

Iron County Register

By E. H. D. Ake.
IRONTON, MISSOURI

Come again, football friends!
The revolution season has opened again in Central America.

Prosperity is still waxing and will set a hot pace for the country.

Terrible battles are happening—over the Nicaragua cable. Both sides are winning.

Some persons express their optimism by eating chicken croquettes in restaurants.

"Paris is a woman's town," sings a Boston Globe poet. Other American gents have made the same remark.

It is clumsy to break laws when it is easier to evade them, but that is not a good excuse for evading them.

Berlin wants an immovable date for Easter Sunday. Let us hope they will also get a re-movable Easter Sunday hat.

Messina is alarmed over signs of further earthquake shocks. Messina seems a good place to keep away from.

The American Dreadnought is the greatest of all. Others do well; we do better. They do better still when we do best.

Aeroplane Farman flew for over four hours the other day. The coming aeroplane will have to have a dining-car attachment.

Riffian tribesmen send word to Spain that they have only started to fight. Madrid will get little satisfaction out of that.

A Washington man says he owes his longevity to pie, but few politicians can hang onto the pie counter a whole lifetime.

During the past year our paternal government planted 3,117,000,000 fish, which statement is the biggest fish story of the year.

This discussion whether or not there are insects on Mars is chopping controversy pretty fine. Wait till the hookworm gets settled.

Orville Wright says that flying is easy to learn. Few doubted that; it is the coming-down process which the majority want made easy.

The German dirigible air squadron has been executing maneuvers, and another war scare is due in the right little, tight little British Isles.

The germ family are in hard luck. Mrs. Sage is combating the tuberculosis germ. Mr. Carnegie the pellagra, and Mr. Rockefeller the hookworm.

What are said to be the highest falls on this continent have been discovered in Labrador. Maybe Canada was tired of owning only half of Niagara.

In her suit for divorce a Sacramento woman charged that her husband would not even buy her ice cream. Still, he may have loaded her down with fudge and chewing gum.

That Hartford 15-year-old boy who insisted on being taken to school after he had broken his leg, because he did not want to spoil a perfect record for attendance, may be counted on to appreciate the value of an education and to turn it to good account.

Writing of the evils of ear strain, to which the people of a large city are always subject, a doctor says: "When the ears have been strained by the noise and confusion of the day they may be refreshed in the evening by listening to music or to such other sounds as are restful to them." Perhaps you have noticed the restful effect after a hard day's work when the clock in the street strikes six and the burdy-gurdy comes around.

The St. Lawrence river is an object-lesson in water power. An enormous volume can be turned to account by modern methods. And now progressive Americans and Canadians are uniting in an effort to utilize this power. A plan has been formulated which looks to the erection of a dam at Brockville which will drown out the Long Sault rapids and raise the stream at that point 18 inches, affording several hundred thousand horse power. Competent engineers have pronounced it wholly practicable.

The preliminary report of the department of agriculture shows that the corn crop this year is up to a high level and comes near to record-breaking figures. The yield is placed at 2,787,318,000 bushels, which is nearly a hundred million bushels more than that of 1908. The largest crop of corn ever gathered was that of 1906, which aggregated 2,927,416,000 bushels. At the prevailing prices the corn crop is estimated to be worth more than \$1,900,000,000. There is no doubt that "King Corn" does his part toward creating national wealth.

The post office rules that boxes of candy may be sent through the mails. Uncle Sam and Santa Claus are getting ready to pull together in this matter. Sweets to the sweet.

The Turkish parliament, which will reconvene next week, will consider a naval program that will involve the expenditure of \$100,000,000. This sum, it is estimated, will build and equip seven battleships of the North Dakota type and at once advance the Ottoman empire to at least a secondary position as a sea power.

When the United States names its biggest battleships after the smallest, or the least populous, of the states does it indicate an opinion that the battleships may properly be minimized or that the small states need the advertising?

The power of humor was, perhaps, never more strikingly displayed than in the strike of 1,100 employees of a Schenectady concern who struck because a fellow-laborer who had poured sand down their backs and smeared their tools was discharged.

FIND FROZEN BODIES

VICTIMS PART OF CREW OF MISSING FERRY, WHICH CARRIED THIRTY-TWO MEN.

OTHERS ARE PROBABLY LOST

Fisheries Boat Tows Craft to Erie, Pa., Where Identifications Are Made—Ship Is Believed to Have Foundered.

Erie, Pa.—With her flag at half mast, the state fisheries boat, Commodore Perry, Capt. Gerry Driscoll commanding, brought to this port the frozen bodies of nine of the crew of the Bessemer and Marquette No. 2, which left Conneaut, Ohio, Tuesday morning, carrying thirty-two men and which has probably foundered in the middle of Lake Erie.

For forty-eight hours Commodore Perry has been searching the waters of Eastern Lake Erie for traces of the car ferry, but until a tiny ten-man yawl was sighted fifteen miles off this port, the men on the little state fisheries craft had almost given up hope of being able to ever tell even a portion of the story of the fate of the big car ferry.

As the lookout on the Perry sighted a tiny half-sunken yawl at about noon orders were given to steam down upon the object. The use of glasses discovered the boat to be loaded with nine men.

Arrived To Late.

As the Perry came abreast of the drifting and half water-logged yawl, the men gathered at the side of the fish boat saw that they arrived too late. The nine occupants of the boat, which was marked "Bessemer and Marquette No. 4," were frozen stiff. Taking the yawl in tow, the Perry made all steam for this port.

Capt. Johnson of the life-saving station of this port, had already sighted the fish boat and tow and making out the contents of the yawl, had notified the Erie chief of police, from Presque Peninsula, who in turn notified the coroner. All police reserves were called out and ambulances lined the wharves as the Perry docked.

News of the finding of the bodies had reached the city and thousands of persons swarmed to the wharves. As soon as the fish boat made fast a force of men with tackle set to work raising the bodies of the men to the dock, where wagons were in waiting.

The procession of dead passed through the principal streets of the city, with hundreds of people following.

Conneaut, Ohio, where most of the men lived, was notified by telephone of the gruesome find, and a hundred residents of that city arrived here within two hours. They were taken directly to the coroner's morgue, where identifications were made.

Only One Had Overcoat.

The crew of the car ferry was the only man to wear an overcoat. The eight other men were dressed in overalls and jumpers, indicating that the departure from the car ferry had been hurried. In the bow end of the boat was found complete clothing for one man, and it is the belief that the yawl originally contained ten men, and that one becoming crazed, discarded his clothing and jumped into the icy waters of Lake Erie.

SPURNS A RECONCILIATION

Mrs. Brokaw Says Overtures for Peace With Husband Beyond Range of Possibility.

New York City.—Overtures for a reconciliation with his wife have been made by W. Gould Brokaw, who is being sued for divorce and \$50,000 alimony by Mrs. Mary Blair Brokaw in the court at Mineola, L. I.

After a long conference with John F. McIntyre, his attorney, the latter declared that his client would welcome the resumption of amicable relations with Mrs. Brokaw.

"Mr. Brokaw," said Mr. McIntyre, "loves his wife dearly, and is willing to have the suit discontinued, in spite of all the charges she has made, if she will only return to him. He believes his wife has been wrongly advised, and he is by no means in fear of losing the suit."

"Such a thing is beyond the range of possibility," declared James A. Blair, Mrs. Brokaw's father.

Certain Girl Was Kidnaped.

Louisville, Kentucky.—The police investigation of the disappearance from her home in this city last Wednesday of 8-year-old Alma Kellner have proceeded on a new tack. Chief of Police Lindsay declared the search which his men have made has convinced him that the theories of foul play or accident to the child are untenable and that she undoubtedly is

Serious Consequences of Storm.

St. Louis, Mo.—One death and 29 injuries were the result, in its first 17 hours of the sleet storm which has covered St. Louis sidewalks and roadways with ice. The loss of a policeman's speech, following an injury to his head, the severe shocking of police telephone operators, and the overturning of a fire engine at an ice-coated corner, causing injuries to two firemen, were incidents reported as part of the storm's consequences.

Removal of a Hair Is Fatal.

Bloomington, Illinois.—The death of Herman Cox followed a battle of several weeks with blood poisoning. Four weeks ago, while Cox was being shaved in Columbus, O., the barber removed an ingrowing hair from his chin. The instrument used

Chicago Charity Bill Popular.

Chicago, Ill.—The total amount received from the sale of boxes for the Chicago charity bill is \$23,800. The sale of general tickets will augment this by thousands of dollars.

A REPORTED UNION



RATE CONTROVERSY IS AGAIN TAKEN UP

CUMMINS INTRODUCES MEASURE PRACTICALLY SUPPLANTING INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT.

ELKINS WILL ALSO SUBMIT BILL

Iowa Senator Advocates Uniform Classification for Freight Shipments—Plan for Stock Payment at Par.

Washington, D. C.—A controversy over railroad legislation will be precipitated in congress this winter, which, in importance, promises to surpass the legislative conflict over railroad rates four years ago.

The first gun was fired by Senator Cummins of Iowa when he produced a bill proposing radical changes in the interstate commerce act. In a large sense the Cummins measure is a substitute for the present interstate commerce act.

It is expected that a measure proposing amendments to the law will be introduced early in January by Senator Elkins, which will differ from the Cummins bill in many important details.

Uniform Classes Provided.

In brief, the Cummins bill requires the interstate commerce commission to promulgate a uniform classification of freight, and to prepare a plan or the statement of freight rates which shall hereafter be made in a uniform way. The carriers are required to adopt this classification.

The commission is authorized to consider rates on its own motion with a view to determine their reasonableness, and is empowered to fix maximum and minimum rates.

In any action instituted in court to set aside an order of the commission respecting the rates, the courts are prevented from inquiring into the reasonableness or sufficiency of any rate fixed by the commission.

The bill provides that changes in rates shall not become effective until they are approved by the commission. It prohibits the acquisition of control by any common carrier of any parallel competing line, or from acquiring the capital stock or bonds of any other carrier which is a competitor.

By the terms of the bill a carrier is prohibited from issuing any capital stock without payment in par, either in money or in property and, in effect, the commission shall have supervision of the issues of stocks and bonds by any carrier. Specific directions are given for the disposition of the proceeds of any sale of bonds.

After January 1, 1911, no carrier doing interstate business shall be permitted to engage in any other business than that of a common carrier.

Nicaraguan Lands in Jail.

Washington, D. C.—Things have gone from bad to worse with the Nicaraguan legation here. Another shock was received when Senator J. F. Sanguera, one of the attaches of the legation house, landed in the station house for defaulting on a back bill of \$4. He remained there all night.

Three Storm Victims.

Chicago, Ill.—Heavy snow, accompanied by lower temperature, and a 35-mile-an-hour wind, swept over Chicago and the surrounding territory, bringing death to three persons in this city and seriously hampering transportation on steam roads and suburban lines. One man was found dead from cold and exposure and two men, blinded by snow, were run over by trains. The snowfall in this city was four inches, and reports from outside points told of 15 inches, with heavy drifts in railroad cuts.

Train Wreck Attempt Fails.

Nashville, Ind.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck the Illinois Southern evening train between McKimley, this county, and Coulterville, by raising the track to derail the train.

Indianapolis Has \$110,000 Fire.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A fire that started in the building of the Central Rubber and Supply Company threatened to destroy a block in the wholesale district of the city. The loss was \$110,000.

CONGRESSIONAL

At the White House a conference was held which has an important bearing upon the legislative program for the present session of the present congress. Vice-President Sherman and Speaker Cannon were called in by the president, and they sent more than an hour in consultation. It was learned that before he sent his message to congress President Taft sent a copy to Speaker Cannon and told him that he would like to talk over with him some of the features, especially that in relation to amendments to the interstate commerce law.

The speaker responded, and Mr. Sherman, who presides over the senate, was also invited. The political significance of the conference is given as the president's desire to get the factions of the party to agree upon taking up some one piece of legislation and act upon it harmoniously.

The amendments to the interstate commerce act are regarded as one subject upon which this can be brought about, and it seems now that that will be the important business of the present session. It is believed that both the "progressives" in the senate and the "insurgents" in the house will agree to that statement, and will be willing to act harmoniously with the regulars of the Republican party. Even the Democrats, it is believed, will be glad to take up consideration of this matter.

A shocking story of the white slave traffic, its widespread influence, its degradation and its misery, is told in a report submitted by the immigration commission to congress. The commission is composed of three representatives and three senators and has had agents investigating the problem in all parts of the country since 1907.

A drastic proposition to meet the strike of the switchman on the railroad lines entering St. Paul is made in a bill, amending the Erdman act, which will be introduced by Representative Stearnson of Minnesota, providing for receiverships of the roads involved, if necessary. The bill gives the United States courts full jurisdiction. It also amends the Erdman law so as to allow the courts to fix the compensation of members of the arbitration boards in cases of unusual importance.

One of the striking features of the the house proceedings was a speech by Representative Kuesterman of Wisconsin, denying the charge that his interest in German shipping was so great as to cause him to antagonize a bill for the relief of the American merchant marine. Mr. Kuesterman was in jovial humor and his speech was generally enjoyed.

A bill evidently designed to cover cases of contempt of court similar to that of President Gompers and his associates of the American Federation of Labor and greatly restricting the power of the courts in such cases was introduced in the house by Representative Thomas of Kentucky.

Representative Alexander of Missouri is sponsor for a bill introduced in the house which is intended to extend the provisions of the federal pension laws to include the enrolled militia militia and the several other militia organizations of the states which participated in the civil war. A similar bill to include the militia organizations of all the states was also introduced by Mr. Alexander.

Standing out strikingly was a resolution by Senator Raynor authorizing the president of the United States to cause President Zelaya to be apprehended as a common criminal, charged with the murder of two Americans, engaged in revolutionary activity in Nicaragua, contrary to the code of all civilized nations, which would have granted them a trial.

Representative Barthold of St. Louis introduced a bill in the house having for its purpose the relief of the farmers living in Columbia bottoms, affected by a government dam.

As a promise of activity in the interest of legislation, senators introduced more than 350 bills and resolutions, covering a great variety of subjects, Friday. Many of these measures failed of passage during the last congress and 95 per cent of them will receive no consideration.

Leaders of the organization in the house have commenced to count noses on ship subsidy, and if, when the count is completed, there seems to be the slightest chance to whip such a measure through, a bill providing for ship subsidy will be introduced.

KENTUCKY KIDNAP CASE DEFY POLICE

FATHER OF ALMA KELLNER SAYS SHE WAS STOLEN WHILE LOOKING AT TOYS.

WOMAN IN BLACK SUSPECTED

Child Believed to Have Been Taken for Helress—Various Clues Traced by Police Fail to Disclose Whereabouts of Girl.

Louisville, Ky.—Though story after story has been investigated by the Louisville police, the whereabouts of 8-year-old Alma Kellner, who disappeared from her home Wednesday morning, remains a mystery.

E. L. Kellner, father of Alma, said that he believed his daughter was looking at toys in the shop windows on Walnut street, when, as he expressed it, "somebody nailed her." He said the child made friends with strangers in a quick, responsive way and that after she had attended church, for which purpose she left home, she was wandering among the Christmas displays, when she was kidnaped.

Meanwhile children resembling Alma Kellner, have been sympathetically reported to have been seen being forced into covered carriages by veiled women, roughly dressed, and the like, observed walking up and down street-car aisles, hurried into Tell City, Ind., where an allegedly disgruntled relative of the Kellners is supposed to live; while another story is that Alma was mistaken for her 11-year-old aunt, Meta Kellner, an heiress, whom Alma resembles.

The city has distributed 500 circulars offering an unspecified reward for the return of the child and the entire police force of Louisville and Southern Indiana towns are busy upon the case.

Frank Fahr, millionaire brewer, and uncle of the missing child, said Friday that F. L. Kellner was not in a position to pay a ransom for Alma, and that, while F. L. Kellner Sr. had been a rich man, the junior's share would not amount to anything considerable. The family specifically denied a rumor published that a meeting of Mrs. Kellner and the kidnapers had been arranged.

One of those "mysterious women in black," who usually figure in cases of the Kellner kind, was discovered by reporters in the vicinity of the home of Mrs. F. L. Kellner Sr., and her actions excited suspicion. The police who have searched in vain every vault, empty house and alley in a radius of half a mile of the Kellner home, devoted their attentions to watching this woman and to running down the story of an aged Russian peddler, who said he had seen in Southern Indiana a girl who might have been Alma, traveling toward Madison, Ind., and Cincinnati, with a man in a wagon.

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GREAT LIVE STOCK SALE

Auction Will Be Feature of Breeders' Associations' Meeting That Open To-Day in Enid, Okla.

Enid, Okla.—The annual meeting of the Oklahoma Improved Breeders' association and four other live stock associations of this state opened here and will continue throughout next week. The stock show is one of the largest ever held in America, entries from twenty-two states and fine exhibits from many other shows being here. It is held in a concrete pavilion that was erected by the citizens of Enid and that is the largest building of the kind in the world.

In connection with the show there will be a six days' fine stock sale remarkable for the number and quality of the animals that will be offered at auction. Two hundred each of horses, cattle and hogs will be sold, the consignments coming from Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

No More Minister to Panama.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft has decided to abolish the post of Minister to Panama now held by Herbert G. Squires, and to combine the diplomatic and civil duties in the office of governor of the Panama canal zone.

Steals Wood From Man of 93.

Ashley Falls, Mass.—The meanest thief in Berkshire county carried off two cords of wood which Henry Clark, aged 93, and practically penniless, had laboriously cut, sawed and split for the winter.

Earthquake Wrecks Guam Hospital.

Washington, D. C.—A severe earthquake has occurred in Guam, causing considerable damage, according to a cablegram received at the navy department. The women's and children's hospital was wrecked. There were no casualties.

Tea Cargo Worth \$400,000.

Boston, Mass.—The largest cargo of tea ever landed in Boston arrived Thursday. It is valued at more than \$400,000. The consignment came from Colombo, Ceylon.

Woman Held in Big Four Case.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The grand jury has returned an indictment charging blackmail against Mrs. Jeanette Stewart-Ford, "the woman" in the Warner case. This is the third indictment returned against Mrs. Ford. The other two charge her with receiving stolen property.

Lane's Nomination Is Confirmed.

Washington, D. C.—The senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Franklin K. Lane as interstate commerce commissioner.

ARE IN DEEP WATER

TROUBLES OF THE REPUBLICANS LOOM LARGE.

Sentiment of the Country Calls Loudly for Genuine Reform Measures—Breach in Dominant Party Likely to Widen.

It is to be expected that from the very beginning of the congressional session every proposal of real reform every plan for restricting the privileges of organized capital, whether they come from the president or from some other source, will be displeasing to Aldrich and Cannon and the immediate allies of these two leaders, for this group is ever on guard to prevent encroachments on the privileged interests. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether the president will remain aloof, as he did in the tariff session, leaving the progressives to follow the organization leadership or make an independent stand for reform measures, or whether he will take up the representative functions of the presidency which congress, as now organized and controlled, has forced upon the chief executive as a duty to the whole people.

It has been made clear in the prospect that if President Taft had taken an active part in the tariff proceedings from the beginning of the extra session he could have rallied a tremendous force on the side of honest revision, the kind of revision he preached as a candidate for the presidency, the kind of revision his party promised. There is always a goodly number in each house that follow the lead of the president whenever that lead is definite. Many would have supported the president as against Aldrich or Cannon or both who, for lack of leadership in the White House, simply kept step with the organization leaders, being automatic statesmen pure and simple. Since the tariff scandal was accomplished this class of members, when all other defenses have failed, have pointed to the fact that the president signed the bill.

The sentiment of the country against the new tariff law and against those responsible for it has impressed the breakers of pledges.

If the regular session bears no better fruit than did the extra session, the breach in the Republican party must become wider and deeper.

Action That Would Count.

"The meanest of the trusts," as one newspaper aptly calls the sugar trust, has been also one of the chief beneficiaries of high protection, one of the greediest of all the clamorers for public favors, one of the most active and malign forces in national affairs. The men at the top in this business cannot all have been officials of that company; some of them must have had high places in the service of the republic. We are not particularly anxious to see congress name a committee of investigation, though we do not object to it. There is another course of action that will be simpler and twice as effective. Let congress strike out of the tariff law the differential on refined sugar, and it will accomplish more for decency at once than it should expect to see accomplished by a dozen committees of inquiry. That differential was put there and has been kept there by the influence and for the benefit of this same thieving corporation which, not content with stealing according to law, is now proved to have been for years stealing also against the law—against the law which is so largely of its own making.—Harper's Weekly (Ind.).

To Build Up Merchant Marine.

If we want steamers of our own to connect our ports with foreign ports, if we want to have our goods go out to the world's market under the Stars and Stripes, if we want a large merchant marine as a reliance for the navy in case of war, the easiest way, and ship owners not in line for a subsidy believe it to be the only way, is to open American registration to every ship that is fitted to receive it, no matter where it was constructed. This is fundamental, but it does not necessarily imply that special mail contracts should not be made at such figures as would help to maintain a specially desirable class of steamers and upon specially advantageous routes for the uplift of American foreign trade.

Condemned by Their Own Acts.

In his speech of acceptance President Taft pointed out two important points in which the Sherman act militantly goes beyond the lines of the common law, one of them being that it may be interpreted to include labor unions in the forbidden combinations.

Naturally Democrats place no faith in the sincerity of a party which, while thundering against the trusts in its platforms and in an occasional law of doubtful effectiveness, pushes to the last extreme of radicalism tariff legislation which fosters, more than any other one policy, the formation of monopolies and combinations against the people.

Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

The Sherman anti-trust law does too much and it does too little. Democratic suspicion of its honesty was quickly vindicated by the passage by the same congress, a few months later, of the McKinley tariff, which surpassed all previous legislation in fostering monopoly and encouraging combinations in restraint of trade. What the people thought of it all was expressed in the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party in the elections which immediately followed the enactment of the two laws.

Aldrich "bedeviled" the schedule, and then had the hardened eunuchry to lie about it in the face of the American people. "What," indeed, "shall be said," or thought, of such not only dishonest but shamefully dishonorable statesmanship?—Portland (Ore.) Journal.

All right, Mr. Taft, we are all willing to give a square deal to the railroads if they will do as much for us. But meantime we do not propose to forget about that rumor of freight rate increases.—Indianapolis News.

TRICKERY IN LUMBER TARIFF

Instance Where Wording of the Bill Undoubtedly Was Intended to Deceive.

Apologists for the Aldrich-Taft tariff as a measure of revision downward point occasionally to the reduction of the schedule on squared timber from one cent per cubic foot to one-half cent as an evidence that the poor man's burden has been lightened.

This is another instance where Mr. Aldrich's official compilation of statistics claims a reduction which is disproved by facts. Admittedly, the figures have been reduced. Practically the actual tariff has been increased. The trick is simple.

The Dingley tariff provided for a tax on "timber, hewn, sided or squared." To this phrase the Aldrich tariff adds the words, "otherwise than by sawing." Since timber is now all squared by the saw instead of by hewing with an ax, which was formerly the method, the four words inserted into the new tariff have the effect of taking squared timber out of the one-half-cent-a-cubic-foot tax and putting it under boards.

This change in classification results in practically doubling the Dingley rate.

Unearthing these concealed schemes for raising the tariff under pretense of lowering it requires no wonderful skill. Lack of intelligent criticism by our national legislators while the measure was under discussion in congress is little tribute to the capacity of those opposed to the protective doctrine.

The President's Position.

The president's unequivocal championship of the Aldrich tariff bill, coming right on the heels of his championship of Aldrich himself and of the Aldrich central bank conspiracy, removes the last doubt. His position is now clearly defined. Those who hoped and believed that Mr. Taft would put himself at the head of the progressive element of the Republican party, as a true and worthy heir of Roosevelt, take up with fearless determination the fight against graft and greed, and themselves cruelly disappointed. More than that, if they are Republicans, they find their right to claim a place in the great Republican party seriously questioned by the leader of the party. For when Mr. Taft asserts that the insurgents in congress, who voted against the Aldrich tariff bill, "abandoned their party," and when he classes "low tariff Republicans" contemptuously with Democrats and "free traders," he leaves place in his party for these "low tariff Republicans" only on sufferance, if at all.—Omaha World-Herald.

Tariffs Must Be Simplified.

Few men know anything whatever about any business except that in which they are engaged. The ordinary taxpayer can know little or nothing of the effect of taxes even on himself unless he is expert enough to know what their effect will be on scores and hundreds of industries of which he knows nothing. And this is the way taxes are levied in this free country in the twentieth century! The people do not know and cannot know what is going on. Congress is no longer competent to make tariffs. We are at the mercy of "experts," practically all of whom are interested in taking care of certain private industries. A commission might help somewhat. But the only sensible thing is to simplify our tariffs, and to levy taxes for the support of the government.

Consistent Democracy.

The effort to make it appear that Democrats in 1890 or in any other year have opposed effective anti-trust legislation is rendered absurd by that party's repeated declarations and by the consistent policy it has adhered to. The position it took with respect to trusts and monopolies in the year when the congress which passed the Sherman act was elected is stated in the Democratic national platform of 1890. In the following words: "Judged by Democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered, which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them as purchasers of the benefits of natural competition."

Who Gets the Money?

The American people have a right to know what becomes of the billion and a half dollars—which is what the tariff costs them in increased prices, the estimate being low—that they pay to employers of labor on the assurance that it will at least be shared with the employees. If we do not get (and the investigation into affairs in the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant proves we do not get) an American rate of wages or an American standard of