GOVERNMENT HAS CREATED MONOPOLY IN BUSINESS OF EXPORTING MEAT PRODUCTS

New Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry Promises to Lay Present Conditions Before Congress—Beef Trust Has Been Able to Obtain Government Inspectors, While Independent Companies Have Not.

FORTUNATE ONES ALONE CAN SHIP THEIR GOODS ABROAD.

The Republic Bureau,
Wyatt Building, 14th and F Streets.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The conditions under which the Government protects and is protecting favored meat packing-houses in an absolute monopoly of export business will be laid before the next Congress.

Doctor Alonzo Melvin, the newly appointed Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, to succeed Doctor Salmon, who recently was forced to resign, promises that aggressive steps will be taken to afford relief from the existing conditions, which prohibit small independent packers from entering the profitable export field.

He says that he can do nothing immediately, in view of the limitations now put upon his office by the law, but he declared that the matter will be placed before Congress most urgently by the department.

Since 1906, when the act took effect, providing for a Government inspection of meats, more applications for inspectors have been denied than have been granted. In all forty-one packing-houses have been allowed inspectors. This means that these houses and these alone can export their meats. On the other hand, fifty-six houses, all comparatively small operators, have been refused inspectors, and they, accordingly, are prohibited by the Government from exporting their meats.

The packers who have been successful in their efforts to secure inspectors have a monopoly of the export trade, which is as absolute as if they enjoyed a Government concession.

OFFICIALS ADMIT MISTAKE.

Whether the far-seeing managers of the Beef Trust comprehended the full force and effect of the law when it was enacted cannot be definitely stated, though there is every reason to believe that they did. The Secretary of Agriculture favored it at the time and says now that some such statute is a necessity to protect the sale of American meats abroad. But the officials here have now been compelled to admit that the law as enacted spells monopoly in the most reprehensible sense of the word, and are anxious that some modifications in it be made.

The law provides "that the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be made a careful inspection of all live cattle the meat of which is intended for exportation to a foreign country."

There is a limit set in the amount which the department is allowed to spend for inspection. Accordingly, the department gives inspection only to the firms which slaughter great herds of cattle daily, and these firms, of course, are without exception the Beef Trust members.

Incidentally, a local monopoly is thus built up in those cities that permit the sale of Government inspected meats only.

A table has been prepared showing the names and addresses of packing-houses to which meat inspection has been refused. This gives the number of cattle, hogs and sheep that it was proposed to kill daily. Some of these concerns, such as the American Dressed Beef and Provision Company of Kansas City, wanted inspectors for a daily slaughter of 500 cattle, 500 hogs and 500 sheep. The records show no less than a dozen similar refusals at various Missouri River points, and several at St. Louis and Chicago.

The list discloses that there is not a city in which the Beef Trust operates in which applications for inspection by independent packers have not been refused.

NEW YORK LIFE JUGGLED BOND SALE OF $800,000 TO KEEP WITHIN REPORT.

Continued From Page One.

New York Life when the securities were taken up. Witness also said that some parties the company had expected to join in handling the securities had failed to do so, but when asked the names, refused to give them.

This closed the inquiry, but Assemblyman Rogers, who was in the chair, said to the witness, before adjourning the sitting:

"Some of the committee are not satisfied with your refusing to give the names of those who participated in the joint-profit deals."

"In answer to that I would say," answered Mr. Randolph, "that it is entirely confidential matter; there was no intimation on the part of anybody of bad faith."

After the adjournment Mr. Hughes said the examination of Mr. Randolph would probably be resumed to-morrow.

TAKE UP REMOVAL OF RAILWAY STOCKS FROM ASSETS.

The examination of Mr. Randolph was resumed when the session of the committee opened to-day. The removal of the preferred stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad from the assets of the company to satisfy the Prussian Government, which was under consideration at the last session of the committee, was again taken up.

Mr. Randolph testified Friday that when the insurance company had to remove the stock from its assets it was turned over to the New York Trust Company as collateral for a loan for which notes were given by George B. Marshall, a negro messenger, employed by the life insurance company at $900 a year. The trust company was owned by officers of the insurance company.

Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the Investigating Committee, endeavored to-day to ascertain who authorized the transaction. Mr. Randolph was asked to-day to point out in the minutes of the Finance Committee of the New York Life Insurance Company the record of the sale of these stock. The committee had no record of any "dummy" notes given by Marshall or another messenger employed by the company.

"RECOGNIZED CUSTOM TO HAVE DUMMY BONDS."

Mr. Randolph declared:

"It is a recognized custom in financial concerns to have 'dummy' bonds. I am sorry the name of George Marshall has been brought into ridicule. On this transaction we carried it along for the company and made an additional $[illegible] for the policy holders."

The transfer of the Chicago and Northwestern preferred stock from the life insurance company to the trust company, which was also forced by the Prussian Government, was also reviewed.

Mr. Randolph said there was no resolution on the books of the Finance Committee of the insurance company referring to the loans made to Marshall and another employe named Madison. He stated also that he did not make any delivery of the certificates of stock.

Mr. Randolph said that the sale of the Chicago and Northwestern stock was recorded in the books of the company and that the New York Life Insurance Company received $1,250,000, which was deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company.

Regarding both the Chicago and Northwestern stock and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Mr. Hughes asked:

"You kept control of the stock after it went off your books, so as to make any profit you could?"

"Yes."

SOME ASSETS NOT ON THE LEDGER.

Taking up the non-ledger assets, Mr. Randolph said they did not appear on the ledger, but a record was kept in a card index. A card for such an index showing the record and sale of 2,100 shares of Erie for $21,000 was introduced in evidence. This card, it was brought out, was the only record kept of this transaction.

Cornelius C. White, deputy auditor of the New York Life, was then called. He said the $21,000 received for the Erie stock was credited to the financial in Hanover Bank office of the insurance company.

Mr. Randolph, again on the stand, said that 3,000 shares of Union Pacific Railroad preferred stock, which was received as bonus for underwriting never appeared as a larger asset, as it cost nothing. He said that while the stocks objectionable to Prussia were ostensibly being sold off, no such steps were taken in regard to Union Pacific.

The Union Pacific stock, Mr. Randolph said, was sold at different periods from 1902 to 1904.

The question of syndicate operations was then taken up. Mr. Hughes drew Mr. Randolph's attention to the fact that stocks received by the New York Life as a bonus for underwriting were recorded in the card index as "nonledger" assets, while bonds received for underwriting appeared as an asset on the ledger. Mr. Randolph did not know why this was done. He presented to Mr. Hughes a pamphlet entitled "Participation in Syndicates by the New York Life Insurance Company for Ten Years Past."

This was offered in evidence by Mr. Hughes and was alleged to show that the New York Life had in that time made on syndicate transactions which had resulted in a loss. These syndicate operations were entered into and were being probed when a review for crookedness was taken.

DROP THOUSANDS IN SYNDICATE DEAL.

Questioned concerning bond syndicate transactions, Mr. Randolph said in December, 1906, the New York Life purchased from a syndicate $[illegible] in bonds of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad, at 91, paying for them $[illegible] on April 17 following. Bonds worth [illegible] the bonds were sold back to the syndicate at the same price, and on July 31 the company rebought the $[illegible] worth of bonds at 89.

Mr. Randolph said he could not recall the reason for the sale and repurchase of these bonds.

"Did you ever sell securities one day and buy them back the next, to make a market?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"Never," replied the witness.

Augustus G. Payne, a trustee of the New York Life Company, said he had participated in the underwriting of original steel syndicate under which several steel companies in which Mr. Carnegie was interested were consolidated. He had participated also in underwriting some bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and had taken profits from those syndicates.

Mr. Randolph resumed his testimony. He was peremptorily ordered to produce the entry of the transaction in Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo bonds and "the man who knows about it."

Passing the transaction temporarily, the underwriting of the steel syndicate was taken up. Mr. Randolph was asked if $2,116,719 in steel bonds that appeared on the list in the possession of the committee as sold December 30, 1904, were not really held by the New York Security and Trust Company as collateral for notes of employes of the New York Life.

After much explanation, Mr. Randolph said that the bonds were closed out at a loss. This was charged to the profit and loss account, and Mr. Hughes asked for a transcript of the profit and loss account as soon as it could be made up.

STANDARD ADVANCES ALL GRADES OF OIL.

Pennsylvania Goes Up Three Cents a Barrel and Some Brands in Kansas Rise as Much as Five.

Pittsburg, Sept. 12.—The Standard Oil Company to-day advanced the price of all grades of crude oil. Pennsylvania oil was raised three cents and the other grades were advanced two cents.

The quotations follow: Pennsylvania, 1.20; Tiona, 1.45; Corning, .97; Newcastle, 1.22; Cabel, 1.05; North Lima, .88; South Lima and Indiana, .83; Somerset, .77; Ragland, .49.

RELIEF TO OIL FIELD.

Lima, O., Sept. 12.—After months of waiting and almost total stagnation in the Central Western oil fields, the first change in crude prices since May 27 is announced to-day by the Standard, the advance being 2c for Ohio and Indiana and 3c per barrel for Eastern oils.

Producers say the advance means renewed operations and employment of hundreds of men in the Central States.

BIG RISE IN KANSAS.

Independence, Kas., Sept. 12.—The price of all Western oils under 32 gravity was advanced to-day from 1 to 5 cents a barrel. This is the first advance in the price of oil in this district since December, 1903, when 128 was the highest price reached. The price now ranges from 50 cents for 32 gravity to 30 cents for fuel oil.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER PRESENTS RESIGNATION.

Cabinet Will Be Dissolved September 15, Following Disagreement With King Over Suffrage Question.

Vienna, Sept. 12.—General Baron Fejervary, the Hungarian Premier, after a long interview with the Emperor this afternoon, tendered his resignation.

It is understood that the resignation will be accepted and that his Majesty, within the next few days, will receive Francis Kossuth and other members of the united opposition in the Hungarian Parliament with a view of endeavoring to arrange a compromise.

Complete uncertainty, however, prevails regarding the outcome of the crisis.

It is understood that the reason the Premier resigned was because the Emperor refused to expand to the carrying out of his scheme for the granting of universal suffrage to the Hungarians, which he advanced as one means of bringing about the defeat of the united opposition.

Parliament will meet September 15, when Premier Fejervary is expected to present a decree of prorogation, and at the same time announce the resignation of his Cabinet.

WANTED TROOPS SENT TO HENDERSON MOUND.

Lumberman Requested Acting Governor McKinley to Protect Him From Rioters.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 12.—An appeal for troops, asking for protection from rioters, was received by acting Governor Hen-Kinley from a lumber company at Henderson Mound, Mo.

The Governor directed the Sheriff of the county to investigate the case and preserve order. He heard nothing further from the matter to-day.

The company has a number of lumber camps at Henderson Mound, which are engaged in manufacturing hubs, spokes, ax handles and barrel staves.

ADE'S NEW PLAY PRODUCED.

Audience Calls Author of "The Bad Samaritan" to Footlights.

New York, Sept. 12.—George Ade's new comedy, "The Bad Samaritan," had its first New York production to-night at the Garden Theater. Mr. Ade was called to the stage after the third act by an appreciative audience, and made a brief speech.

"The Bad Samaritan" is written about a rich old pork packer of Chicago, whose damage furnish a theme for satire on many phases of American business and social life. Mr. Ade has taken advantage of these opportunities, and his witty lines were warmly applauded.

The company, an evenly balanced one, includes among the principals, Richard Golden in the title part, Anne Sutherland, Carolyn Lee and George Marion.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM GREEN.

Vandalia, Ill., Sept. 12.—The body of William Green killed Monday at a railroad wreck at Ayers, Ind., was found near Greenville. The driver was on his way to Chicago with a carload of cattle. A train crashed into the engine in which he was riding.

JOB SCHMIDT.

Vandalia, Ill., Sept. 12.—Job Schmidt, aged 75 years, a prominent German farmer of Kaskaskia Township, dropped dead to-day while carrying his grandson.

WILLIAM H. VAN METER.

Lincoln, Ill., Sept. 12.—William H. Van Meter, a wealthy farmer of Elkhart Township, died suddenly last night, aged 65 years. He is survived by the widow and four sons, A. C. Van Meter, Van Meter and C. M. Van Meter, of Elkhart, and Doctor R. B. Van Meter of Lincoln. Mr. Van Meter was a veteran of the Civil War, having served three years in the Seventy-third Illinois Infantry. He was a member of the Lodge, Mayer Post, G. A. R., and burial will be by the post on Wednesday.

LUDWIG DEPOSED BY HOME FORCES.

Continued From Page One.

WILLIAM H. LUDWIG,
Who was deposed last night as chairman of the Republican City Central Committee.

furniture which caused his expulsion from the committee occurred shortly after the removal of the City Committee Headquarters from the Holland building to the St. Louis Hamilton Club. He said that after the furniture, which was in very bad condition, had been installed there, they were notified that they would have to vacate.

Ludwig said that he consulted with Gershon, and that they agreed to sell the furniture at auction. This was done because the furniture was scarcely worth moving and certainly not worth the storage expense. At the sale, he said, $18 was realized, which was turned over to Treasurer Alt.

John B. Owen resented that he pleased him very much to know that the committee prized the furniture so highly, especially since it was purchased with money furnished by his friend R. C. Kerens. He then moved that the charges be placed in the hands of a committee of five. The motion was lost.

The Ludwig forces charged Heidecker of the Ninth Ward with treachery. They declare that he came to the caucus last night in the Rialto building unsolicited and that when they entered the committee rooms he deserted them.

George Gershon, whose position is said to have been lost to him as a result of his stand last night, is at present on a vacation. He will report to Coroner Baron for duty to-morrow, and it is thought that he will be dismissed without any ceremony. He declares that he could not violate his pledge which he had given to Ludwig with the consent of Coroner Baron, and if the latter saw fit to change his mind, he did not.

After Ludwig and his friends had left the room the reorganization was effected. Jeptha D. Howe was chosen chairman; Edward Koeln vice chairman, Louis Alt treasurer, Fred H. Smith secretary, Henry L. Weeke, sergeant-at-arms, Joseph L. Schuler assistant sergeant-at-arms.

Committees were appointed to provide new quarters and new furnishings, after which the meeting adjourned until 5:30 this evening.

FINLAND OFFICERS SEIZE 5,000 RIFLES

Believed to Be Portion of War Munitions Smuggled On Unnamed Steamer Sunk Near Helsingfors.

Helsingfors, Finland, Sept. 12.—The customs authorities to-day seized 5,000 rifles in the possession of the people in the neighborhood of Jakobstad, on the Gulf of Bothnia, which were believed to be from the unnamed steamer sunk by her crew Sunday, as stated in these dispatches yesterday.

The steamer was discovered by the customs officers twenty miles outside of Jakobstad, and on the captain declaring that she was loaded with rifles and ammunition, was ordered into port to be discharged, when suddenly several explosions were heard, the steamer grounded in shoal water, and the crew escaped in life boats.

What has become of the crew is not definitely known, but Finnish revenue cutters have been ordered to watch the coast line of the Gulf of Bothnia for them.

Further details of Sunday's affair show that when the customs officers boarded the steamer they were received by twenty of the crew, armed with revolvers.

The chief customs officer was permitted to visit the cabin, here. After negotiations lasting an hour he was told that he and his fellow-officers had the alternative of leaving the ship or being blown up with her.

GETS FRANCHISE TO EXTEND GAS LIGHTING IN COUNTY.

New Concern Expects to Build Mains to Manchester, Des Peres, Jennings and Luxembourg.

The General Service and Development Company yesterday was granted a franchise by the St. Louis County Court to erect poles and wires for gas lighting throughout the county.

Paul H. Cable is president of the company. The stock is owned by him and A. C. Epstein. They recently bought the lighting franchise of the West St. Louis Water, Light and Power Company, but as it did not extend to all parts of the county, the General Service and Development Company was organized to get further privileges. They are now authorized to extend to all parts of the county.

The company has to pay $100 outright to the County for the franchise, and to agree to connect with anyone desiring service within 1000 feet of any of the mains. The company expects to build to Manchester, Des Peres, Jennings and Luxembourg at once.

THREE DEATHS AND EIGHT NEW CASES OF CHOLERA.

Berlin Bulletin Shows Total of 108 Cases and Sixty-One Deaths During Plague.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—The official bulletin issued to-day announced that eight new cases of cholera and three deaths had been reported during the twenty-four hours ending to-day at noon, making a total of 108 cases and sixty-one deaths.

The new cases were as follows: Marienburg, 4; Graudenz, 1; Tuchel, 1; Friedenburg, 1 and Wirritz, 1.

A suspicious case has been reported at Briesen, a southern suburb of Berlin, but it is not cholera.

CHOLERA IN PRUSSIAN REGIMENT.

Graudenz, Prussia, Sept. 12.—A man belonging to the Fourth Regiment of Uhlans died here to-day of cholera. This was the first appearance of the disease in the regiment. The regiment was promptly quarantined.

THREE DEATHS REPORTED.

Bromberg, Prussia, Sept. 12.—Three deaths from cholera occurred in this administrative district to-day.

COUPLE BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Outlaw Kindles Fire With Oil, Causing Explosion.

Bratman, Ok., Sept. 12.—Charles Outlaw and his wife were burned to death at their home here to-day, following an explosion in the kitchen stove.

Mrs. Outlaw kindled the fire with coal oil.

OVATION TO BRYAN ON EVE OF EUROPEAN TOUR TAKES FORM OF PRESIDENTIAL BOOM

Jefferson Club Banquet at Chicago Regarded as Opening of Movement to Nominate Him for Third Time—Lauded by Various Speakers as the Logical Leader in 1908—Judge Tarwin Asserts Nebraskan Is Foremost Man in America.

BRYAN SAYS HE IS NOT ANNNOUNCING AND IS NOT PERMITTING CANDIDACY.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—"I want to make my position perfectly clear; I want to say to you that not only am I not announcing a candidacy, but I am not permitting a candidacy."

In these words William Jennings Bryan administered a check to the enthusiasm which, at the Jefferson Club banquet to-night in Mr. Bryan's honor, greeted the speeches advocating his nomination for the third time for President.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—It is generally regarded in political circles that to-night's banquet of the Jefferson Club practically launches a boom for the third nomination of William J. Bryan for the presidency. It was certainly a notable testimonial that he received.

Harmony was the keynote of the affair, but this harmony had to include the claims of Mr. Bryan to the leadership of the Democratic party.

Even the issue on which Mr. Bryan expects to fight the Republican nominee was furnished at the love feast. This issue Mr. Bryan brought into the limelight in his speech on "Democracy vs. Centralization."

Mr. Bryan, it is known, has been in a most receptive frame of mind in respect to a third nomination ever since the defeat of Judge Parker. He announced today at the Sherman House that he would make no statement either in confirmation or denial of the report that he was willing to run for President again.

THREE HUNDRED GUESTS.

Covers were laid at the banquet for 300 guests, and among those present were Congressman H. T. Rainey of Illinois, Ollie M. James of Kentucky, Mayor Edward F. Dunne of Chicago, Judge James B. Tarvin of Covington, Ky.; Samuel Alschuler of Aurora, Ill.; E. L. Masters, president of the Jefferson Club, and Clarence S. Darrow.

William Prentiss was toastmaster. He introduced as first speaker Congressman Rainey of Illinois, who spoke of "Our Obligations as a World Power at Home and Abroad."

Congressman Rainey's address had as its keynote trade expansion and the need of tariff revision. He concluded amid applause with expressions of admiration for Mr. Bryan and wishes for a pleasant tour and safe return by "those whom he loves and love him."

DUNNE SPEAKS.

Mayor Dunne was cordially greeted as he rose to speak on "The Progress of Municipal Ownership." He said, in part:

"We have met to-night to do honor and wish bon voyage to our distinguished and admired guest, Colonel Bryan. We admire and respect him, because at all times and under all circumstances, and in every place in which he found himself, he has stood for purity in politics and placed man before mammon. Whether in victory or in defeat he has always stood for the right, and the man who so acts must always earn, as he has earned, the respect and confidence of his fellow-countrymen.

"And now that he is leaving for a trip abroad, our good wishes go with him, and we ask him in his travels abroad to note well the advantages and disadvantages of our governmental institutions, and to bring back to us the benefits of his observation and experience. And particularly we ask him to inquire into and report to us the results which he discovers of the operation of great public utilities, in private and in public hands."

Mayor Dunne then discussed the progress made toward municipal ownership in Chicago in 1905, saying he had no doubt that the plan which he had submitted to the City Council would, if adopted, bring about municipal ownership of the street railways as a very early date.

JAMES EULOGISES BRYAN.

Ollie M. James of Kentucky brought out round after round of applause by the eulogy of Bryan and the plea for Democratic harmony, with which he closed a speech, in which he declared that Bryan had long ago declared in favor of crushing the trusts, reforming the tariff and bringing to arbitration all international disputes. He said, in part:

"The Democratic party of the United States look to Bryan as its leader. He stands for something; he has convictions and the courage to express them. No longer do the six and a half millions of loyal Democrats look to the East. The wise men used to; West they have taken their way. Listening no longer to the siren song of 'anything to win,' no longer deluded by the promise of campaign contributions, we bravely nail at the masthead of Democracy this doctrine. 'What shall it profit the Democratic party if it gain all the trusts and lose the common people?'"

"The Democrats of the South greet their Democratic brethren of the country and beg for harmony—the harmony that 'despiseth the gain of oppressions,' the harmony that 'shaketh its hands from the holding of bribes,' the harmony that 'stoppeth its ears from hearing of blood and shutteth its eyes from seeing evil,' for we are promised that those who keep this faith shall 'dwell on high; their place of defense shall be the munitions of rocks.' We call with this motto: 'Harmony.' The leader that we love, the one who marshalled back of his banner the mightiest army of unbought freemen that ever marched to the ballot box, not one of whom were fattening by unjust laws Kentucky, whose Democracy has been tried in blood, declares that with the passing years her love grows greater for Bryan! Bryan! Bryan."

TARVIN NOMINATES NEBRASKAN.

In a brief address Judge J. B. Tarvin of Covington, Ky., declared for Mr. Bryan as the standard-bearer of Democracy in 1908. He brought out a great outburst of applause when he said:

"You will look for a man who stands for something, and will adopt the platform that can bear only one construction. It will be a Democratic platform as Democracy is constructed to be, by an overwhelming majority of those who claim to be within the party. Who will he be? I say that we want a man who can win. We will allow no personal feeling or regard to influence. There can be only one answer. William J. Bryan has been through the fiery furnace again and again and yea again. He stands to-day, twice defeated for the presidency, the foremost in America."

DEMONSTRATION FOR BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan then rose to speak. He was greeted with an enthusiastic demonstration, and it was some minutes before the applause subsided sufficiently to allow him to proceed. He spoke on "Democracy vs. Centralization," his speech being in part as follows:

"The partial adoption by some of the Republican leaders of remedies proposed by the Democratic party make it opportune to draw a distinction between the fundamental principles of Democracy and the principles of those who view subjects of government from a different standpoint. There are two forces constantly at work in every nation—one force tending to carry the government from the people.

"To go a little farther back, we may start with a proposition that there are only two theories of government—one that a government is a thing created by the people for the people—yes—this is the theory which is embodied in our Declaration of Independence which declares that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. The opposite theory is that governments are imposed by the few on the many—such governments rest on force. Few, if any governments now known, entirely exemplify either theory. Nearly all, if not all of them, represent a compromise between the two theories, but in every government there is a tendency either in one direction or the other.

FIGHT UNDER MASK.

"In monarchies the fight for self-government is often made for some particular reform, without avowing the final purpose and without discussing fundamental principles, and so in Republics those who attempt to restrict the power of the people often, if not always, make their fight under some mask. In this country opposition to the rule of the people usually takes the form of the advocacy of legislation which removes authority from a point near to the people to some point more remote from them. If the principles upon which self-government rests are sound, then the people can best govern where they are best acquainted with the machinery of the Government and with the propositions on which they are to act. Every attempt to take authority away from a community and vest it in some power outside of the community contains a certain amount of infidelity to the Democratic theory of government.

"Just now public attention is being directed to the encroachments of great corporations on the rights of the people, and the discussion of remedies reveals the fact that among those who really desire effectively to restrain corporations, there are two distinct elements—those who desire to enlarge the scope of the Federal Government and those who desire to preserve the integrity and authority of the several States.

"I invite your attention to this subject because it is the key to the rock upon which honest reformers split unless there is a clear understanding. The Jeffersonian Democrat would not take from the Federal Government any power necessary to the performance of its legitimate duties, but he recognizes that the construction of all the Government at Washington would be a menace to the safety of the nation and would endanger the perpetuity of the Republic. While the advocate of centralization is urging legislation which obliterates State lines and removes the Government from the control of voters, the monopolist may, on the other hand, hide behind the Democratic theory of self-government and use this theory to prevent national legislation which may be necessary.

INSURANCE INVESTIGATIONS.

"The investigation of the large life insurance companies has led to the discussion of national remedies, and the advocates of centralization are likely to seize on this agitation as an excuse for legislation which will take the business of life insurance out of the hands of the various States. The Democrats should draw a distinction between Federal legislation, which is supplemented to State legislation, and that form of Federal legislation which would substitute a national for a State remedy. No national charter should be granted to an insurance company, and no Federal supervision should interfere with the exercise of the power now vested in the States to supervise companies doing business in such States.

"So in devising a remedy for the trusts, the Democratic party should resolutely oppose any and every attempt to authorize a national incorporation or chartering of trading manufacturing enterprises. Congress has control over interstate commerce, but to control interstate commerce it is not necessary that it should create corporations that can override State laws.

"The Democratic national platform of 1900 proposed a national remedy for the trusts entirely consistent with the preservation of State remedies. It suggested a license system—the license to permit a corporation to do business outside of the State of its origin, upon compliance with the conditions of the license, but the license would not permit it to do business in any other State except on compliance with the conditions provided by that State.

"In other words, it would be such a license as is now granted for the sale of liquor. When a Federal license is issued for the sale of liquor it does not carry with it any immunity from the laws of the State in which the licensee lives. The same reasoning should be applied to the insurance question and all other questions which involve remedial legislation.

CENTRALIZATION.

"No advocate of centralization should be permitted to impair the power of the various States over business done within their borders under the pretense that it is necessary to transfer the power to the National capital, and no Democrat should oppose necessary legislation when the powers of the several States are properly safeguarded. It is possible to preserve in full force the power of both the Federal Government and the State government. It is only necessary that the legitimate functions of the two governments shall be clearly recognized and their spheres duly respected.

"I have mentioned only the question of insurance and the trust question, but there are many subjects which involve the issue between democracy and centralization. It is natural that the Democratic party should advocate the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people, for this reform would remove a barrier erected between the people and their representatives in the Senate. This provision of the Constitution was a compromise between those who trusted the people and those who still doubted the capacity of the people for self-government. There is no longer reason for doubt, and experience shows that the United States Senate has become the bulwark of corporate interests.

"The initiative and the referendum are growing in popular favor because they increase the control of the people over their own affairs and make the Government more responsive to the popular will.

"It should be the purpose of the Democratic party and its constant effort to bring the Government into harmony with those who live under it, and to make it reflect more and more their intelligence, virtue and patriotism. In proportion as the Democratic party trusts the people and protects them, it will win the confidence and support of the people and no one can doubt the final triumph of such a party without doubting the correctness and growth of the principle of free government."

ILLINOIS EQUALIZATION BOARD IS ORGANIZED.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 12.—Organization of the State Board of Equalization was effected at the opening session of the body this morning, committee selections being made as follows:

Committee on Equalization of Personal Property—Warren E. Coleburn, chairman; Frank P. Martin, John Sheridan, John O'Connell, J. R. Blackman, Rudolph Muiac and W. H. Austin.

Committee on Equalization of Lands—Carroll Moore, chairman; R. M. Simon, Starr H. Beaty, John Y. Whiteman, J. J. McComb, W. W. Austin and Louis D. Hirshheimer.

Committee on Equalization of Town and City Lots—Edmund Jackson, chairman, John S. Crutcenden, T. N. Leavitt, W. E. Coleburn, John O'Connell, A. J. Schultz and J. R. Blackman.

Committee on Equalization of Railroad Property—Edward H. Marsh, chairman; Robert M. Simon, G. W. Eldridge, Frank B. Christian, John S. Crutcenden, Charles McMahon and James H. Paddock.

Committee on Equalization of Capital Stock of Corporations—Doctor S. M. Barnes, chairman; Louis D. Hirshheimer, James J. McComb, F. P. Martin, Charles A. Wahler, Carroll Moore and R. S. Nixon.

Committee on General Equalization—Thomas N. Leavitt, chairman, Frank E. Christian, Starr H. Beatty, A. J. Schultz, John Y. Whiteman, John Sheridan and Charles M. McMahon.

State Auditor McCullough, who is ex-officio member of the board, was made chairman, and W. H. Eubanks, chief clerk in the Auditor's office, was made secretary. The Committee on Permanent Organization was composed of Robert M. Simon, Frank E. Christian, E. H. Marsh, R. S. Nixon and Louis D. Hirshheimer. As only twenty counties have made returns of their assessments, the State Auditor, the board adjourned until September 25.

Illinois Coroners Reorganize.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Danville, Ill., Sept. 12.—The Illinois Coroners' Association was reorganized here to-day. Twenty counties were represented and the officers elected are: President, Doctor H. N. Buxton, Decatur; first vice president, Peter M. Hoffman, Chicago; second vice president, L. E. Doncuville, Kankakee; secretary, Doctor R. L. Baker, Peoria; treasurer, W. P. Speakman, Danville. Legislative Committee, P. M. Hoffman, Chicago; B. N. Streeper, Alton; J. R. Schreiber, Savannah; Ed M. Irwin, Belleville, and W. P. Speakman, Danville. The first regular meeting will be held at Chicago, December 12.

TEXAS LINE CHANGES HANDS.

Boston Men Buy Control of Northern Traction Company.

Cleveland, Sept. 12.—It was announced today that the Bishop-Scherwin syndicate of this city, owning the Northern Traction Company, with a line from Dallas to Fort Worth, Tex., has sold a controlling interest in the property to Stone & Webster of Boston.

The consideration, it is understood, will approximate $2,000,000.

Try Republic Want Ads for results.

Presenting
New Styles for Men

An incident interesting to all men who are particular about their clothes and who want irreproachable correctness in style, weave and design—a fashion exhibit that points to the season's accomplishments in Our Ready Clothes.

The elegance attained, and most particularly the absolute conformity of each garment to any and all figures, reaches that height of perfection which can only be mastered by careful custom tailoring. There is a saving of about one-third.

$15.00 to $40.00

Werner Bros
The Republic Building,
On Olive Street at Seventh.

DON'T JUGGLE WITH YOUR EYES

Every OPTICIAN is not an OCULIST, and every OCULIST is not an OPTICIAN. I am both, and offer you 30,000 St. Louis references.

If glasses are a necessity in any case, I guarantee to make them correctly. If they are not needed I will candidly tell you so and advise what had best be done. All I ask is a trial.

Perfect-Fitting Glasses, Eyes Examined FREE. $1.00 A Pair

G. MORITZ, M. D.,
S. E. COR. SEVENTH AND LOCUST.

EYE NEEDS EXCLUSIVELY

BULLET PERILOUSLY NEAR GIRL'S HEART

Victim of Self-Inflicted Wound at Litchfield, Ill., First Admits Attempted Suicide, Then Denies—First Writes Letter to Parents.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Litchfield, Ill., Sept. 12.—Miss Lela Scherer, who attempted suicide at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Scherer, Monday afternoon, has a chance of recovery. Physicians fear that inflammation of the left lung will set in, and that she may die from the effects.

The bullet from a .32-caliber revolver, lodged backward and upward from the heart, is in a dangerous position, and cannot be extracted until the victim becomes considerably better. One physician says that her chances are about even for recovery, the other says that nearly everything is against her.

When the fatal shot was fired, it appears that the girl was sitting on her parents' bed in their bedchamber. She placed the revolver to her side and pulled the trigger with her right hand, falling back upon the bed.

For the first two hours after the shot the wound bled profusely, but since that time it has practically ceased. Monday afternoon she admitted to the attendants that she attempted suicide, and that she was sorry. Tuesday she denied all knowledge of it, and said that she remembered nothing of it.

In the early part of Monday afternoon she is known to have visited the home of David Hutchinson, where she wrote three letters, after which she went downtown and mailed them. Upon returning home she passed by her mother without saying a word and went to the bedroom, securing the revolver, with the above results.

Mrs. Hutchinson says Miss Scherer did not tell her she was going to commit suicide. One of the letters she wrote there was to her parents. She bade them good-by, and told them she had determined to commit suicide, and that when they received the letter she would be in a wagon on the way to Ware's Grove Cemetery.

BLAMES HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Divorce Applicant Says Wife's Parent Made Life Miserable.

William E. Peters, who sued for divorce in the Circuit Court yesterday, alleges that his wife, Alvina, would not live away from her parents. He lived with them for a while, but her mother was so cross to him that she made life miserable, he alleges.

Margaret Faber charges that her husband, Theodore, refused to pay the funeral expenses of their 7year-old child, and that she had to pay them. He drank and cursed, she states.

Lenora Atkinson alleges that her husband, Jesse, on October 8, 1904, left her at the World's Fair, knowing that she had no money, and that he locked the door of their room where they boarded and refused to admit her until late at night. He called her names and struck her, she alleges.

Other divorce suits filed yesterday were: Alice Slinghart against Charles Slinghart, alleged drinking and improper treatment; Rose L. Reppetto against Frank P. Reppetto, alleged drunkenness, abuse and failure to support; Fannie Price against Dock Price, alleged desertion; Robert Williams against Bertha Williams, alleged indignities, and Johanna Fogerty against Jeremiah Fogerty, alleged drunkenness, desertion and failure to support.

Rent a house or flat through Republic Want Ads.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN VESSELS.

New York, Sept. 12.—Arrived: Numidian, from Glasgow; Furnessia, from Glasgow.

Genoa, Sept. 1.—Arrived: Steamer Citta di Napoli, New York via Gran.

Sydney, N. S. W., Sept. 12.—Arrived previous: Steamer Manuka, Vancouver via Honolulu and Brisbane.

Queenstown, Sept. 12.—Arrived: Steamer Pretorian, Philadelphia, for Liverpool.

Glasgow, Sept. 12.—Arrived: Steamer Astoria, New York via Moville.

Antwerp, Sept. 12, 1 p. m.—Arrived: Steamer Finland, New York via Dover.

Queenstown, Sept. 12.—Arrived: Steamer Cymric (British), Cameron, New York, for Liverpool.

Christiania, Sept. 9.—Sailed: Steamer United States, New York.

New York, Sept. 12.—Sailed: Steamers Prinz Adalbert, Naples and Genoa; Kaiser Wilhelm II, Bremen.

Bremen, Sept. 12.—Arrived: Steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.—Sailed: Ivernia, Boston.

2d Anniversary Sale
SOLID GOLD SPRING RIMLESS EYEGLASS, WITH FIRST - QUALITY LENSES, $3.00 VALUE, AT

$1.00

Eyes Examined Free by Dr. Chas. Reilly for many years in charge of the Optical Department of the E. Jaccard Jewelry Co.

CHAS. REILLY OPTICAL CO.,
619 Locust St.

WANTS MEAT, THEN MEDICINE.

Aged Hospital Patient's Requests for Food Delays Diagnosis.

Before submitting to treatment, John Landers, an aged patient received yesterday at the City Hospital, insisted on having a good meal, and constantly interrupted Doctor Carter's diagnosis by repetitions of the request.

When Landers had received a bath and a place in award, the physician instructed the nurse to serve him a light luncheon.

Landers is 65 years old, and lives at No. 711 Market street. Physicians at the hospital say he is suffering from Bright's disease.

After the news, read the Want Ads.

Valley House Sold.

W. S. Dempsey, the owner of the Valley House, at Grafton, Jersey County, yesterday sold that hostelry to the firm of Brower Bros., of Grafton for $15,000. Mr. Dempsey will retire from business.

THE REAL QUESTION.

The real question of disease is "Can I be cured?" If you or anyone dear to you is losing strength, flesh, energy and vitality, if you are wise you will not spend time trying to figure out just what name to call the disease by.

It is almost impossible to draw the line where debility and weakness merge into consumption. Your trouble may not be consumption to-day, but you don't know what it may become to-morrow. Hundreds of people have been restored to robust health by Dr. Pierce's marvelous "Golden Medical Discovery" after reputable physicians had pronounced them consumptive beyond hope. Were they in consumption? Nobody can ever know. The important point is that they were hopelessly ill but this matchless "Discovery" restored and saved them.