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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907.

Back to the Flesh Pots.

Mayor Reyburn's delivery of the city of brotherly love into the hands of the machine is now complete. He has forced from his position at the head of the Bureau of Filtration, Maj. Cassius E. Gillette, who left the United States Army to construct the great plant honestly, and was unexpectedly called upon to duplicate his exposure of the Oberlin M. Carter frauds at Savannah.

The only consolation for this delivery is expressed by the Philadelphia Ledger, in this wise:

Perhaps it is better so. At least we shall have no false pretenses. After all Reyburn's promises were never so explicit as those of Ashbridge, nor fairer than those of Weaver. Why should we expect more of him than of them? He was always an organization man and it is the organization that we have restored in him. We know what to expect of it, and there is no further need of disguises. It can no more change its nature or its methods than could the Stuarts or the Bourbons when restored to the power.

But it is hard for other Americans to watch and keep their shirts on.

Expanding the Smithsonian.

Secretary Walcott reveals a purpose to make the Smithsonian Institution more active in the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"—as its founder intended—when he undertakes to bring into closer touch with it the representative national scientific organizations of the country. Invitations have been sent to the National Academy of Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science to make the institution their headquarters. Both have accepted, and now part of the space to be freed by the occupation of the new National Museum Building will be set apart for their archives and records, and a meeting place provided for their business sessions.

If this course shall obviate the need for building the proposed home for scientific bodies in Washington, the District will be somewhat the loser. But the District will more than balance that loss in the success of the Smithsonian and the upgrowth of such bodies as the two scientific associations indicated.

The National Conventions.

Chairman New, of the Republican National Committee, reports that St. Louis, Kansas City, Seattle, and Chicago have all indicated that they will be applicants for the location of the next Republican National Convention, and that there will be a number of others. The matter will be decided in the next eight months, when the national committee will meet.

Politics and sectionalism always play a part in locating the conventions, which largely accounts for the fact that New York doesn't get any of them nowadays, and, indeed, is hardly thought of as a location. By the same token Chicago gets more than its share. It is central, and is politically available. But more than all this, it has the facilities.

No great political party ought again to take a convention to a city whose facilities for handling the people are questionable. There are several cities that cannot be criticised on this score, and to them the conventions ought to go. There is no harder work imposed on some thousands of very willing people each quadriennium, than attending the national conventions. They are entitled to the best comforts and facilities, and the national committee ought to see that the convention is located where these can be had.

Captain Hobson's Latest.

It takes a real genius to figure out such clever political enterprise as that on which Congressman-elect Hobson of Alabama is about to engage. He is going to tour his district accompanied by his wife and a group of experts in scientific and practical agricultural matters. There will be a cotton culture expert, a soil expert, a forestry specialist, a road builder, and a representative of the rural free delivery sevice of the Postoffiice Depatment. The people will be invited to come out, meet their Representative, and hear addresses on thoroughly practical topics.

No section has shown so much appreciation of the work of the Department of Agriculture as the South. Its representatives in Congress have been the first in loyalty to the great work that has grown up under Secretary Wilson. The Southern people untilize the results of its investigations in the most practical ways. Captain Hobson proposes to carry this work down to the people, and give everybody a chance to absorb its benefits.

Secretary Wilson opines that other Congressmen will find the scheme worth trying; and he adds that his department will be ready to help in every way it can in such a practical fashion of giving the benefits of the work to the people. Captain Hobson may be more of a sailor than of a farmer; he may possess more detailed information about a turbine engine than about a Missouri mule; and, as likely as not, he could plow the sea more effectively than the soil; but he seems, all the same, to have some highly practical ideas about politics.

Making the Label Tell.

Signs multiply that the pure food law is to be no dead letter. The stride taken in regulating the meat packers is not to be shortened for the makers of cereals, the canners, the whisky manufacturers, and the wholesale druggists. This is not only good government but good politics; for the pure food law reaches almost as many voters as the rural free delivery and touches more stomachs.

The latest step taken by the President and the Secretary of Agriculture is the creation of a Board of Food and Drug Inspection. It is virtually a new bureau designed to relieve the Bureau of Chemistry of the burden of enforcing the law, and yet to retain in that work the counsel and broad knowledge of the head of the bureau, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. Most of the details will be intrusted to Dr. Frederick L. Dunlap, formerly of the department of chemistry at the University of Michigan, and a lawyer as well as a scientist. The other member will be the solicitor of the Agricultural Department, George P. McCabe.

All of what might be called the administrative work under the law will be done by this board, it will examine food supplies, scan and weigh the advertised claims of manufacturers, interpret clauses of the act, and gather testimony against violators. Without this work Congress might as well never have passed the law.

But this is not all that is needed—and what remains can hardly be done by the Department of Agriculture. Editors of grocery and drug trade papers, as well as paid agents of dealers' associations, have openly contended that the Administration is without attorneys to enforce the law even against willful violators. An effort, avowedly predicated on that assumption, was made lately to organize local dealers in ice cream to disregard the act. Not many dealers will join such a movement. Here in Washington the enterprise failed utterly. But the disposition to defy the law on such a ground emphasizes the need for full cooperation between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Justice to enforce it.

The Trade of Canada.

An Ottawa dispatch to the Toronto Globe reports that "the trade returns of the Dominion for the last fiscal year indicate that the increase in Canade's trade with the United States has been considerably more than double the increase in her trade with Great Britain." The trade returns for the eleven months ended February 28 show an increase in imports from Great Britain of $13,640,512 over the corresponding term of the year preceding, while the increase in purchases from the United States was $31,654,696. A similar condition is shown in the export account. Canada's sales to Great Britain during that term were increased by $9,024,030, while sales to this country were increased by $18,309,336. The total increase in commerce, both import and export, was $22,664,542 with Great Britain and $49,964,032 with the United States.

The foregoing is from a current financial and industrial paper. It suggests a most interesting inquiry. In the markets of Canada, Great Britain has an advantage of 33 1-3 per cent in tariff rates as against the United States. Yet, with such a tremendous handicap as that, the United States is increasing its Canadian trade two and one-half times as fast as Great Britain is increasing hers. How long would it take the United States to get substantially all of the trade of Canada if under a reciprocity arrangement it could get into Canada on an equal basis with Britain?

Further, if the infant industries of the United States are now strong enough to climb over a 33 1-3 per cent tariff discrimination and beat England so badly in the business of Canada, why should these same infant industries fear to meet England on something like equal terms in the home markets of this country? There has been no more complete demonstration of the absurdity of maintaining the present excessively high schedules than is afforded in these Canadian trade figures.

The Rebuke of Nature.

Generation after generation, century after century, men build their homes and live their lives in the shadow of possible destruction, blithely, thoughtlessly taking the chances that have brought disaster to others before them. Vesuvius' slopes and base are populated just as they were before Herculaneum and Pompeii were founded. There is the occasional terror, people flee, and then they return. Mont Pelee was known to be one of the most dangerous volcanoes in the world for generations, yet the islet it dominated was thickly inhabited till the disaster of a day made it a desert. Under the shelter of Colima has existed the city of that name for so long that there is no history of its beginnings.

Galveston, stricken by a power that may manifest itself again in any year, has been rebuilt in the same location. The enginery of man has undertaken this time to fortify it against the forces of nature, and its people are confident it is safe. All over the United States great cities, threatened year by year with tremendous flood devastation, have grown richer and more important with the possibility of such visitations always hanging over them. It is so throughout the world. Man seems rather to like to tempt the forces he cannot control.

It is doubtful there has been in the last few years any real increase in volcanic and earthquake phenomena, as compared to former years. There has been, however, a marvelous proportion of destruction incident to these phenomena. Nature seems almost to have set herself about rebuking the presumptuousness of man for disregarding her warnings and placing himself where he is liable to destruction. If this has been her aim, it must be conceded that she has reached the mark.

Of volcanic and earthquake phenomena science knows pitifully little. General classifications have been made with what seems to be approximation to accuracy; but the total of information is small, and its availability for purposes of prognosticating or safeguarding against disasters is still less.

It turns out that Rockaway Beach doesn't propose to let Asbury Park, with its sea serpents, get away with all the advertising, and so comes the story that the Rockaway bathing suits are worn with skirts so short as to be positively shocking. Persons feeling the need of a shock will take notice.

The Parisians will be saved from ennui for a few more weeks anyhow. The appeal of Count Boni in the divorce suit is soon to come up for a hearing.

Those gentlemen who are trying to get between the two factions in Ohio and promote peace and harmony, doubtless have excellent intentions, but they stand to get badly pinched.

Mrs. James Henry Smith, who divorced one husband with plenty of money, in order to acquire another husband with more of it, would certainly present a sorry spectacle if she should so soon prove to have neither husband nor money.

Mayor Busse is reported determined to drive gambling out of Chicago. If he means gambling in all its forms, Chicago is going to suffer a big population shrinkage.

If the Hermann jury gives consideration to all the evidence that was laid before it, the longest previous records of juries remaining out will be sadly smashed.

It might be a good thing right now to have the written law brought out good and strong in connection with a murder case somewhere. The unwritten article is in danger of getting frayed around the edges from overwork.

Mrs. Von Claussen is edging up toward the spotlight again, and seems to have a fair chance to catch a bit of its grateful radiance.

"BATH HOUSE JOHN" PENS LAY OF SPRING

The "bard of Chicago," Alderman John Coughlin, of the First ward, known to fame and poetry as "Bath House John," has written another poem.

His first poem, "Dear Midnight of Love," was greeted with great enthusiasm, especially in newspaper offices. Now the "Bath House" is moved by the arrival of the maple sap season, and thus he sings:

"I'm living in hopes that the rays of the sun
Will soon start the sap in the maple to run.
You may have your marshmallows and chocolate creams,
But give me the sap when it's boiled and congeals.

"There are kisses and bonbons and fudges galore
Piled high on the counters of each candy store;
I care for them not, but I'd go without meals
For the soft maple sap when it's boiled and congeals.

"The robbins and bock beer will soon pipe their lay,
You can tell by the moon that they're headed this way.
Oh, where are my pails and the auger to tap?
I want to be in on the 'first run' of sap."
—Columbus Citizen.

PEASANT DEPUTIES REASSURE CZAR

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—Emperor Nicholas today received twenty-two peasant deputies, who expressed their desire to work in harmony with the Emperor and their hope of a speedy introduction of a system of general education.

The application of the deputies for an audience has been the subject of passionate arguments in the lobbies of the lower house for two days past. The applicants were constantly surrounded by wrathful fellow peasants denouncing the "Reactionary plot to misrepresent the sentiment of the house" and urging that the deputation to the Emperor should be sent by a caucus of all the peasant deputies.

BOY KILLED BY BALL, STRUCK BACK OF EAR

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 27.—Daniel Treftnern, ten years old, is dead today as the result of injuries received playing baseball. A ball batted by his brother struck him behind the ear and fractured the skull.

FEEL YOUR WAY

Thoughts on Business---No. 12

BY

WALDO PONDRAY WARREN

MANY of our unpleasant experiences are merely the working out of some wrong theory we have admitted. A man who was beginning a new business got the idea that it was a good thing to put on appearances—whether circumstances warranted it or not. "I am going to show them," he said, "that I am prosperous in my business, and I know business will gravitate my way because people like to deal with men who are making a success." On this theory he drew on his limited capital and bought an expensive mahogany roll top desk, oriental rugs, and other office equipment to correspond, took expensive quarters, and organized an office force. Then he leaned back luxuriously in his great arm chair and waited for business to "gravitate" his way. But it didn't work. Business came slowly—regardless of the mahogany desk. Within three months the desk and fine rugs were sold at a sacrifice to pay running expenses.

As a matter of fact, there was business enough to make an encouraging start if his expenses had been planned accordingly. But he had planned his running expenses to be in keeping with the business he expected to have—perhaps with the business he desired to have—thinking that the show of prosperity would draw enough to make up the difference.

When you proceed on a theory, be sure the theory is not a fallacy. Many a man has wasted five years out of his career because his theory was wrong.

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Number 13 Tomorrow

Mrs. Talbot J. Taylor's Expected Divorce Case Is Begun in New York

James R. Keene's Beautiful Daughter Applies for Examination of Witnesses Outside of the State, and Rival Is Hinted At.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The long-expected shattering of the romance of millionaire James R. Keene's beautiful daughter and her husband, Talbot J. Taylor, formerly of Baltimore, occurred today, when it was announced that she had asked the New York courts for an absolute divorce.

Society had known for three months that the young and daring Wall Street representative of his father-in-law had not been living with his wife, and it was even intimated that Mr. Keene's only daughter contemplated divorce, but there was no confirmation until her lawyer, Samuel Untermyer, filed a petition in Justice O'Gorman's division of the supreme court asking for the examination of witnesses outside of the State.

Mystery centered today on a "woman in the case." Hints have been dropped that she is a beautiful woman, prominent in the affairs of wealthy Long Island residents. She is said to stand very high in the "400."

Mrs. Taylor was Jessica Harwer Keene, only daughter of the noted Wall Street speculator and race horse devotee, James R. Keene, and sister of Foxhall P. Keene, the gentleman sportsman.

Taylor, with his brother, started the brokerage firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. in 1903. Foxhall Keene was a special partner, and James R. Keene for some time had his offices with the company. Taylor met his financial Waterloo in 1903, soon after he backed William H. Amory in his raid on the Metropolitan railroad.

GUILD OR CUMMIMS ON 1908 TICKET?

Tariff Revisionists Clamoring for Guarantee of Good Faith.

Governor Cummins, of Iowa, or Governor Guild, of Massachusetts, will be placed on the Republican ticket in 1908, if the tariff revision wing of the party has its way.

The demand that tariff revision sentiment be recognized in the make-up of the ticket is being pressed. The revisionists have been put off many times. They demand that a man whose name stands pre-eminently before the country as the representative of this sentiment be placed on the ticket.

There are two men who have connected their names with this movement in such fashion that they are synonymous with determination and firmness of purpose along this line. One is Guild, the other Cummins. Both are orators; either, it is urged by their friends, would do credit to a rational ticket. Mr. Guild is not considered a possibility for the head of the ticket, though Governor Cummins is. But the second place is generally mentioned in connection with the names of these apostles of revision.

New England Overlooked.

New England is nowadays eliminated from Presidential consideration. It is a political anomaly that New York should always be given the most serious consideration, while New England is set down in the calculations of politicians as impossible. Yet New York has been going Republican in Presidential elections no less emphatically than New England, and it is not especially different in interests or traditions. Neither is New York now essential to Republican success. It is essential to Democratic success in 1908—and the Democrats do not dream of naming a New Yorker to lead their ticket.

Governor Guild's recent visit to Washington occasioned renewal of talk about a tariff revisionist for second place on the ticket. Of course, if President Roosevelt has his way, all Republicans will be revisionists in 1908, standing on a revision and maximum-and-minimum platform. But along with that is demanded the candidacy of a man whose name and utterances will give assurance that the maximum and minimum is not to be a minimum and maximum—that the adoption of the continental system is not to be made the excuse for raising, rather than lowering, duties.

COMMITTEES MAKE PLANS FOR DECORATION DAY

Decoration Day committees, who will have in charge the ceremonies incident to the observance of that day on May 30, have already been announced by Department Commander Newton Ferree, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and these, together with various subcommittees from the Army and Navy Union and Spanish War Veterans, have begun their labors.

Members of the Army and Navy Union will participate this year for the first time.

ALMAS SHRINERS START WESTWARD

Twenty-five members of the Almas Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, headed by Illustrious Potentate Frank Sebring, will leave Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Los Angeles, Cal., to attend the biennial convention of the order. The meeting was to have been held in San Francisco last year, but because of the earthquake was postponed until this spring.

It is understood that the Washington Shriners will make a strong bid for the next convention, and it is considered highly probable that the National Capital will be selected as the next convention city.

At the last meeting, held in Niagara Falls, N. Y., Almas Patrol won the prize drill.

CONVICT KILLED IN FIERCE BATTLE

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 27.—In an attempt by the sheriff's possee to capture Henry Montgomery, the latter and two members of the posse were killed. Montgomery was convicted of murder in Magoffin county and, while waiting to be taken to the penitentiary, escaped from jail. A posse was sent after him. He was entrenched behind rocks and fired at the advancing party, who returned the fire. All were armed with Winchester rifles.

BANKS HOLD $12,346,775 OVER REQUIREMENTS

NEW YORK, April 27.—The weekly statement of the associated banks, issued today, shows the following changes:

Reserve on all deposits, increase $641,950; reserve on deposits other than United States, increase $651,025; loans, decrease $1,587,300; legal tenders, increase $2,150,000; deposits, decrease $1,980,200; circulation, decrease $37,500; total loans, $1,123,417,600.

The banks now hold in excess of legal requirements $12,346,775 against $10,337,400 last year and $16,665,250 two years ago.

ASKS SWEDISH MINISTER TO EXPEL MR. GRAVES

Mrs. Ida M. von Claussen, who came to Washington several weeks ago for the purpose of having President Roosevelt investigate the treatment of her in Stockholm by the American minister, Charles H. Graves, has again come into public notice. Mrs. von Claussen is now in New York and yesterday gave out the text of a letter to the prime minister of Sweden, demanding the expulsion of Mr. Graves from that country because of what she claims are insults to the King.

Commissioners Disagree Over the Sum of Less Than Forty-nine Dollars

The Two Bids.

Cranford.		Brennan.	
Sheet asphalt	$30,589.00	Sheet asphalt	$30,408.00
Vitrified block gutters	2,826.54	Vitrified block gutters	3,056.34
Total	33,415.54	Total	33,464.34
On street without gutters	44,244.20	On streets without gutters	43,982.40
Grand total	77,659.74	Grand total	77,446.74

Cost to District by splitting contract.....$77,397.94

The disagreement between the members of the Board of Commissioners over the paving bids hinges on a matter of less than $49.

The Board of Commissioners, through the office of the Engineer of Highways, this morning let the contract for the paving with sheet asphalt and vitrified block gutters and with sheet asphalt for some fifteen or more streets, aside from the Pennsylvania avenue work. This was decided upon at a conference of the Commissioners yesterday.

The Cranford Paving Company will be awarded the contract for the laying of the sheet asphalt, with vitrified block guttering, and the contract for the laying of the sheet asphalt will go to the Brennan Construction Company. The two contracts amount to nearly $79,000.

Bids Opened March 30.

March 30 bids for this work were opened, with three concerns bidding for the work. The Cranford Paving Company offered to do both jobs for $78,879; the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, for $83,862, and the Brennan Construction Company for $78,659.

The Brennan Construction Company contended that on the two bids it was the lowest bidder, and should be given both contracts. The answer to this from Commissioners Macfarland and Biddle was that, on the laying of the vitrified block guttering with sheet asphalt, the Cranford Paving Company was the lowest, while the Brennan Construction Company had bid lowest for the sheet asphalt in which no brick work was to be laid.

Commissioner West did not see the matter in that light, and dissented from his associates, and so went on record, favoring awarding the whole contract to the Brennan Company. Later the matter was the subject of a public hearing, after which it was decided by Commissioners Macfarland and Biddle to divide the contract, the brick and asphalt going to the Cranford Company, and the asphalt to the Brennan Company.

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners yesterday Commissioner West again dissented from the decision of his associates, saying:

"My position remains unchanged. I vote against the proposed award, inasmuch, as I believe it should be made to the lowest bidder on asphalt paving and to the lowest bider on furnishing vitrified brick, which was the form in which bids were invited. For every square yard of asphalt pavement which is to be laid the Cranford Paving Company will receive more money than the Brennan Construction Company, and yet the Cranford Paving Company is given half of the work, which aggregates $78,000. More than this, the Brennan Company is told that if it does not agree to surrender this half of the work to its next highest competitor, the latter will be given all of the work. This does not appear to me to be wise or equitable; especially as it is a result reached by awarding the contract upon a basis at variance with the itemized bids. It should also be noted that although the Brennan Company is compelled to surrender half of the asphalt paving, the other company is given the entire contract for furnishing vitrified brick."

It was contended by Engineer Commissioner Biddle, Assistant Engineer Commissioner Morrow, and Superintendent of Highways Hunt that it would be impossible for one firm to do asphalt work and another vitrified block brick laying on the same contract, as the work was so different in their nature.

Colorado's "Man Eater" Dies on Lonely Ranch Before Pardon Comes

DENVER, April 27.—Alfred Packer, known as "the man-eater of Colorado," died on a lonely ranch twenty miles east of this city. He was paroled eight years ago by Governor Thomas, after serving thirteen years of a forty-year sentence. Governor Buchtel was about to make the pardon complete when Packer died.

The story of Alfred Packer, the Colorado cannibal, is a tale as brutally alluring as the black tales of pirate days. Packer and five companions left Gunnison City, Col., one day in the early seventies to start on a prospecting trip in the Sangre de Christo mountain range. Packer and his party was supposed to possess secret knowledge of some bonanza mining prospects hidden away in the fastness of the great range.

At the breaking up of winter Packer appeared at Lake City, in Hinsdale county, on the other side of the range. His hair had grown below his shoulders, his beard was long and unkempt, and he was haggard and wild-eyed.

He told a remarkable story. It was that all his companions had perished in the snow after the party became lost. He told how provisions had given out, as well as ammunition; how lots were drawn to determine who should die to feed the rest, and how one by one all five of the men had sacrificed their lives that Packer might live to get back to civilization and thrill it with his monstrous tale.

Packer was forced by popular clamor to lead a crowd of miners to the place, on a broad plateau about twenty miles from Lake City, where he claimed that he had buried the bodies.

They were all found, but no money, gold dust, or other valuables, which they were known to have had when they disappeared. Another suspicious circumstance was the fact that bullet holes were found in the backs of the heads.

Packer was arrested and charged with the murder of his five companions. A jury convicted him of murder, and the punishment assessed was death, reduced in a later trial to forty years confinement for the death of each man, making the total sentence of 200 years' imprisonment.

He was finally sentenced to serve only the first forty years. It was over the Packer case that Tammen and Bonfils, newspaper publishers, were shot here by W. W. Anderson, attorney for Packer, in 1898.

UNLOADING CIRCUS TOMORROW MORNING

Tomorrow morning the Adam Forepaugh-Sells Brothers combined shows will reach Washington, and sightseers will flock to the show grounds to witness the strange and interesting work of establishing a great circus organization. Caring for the horses and the zoological collection will occupy the workmen's attention. Since it will be Sunday only the necessary work will be performed. At dawn Monday activity will prevail in order to have all in readiness for the parade, which will start from the show grounds about 9:30.

Among the features of the circus will be wonderful feats of equestrianism, acts showing the perfection of animal training, daring aerial flights, and the hundred and one novelties which go to make up an interesting performance. Among the principal artists engaged are: Oscar Lowanda, chief of the world's great riders; Orin Davenport, in bareback exploits; May and Victoria Davenport, with their beautiful English thoroughbreds; Spessardy and his company of performing bears, in a series of pantomimic tricks; three herds of trained elephants; Captain Webb's two schools of educated seals and sea lions; Edward Shipp's group of high school horses; the Fisher family, in a flying aerial novelty; Will Adair, sky-high trapeze specialist; the Stirk family in aerial evolutions; Frederick Zobodie, in graceful gymnastic feats; the Navarros, hand balancing experts; Nettie Carroll, golden wire artist; the St. Leons, in an exhibition of steel ribbon equilibrium; Mamie Klein, who dances on a silver line; Joseph La Fleur, in his Parisian athletic novelty; the eight Dollars, a troup of English acrobats, and the Yerxes, performing on swinging steel circles; and the clowns.

Many rare animals have been added to the zoological collection, and the menagerie is said to be unusually interesting and attractive.

The street parade will be a great feature of circus day.

FATHER FINK TO LEAVE.

The Rev. E. X. Fink, for eight years pastor of St. Aloysius Church, will leave soon for Keyser Island, Conn., from which place, after a short stay, he will be stationed at St. Francis Xavier College, in New York. Father Joseph Himmel succeeds him here.

BRYAN!

By Frederick Boyd Stevenson

What about this Bryan of today?

What about the Bryan of tomorrow?

Is there a "blow-hot" Bryan?

Is there a "blow-cold" Bryan?

Are there two Bryans representing two individualities?

Let us look at this man who has come out of the West.

Let us analyze this man who is said by many to stand for true Jeffersonian Democracy, and who by many is said to be the only logical Democratic Presidential nominee for 1908.

Let him speak for himself.

Let his actions also speak for him, louder than his words.

That is the outline of a notable article by Mr. Stevenson in

THE SUNDAY TIMES
Tomorrow

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