.
- 1887. Judge Superior Court, Ohio.
- 1890. Solicitor General of the United States.
- 1892. United States Circuit Judge, Ohio.
- 1900. President United States Philippine Commission.
- 1901. Civil Governor, Philippines.
- 1902. At Rome arranged settlement friars' lands in Philippines.
- 1903. Secretary of War.
- 1904. Inspected Panama Canal.
- 1905. President National Red Cross Society.
- 1906. Provisional Governor of Cuba.
- 1907. Visited Porto Rico and Panama.
- 1907. Opened Manila Congress.
- 1908. Nominated for Presidency by Republican National Convention.

Taft, the Peacemaker, Wins Friendship of Filipinos and Quiets the Restless Spirits of Cuba.

MEN WHO WILL TELL TAFT HE IS PARTY'S NOMINEE

CHICAGO, June 18.—The following is the committee appointed to notify William H. Taft of his nomination:

Alabama, M. L. Steele.
Arkansas, Frank H. Kennedy.
California, George C. Ross.
Colorado, Thomas F. Walsh.
Connecticut, Charles H. Clark.
Delaware, Preston Lea.
Florida, Joseph E. Lee.
Georgia, J. B. Garton.
Idaho, James H. Brady.
Illinois, Roy O. West.
Indiana, George Ade.
Iowa, A. D. Clarke.
Kansas, Grant Hornaday.
Kentucky, A. R. Burnham.
Louisiana, not selected.
Maine, Edward P. Ricker.
Maryland, Felix Agnus.
Massachusetts, Sidney O. Bigney.
Michigan, George P. Codd.
Minnesota, C. M. Buck.
Mississippi, L. B. Moseley.
Missouri, Jeptha D. Howe.
Montana, Charles R. Leonard.
Nebraska, W. A. George.
Nevada, Oscar J. Smith.
New Hampshire, Alfred F. Howard.
New Jersey, Ferdinand W. Roebling.
New York, Otto T. Bannard.
North Carolina, Charles J. Harris.
North Dakota, C. J. Lord.
Ohio, J. Warren Keifer.
Oklahoma, Charles Zeley.
Oregon, Asa B. Thompson.
Pennsylvania, C. A. Rook.
Rhode Island, Joseph E. Fletcher.
South Carolina, J. R. Adams.
South Dakota, A. W. Ewart.
Tennessee, not selected.
Texas, Eugene Nolte.
Utah, C. E. Loose.
Vermont, Roger W. Hulburd.
Virginia, C. M. Gibbons.
Washington, C. S. Eaton.
West Virginia, Charles F. Teeter.
Wisconsin, John T. Murphy.
Wyoming, Frank W. Mondell.
Alaska, Frank H. Hitchcock.
Arizona, R. E. Sloan.
District of Columbia, Henry H. Flather.
Hawaii, George B. McClellan.
New Mexico, W. H. H. Llewelyn.
Philippine Islands, not selected.
Porto Rico, F. B. Quitonize.

An Oil Stove That Needs No Watching

With the Florence-Automatic Oil Stove there's nothing to watch but the cooking. *It cannot smoke nor smell.* It's the cleanest, hottest and simplest oil stove made; has no use for wicks or valves, and burns kerosene by the most convenient and economical method. To get *instantly* any degree of heat, all you have to do is to turn the lever on the dial plate. The

The Name Florence on an Oil Stove means Best

Florence Automatic Oil Stove

is so enclosed that the heat is kept where it is wanted and not thrown off into the room. It is strong, yet very light, easily moved to any part of the house by women. Not only for summer use—but for *every day* in the year. Made in five popular sizes. We also make the *Florence* asbestos-lined ovens.

If not at your dealer's, write us for illustrated catalog.

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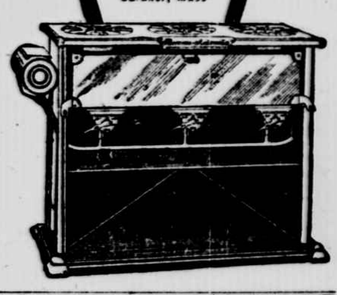

SPANISH ESTATE SWINDLE.

Madrid Officials Unearth Private Office for Game Played in States.

The Department of State has been advised by the Spanish minister at Washington that the authorities at Madrid have discovered a private office from which the alleged swindlers operated who sent to the United States fraudulent letters forming part of what has been known in this country as the "Spanish estate swindle." The minister states that the person in charge of the office has been arrested and his books have been seized, which contained the addresses of numerous persons residing in the United States. A large number of letters were seized also, which it is alleged were to have been sent to the persons selected as victims of the swindle.

As it is thought possible that there are still branches of this swindling society existing, the people of the United States are warned against sending money to persons who promise to inform them of concealed money deposits, or of alleged deposits in bank, or of sums concealed in a secret receptacle in a trunk or chest. The money in question is alleged to belong to a person dying in some Spanish prison, who is claimed to be a relative of the person to whom the letter is addressed. The prisoner is generally stated to leave a daughter, whose guardianship is to be intrusted to the alleged relative addressed.

DRESSES AS "UNCLE SAM."

Aged Visitor to White House Uses Picturesque Attire.

There appeared at the White House yesterday afternoon an old man attired in the costume of "Uncle Sam." A goatee added to the resemblance to the picturesque figure. The man gave his name as William Smith. He said he is eighty-nine years of age; that he came here last Friday from Tucson, Ariz., and that he is on the way to his old home in New York state.

Mr. Smith said he desired to see the President and Secretary Loeb to give them one of his pictures as Uncle Sam. He found both out, however, and returned to his room at 12 C street northeast. Mr. Smith added that he had worked in New York state as a contractor and builder for many years, but has resided in Tucson for twenty years. For sixteen years of that time he was engaged in the soda water business and formed the habit of turning out in all parades as Uncle Sam.

Launch Candoc to Be Made Over.

The launch Candoc, belonging at the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and used for official trips on the canal, is having her hull rebuilt at Bennett's boatyard. The greater portion of the outside planking on the vessel has been removed and such timbers as may be unsound will be replaced with new material. The launch will be on the railway for two or three weeks.

Commodore Waterbury on Cruise.

The power launch Elk, flagship of the Corinthian Yacht Club, with Commodore Waterbury and his family aboard, has sailed from this city on a cruise on the lower Potomac and Chesapeake bay. The yacht was reported at the mouth of the river Tuesday, and she will work up the shores, visiting beautiful spots both on the eastern and western sides before she returns home.

PHONE OPERATOR
REGAINED MEMORY ON RIGHT FOOD.

The girls who answer your call on the telephone must be quick, accurate and courteous. They must have good memories, also.

Those who work nights often get in the way of eating almost anything handy, which is apt to be the kind of food which does not rebuild waste brain and nerve cells.

"I have been night telephone operator for a number of years," writes a Calif. girl, "and was formerly in perfect health, never knew an ail.

"But irregular hours of sleep and meals, and the use of pastry or any food that happened to be available, soon caused my health and memory to fail.

"The loss of my robust health worried me very much. And medicine seemed to do no good.

"Four months ago mother told me it was the condition of my stomach that caused my trouble, and she believed if I would change to Grape-Nuts food I would improve.

"Eager to regain my health, I took her advice and instead of eating just anything, I ate Grape-Nuts regularly, and at the end of four months on Grape-Nuts I am the happy, robust girl I once was.

"I have gained eleven pounds in weight, have good color, am strong and hearty and nothing seems to escape my memory. And all this I owe to Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

EVER READ THE ABOVE LETTER? A NEW ONE APPEARS FROM TIME TO TIME. THEY ARE GENUINE, TRUE, AND FULL OF HUMAN INTEREST.