

CHAMP CLARK SEES CHANCE AT ELECTION

MINORITY LEADER IN HOUSE SEES MOST FAVORABLE OUTLOOK SINCE 1893; SPEAKS AT TAMMANY CELEBRATION.

New York, July 4.—Champ Clark, of Missouri, Democratic leader of the house of representatives, attacked the Republican party and spoke of the Democratic outlook in a speech at the Tammany hall celebration of July 4 today. He said:

"Democrats celebrate the birthday of the Republic under more favorable auspices this year than at any time since 1893.

"Republican factionists are at each other's throats in the house of representatives, in the senate and throughout the land. More power to their arms!"

"I bring to you the glad tidings of great joy that the Democrat in the house of representatives have laid aside the weight which for years did so easily beset us, that of fighting each other, and recently have presented a solid and united front to the common enemy. We are no longer a feeble, wrangling, querulous, dispirited body, but a courageous, vigilant, virile, hopeful, militant band, not only ready but eager for the fray.

"Notwithstanding the fact that at the beginning of this congress the Republicans had forty-seven majorities in the house and over after the casualties in the fourteenth district of Massachusetts and the Rochester district of New York, they still have forty-three majorities, we have fought several drawn battles with them and have gained some great victories notably on March 19 last, when we performed the great surgical operation of clipping Mr. Speaker Cannon's claws. In that momentous moment in the cause of good government every Democratic member did his duty and, in the immortal words of Admiral Schley: 'There is glory enough for all.'

"So utterly were the Republicans routed so thoroughly were they demoralized, that Mr. Speaker Cannon publicly declared that there was no longer a Republican majority in the house.

"If a member of the sixtieth congress had gone to sleep March 4, 1910, and after the manner of Sir Van Winkle, had slumbered till the evening of June 17, 1910, and had then looked into the house and seen it ruled by the enormous majority of 291 to 1 to prevent committees from pigeon-holing or smothering bills, which resolution I introduced, he would have pinched himself to see if he were awake. Had any man been bou enough in the early days of this congress to predict that such a thing would come to pass before the summer solstice in 1910, he would have been an imminent danger of being clapped into a straight jacket and a padded cell.

"The regular Republicans gave in their adhesion because they knew full well that if they did not do so, we would force it through without their help and in spite of their opposition.

"Most assuredly that was a pitiful conclusion for that vast array of Republican pie-bunters which, drunk with victo-ry and power, paraded the streets of Washington March 4, 1909, with flags flying, drums beating and bugles blowing. Their arrogance then, as their serried ranks swept by and their utter demoralization and humility, now recall the opening stanza of Byron's splendid poem, 'The Destruction of Sennacherib.'

"I submit to a candid world that the Democrats of the house of representatives have set a fine example to Democrats everywhere and deserve well of the country. Our unity of purpose and unity of action should become contagious to the end that we may sweep the land from sea to sea and hurl from power those who have abused the sacred trust which the people committed to their hands.

"But we must fight if we would win. The Republicans are so split up that some folks seem to think that all we have to do is to stand still and see the salvation of the Lord. 'Such over-confidence may cost us dear. The sure way to win is to fight today, tomorrow and every day till the polls close on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

"Special privileges which Jefferson fought in his day and over which Andrew Jackson, of blessed and heroic memory, triumphed in his day, is firmly entrenched in power now through years and years of Republican maladministration and cannot be rooted out without a terrific struggle. The beneficiaries thereof will pour a stream of gold like unto the River Pactolus into the Republican boodle fund with which to debauch the voters of the land and then recoup themselves by more of special privilege granted by the men for whom they buy the offices. For years that endless chain has been in operation and it will continue to operate till our system of government is thoroughly purged of every variety and every vestige of special privilege.

"The tariff graft—once species of special privilege—became so offensive that five or six years ago even certain Republicans became dissatisfied and began to demand a revision downward. First there were only what the doctors call sporadic cases of Republican dissatisfaction; but the Republican dissenters increased so rapidly that in the spring of 1905 Hon. Seneca E. Payne, chairman of the great committee on ways and means and ex-officio Republican floor leader in the

house, was driven into declaring that he violated no confidence in stating that the Republicans would revise the tariff. His statement was equivocal, as he did not say whether the revision was to be down or up, but, considering all the circumstances under which his utterance was made, he intended it to be understood as a promise of revision downward; and to do him perfect justice he claims that his bill is a revision downward.

"Clearly he has been imposed upon by his arithmeticians, for his bill revises it up about 1.71 per cent on the average. His declaration, however, did not allay the clamor among Republicans. It swelled into such a roar that when the Republicans held their national convention in 1908 they were forced to promise tariff revision in their platform. Again the promise was equivocal, as it did not state whether the revision was to be up or down. But the demand for tariff revision downward was so strong and so insistent that a majority of Republican orators and editors declared that the revision was to be downward. On that promise they won. Having got in, they proceeded to revise it upward. So that in the impending campaign the overshadowing issue is whether men in conducting a campaign are under any obligation to tell the truth or whether they are licensed to palter in a double sense—to keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope.

Query: Is it any less dishonest to secure offices under false pretenses than to obtain money in that felonious manner?

The woolen goods schedule is too high and ought to be reduced. I agree with him on that; so do you all. Why, then, have they not reduced it? It is eleven months, lacking one day, since he signed the Payne-Aldrich-Smoot tariff bill. He is a Republican. Both houses of congress are Republican by overwhelming majorities. As the Democratic floor leader in the house I guaranteed that if the President would send in a message urging that the woolen goods schedule be cut to a reasonable basis, so that the people would have cheaper clothing and cheaper blankets, and Mr. Chairman Payne would report such a bill and put it upon its passage, every Democrat would vote for it, and every Democrat in the house applauded my offer, thereby proving that I spoke the truth. That was on May 21, but the President has never sent in any such message and Mr. Chairman Payne has never reported any such bill.

"Every newspaper in the land that commented on my offer to the President said that it was a fair proposition and should be accepted. By reason of Republican refusal to cure that great outrage hundreds of thousands of people must shiver and freeze through the ensuing winter. Doctors and philanthropists are waging war against the great white plague, which the woolen goods schedule of the Payne-Aldrich-Smoot tariff bill does so much to foster. Shame upon men who will not remedy such a gross outrage, an outrage whose existence they admit, an outrage which causes incalculable sickness, suffering and death, an outrage which they have abundant power to stop.

"If we have the next house, as I believe we will have, we will honestly and courageously report a bill to revise the tariff down to a revenue basis, pass it through the house and send it over to the senate. Perhaps at that time the senate, yielding to the public demand, will also pass it. If it does not, we will go to the people on that issue in 1912.

"A Democrat is a man who believes in Democratic principles and who votes the Democratic ticket. In recent years there has been much straggling from the ranks. I cordially invite all backsliders to come back home. I also heartily invite all others who are dissatisfied with Republican misrule and Republican extravagance to join with us in the crusade for the overthrow of the Republican machine. We will give them a warm welcome not inquiring too closely into their political pedigrees or political antecedents. The doors stand wide open. There is no mourners' bench in the Church Democrats. Even life long Republicans will be welcome on the good old principle that,

"While the lamp holds out to burn, 'The vilest sinner may return.'"

DEMAND \$300 FROM R. Z. MCCOY

WEALTHY ALLERTON CITIZEN GETS THREATENING LETTER.

Corydon, June 30.—(Special)—County officials are investigating what is believed to be an attempt to blackmail R. Z. McCoy, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Allerton. A few days ago Mr. McCoy received a letter demanding that \$300 be placed at one of the electric signal posts on the Rock Island tracks, near Allerton, and if this was not done, the writers of the letter threatened to burn his lumber yard in Allerton.

The night in question officers were at the scene and a dummy letter containing marked bills was ready, and although officers were in waiting all night, no one showed up. The letter was signed "The Dirty Dozen."

The officials have been quietly working on several clues, but up to the present time no one has been apprehended. Notwithstanding that efforts were made to keep the matter quiet, it leaked out and has naturally caused much talk. The authorities are still following up the matter and hope to apprehend the guilty parties.

DEATHS

BENSON.—Sunday, July 3, 1910 at Los Angeles, California, Katie C. Benson. The deceased was the daughter of J. C. Benson, a former resident of Ottumwa and the only sister of Ben S. Benson of Ottumwa.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF HIGH COURT DIES SUDDENLY

MELVILLE W. FULLER VICTIM OF HEART FAILURE AT HOME IN MAINE TODAY; DEATH WAS UNEXPECTED.

RETIRED IN HEALTH; EXPIRED AT DAWN

FULLER ATTENDED CHURCH AS USUAL YESTERDAY AND WAS ENTERTAINING PASTOR, WHO WAS WITH HIM AT DEATH.

Bar Harbor, Me., July 4.—Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States supreme court, died of heart failure at his summer home at Sorrento this morning.

His death was entirely unexpected, as he has been apparently in good health lately. Yesterday he attended church as usual and retired last night to all appearances in his customary health.

Death came at 6 o'clock this morning. His daughter, Mrs. Nathaniel Francis, and the Rev. James E. Freeman, who was a guest of Fuller's at the Sorrento cottage "Mainstay," were with the jurist when he died. Funeral services will be held at Sorrento. Interment will be at Chicago. Fuller was in his 78th year.

Chief Justice Fuller was a native of Maine, being born in Augusta February 11, 1833. He graduated from Bowdoin college in 1853. Later he attended a course of lectures at the Harvard law school and was admitted to the bar in his native town in 1855. While practicing law, he was the associate editor of the "Age," a Democratic newspaper. In 1856 he was elected city attorney and president of the common council. He resigned these offices and removed to Chicago, where he established an extensive law practice. In 1862 he became a member of the Illinois State Constitutional convention and the following year was elected from Cook county to the lower house of the state legislature. He rose rapidly in state and national politics and from 1864 to 1880 was regularly a delegate from Illinois to the Democratic national convention.

He placed Thomas A. Hendricks in nomination, and was himself seriously considered as a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1880. The same year he practically retired from politics, but gained additional fame as a lawyer in the next few years. In the famous "lake front" case in Chicago he was counsel for the municipality, and in the Cheney ecclesiastical case he defended Rev. C. E. Cheney, a Protestant Episcopal minister, rector of Christ's church, Chicago, against whom an action was brought in an ecclesiastical court.

His appointment to chief justiceship of the supreme court came in April, 1888, when President Grover Cleveland recognizing his unusual abilities tendered him the lofty position in the nation's highest court to succeed R. M. Waite deceased. He was confirmed July 20, 1888 and took oath of office October 8. About this time Bowdoin, Harvard and the Northwestern university conferred degrees upon him. In the supreme court he soon became a figure of prominence, and was largely responsible for the expansion of federal power, by means of the decision, asserting the implied authority of the executive to protect the federal judge on the occasion when there is just reason to believe that, while in the exercise of his official duties, they are exposed to personal danger. This was especially applicable to the case of one Nagle, an Arizona cowboy, who was made United States marshal to protect the person of Chief Justice Field, and who while performing this duty, shot and killed Judge Terry of California. In 1899 he was a member of the arbitration commission convened at Paris for the adjustment of the Venezuela boundary question.

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Then men went about town and summoned a gang to demand the keys of Sheriff Cupp. He refused to give up the keys or the prisoners and the mob went to work to get the men out of jail, filing the bars.

After about three hours of hard work, the mob was successful and the negroes secured. Bristol was then taken out and hanged in the court house yard, while the entire population of men, women and children cheered.

Then the mob took Glade to Fox, who was still alive, and Fox identified him as one of his assailants, shortly before drawing his last breath. The mob of five hundred then hustled Glade back to Charleston and hanged him on a telegraph pole near Iron Mountain depot.

Before lynching him, word came that Fox had died and some women in the crowd yelled "burn him." Others took up the cry but cooler heads thought he should go the same way as his partner, so accordingly the rope was tied around his neck by a boy and he was hanged.

The mob was then in the heat of excitement. Men hearing the word for miles around, began driving in, hoping to witness the scene. The same men took up the cry of "send over to Cairo every nigger in Missouri!" But as evening drew on the leaders left for their homes and there were no signs of further violence.

Coroner Ogilvie then had the bodies cut down and took charge of the inquest. At the same time the inquest over Fox will be held. More than a hundred persons spent the night at Fox's home. His family is prostrated. Charleston is fourteen miles from Cairo on the Iron Mountain. It has about three thousand inhabitants.

Fire Caused by Explosives. Bellefontaine, O., July 4.—The home of Henry Everingham was destroyed by fire last night, caused by his son shooting crackers in the kitchen.

Chief Justice of The United States Supreme Court Who Expired Monday



Melville W. Fuller

TWO NEGROES ARE LYNCHED NEAR CAIRO

BLOODHOUNDS TRAIL BLACK MEN WHO KILL FARMER AND BOTH SLAYERS ARE HANGED; ONE NEGRO IDENTIFIED.

Cairo, Ill., July 4.—Mississippi county, Missouri, across the river from Cairo, is in the throes of a race war growing out of the killing of a white man, John Fox, by two negroes, on Saturday.

Fox, a farmer in the county, about five miles from Charleston, the county seat, came into the city to sell wheat and two Tennessee negroes, said to be James Glade and Grant Bristol, watched his actions and inquired where Fox lived and how he got home, without arousing any suspicions. The negroes went out on the road ahead of Fox, thinking he had received considerable money for the wheat, and waylaid him about 8 o'clock in the evening on a desolate part of the road.

Dying Man Describes Attack.

First they demanded money of Fox, but he tried to explain he had not received money for his wheat. The negroes would accept no explanation whatever, and after repeated demands, which Fox refused, one negro, Glade, drew a revolver and shot Fox. The negroes then searched Fox and got about \$6. They then escaped through the woods.

In about an hour, another man came along the same road and saw Fox and though Fox was very weak, he told him what had occurred. This man hurried to Charleston, where he notified Sheriff Cupp immediately. The sheriff summoned a posse of deputies and took his two bloodhounds, which aided in running down Anna Pelly's assailants at Cairo last November, and started in pursuit.

At about 6 o'clock Sunday morning the posse ran upon two negroes in a barn asleep. They were taken to Charleston, arriving there at about 9 o'clock.

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Fox's home. His family is prostrated. Charleston is fourteen miles from Cairo on the Iron Mountain. It has about three thousand inhabitants.

OBITUARY.

Mary Jane Wilson. On Sunday evening, April 24, 1910, Mrs. Mary Jane Wilson, wife of P. S. Wilson, passed away at her home near Ottumwa. She was the eldest daughter of Daniel and Margaret Sheeler. She was born in Ashland county, Ohio, July 13, 1842. With her parents Mrs. Wilson moved to Jasper county Iowa in 1854. She was united in marriage to Isaac W. Willus, who departed this life June 15, 1874. She was again married to P. S. Wilson of Ottumwa, December 1, 1878. For thirty-one years she had been a devoted wife and a kind and loving mother to the four children of Mr. Wilson by his former wife. She had been to them all that a true dutiful mother could be. She had been a sufferer for years and friends feared her days were numbered, yet she was hopeful and longed to live to be with her loved ones. It was not to be, however, and hands could do. At the hearth of sixteen she united with the M. E. church at Monroe, but since moving to Ottumwa had not held membership in any denominations, but had always trusted God. One who helped care for her asked her if she realized her condition and if death should be near would she be afraid to go. In answer she said: "No, I have been preparing for this for a long time." All the children and her sister and brothers were permitted to be with her during her last illness. Those left to mourn her death are her husband, four children, several grandchildren, one sister and four brothers. The children are Mrs. Jane Arnold of Kansas City, Mo., Mrs. Laura Bryant of Chariton, Albert and Emery Wilson of Ottumwa. The sister is Mrs. Susie Foster and brothers are James Sheeler of Montezuma, Frances, John and George Sheeler of Monroe. —Contributed.

FOLDER IS NOVEL.

Rock Island Lines Publish Time Card That Shows Chicago as Knights Templar Will See It.

One of the most novel and attractive pieces of literature ever issued by a railroad system is a folder calling attention of the thirty-first triennial convocation of the Knights Templar, to be held in Chicago, August 8-13, this year, gotten out by the Rock Island lines. This publication has a cover design which displays high artistic taste, and its interior also shows the handiwork of an expert in arrangement.

A big feature of this folder is the reproduction of pages taken from this railroad system's announcement relative to the twenty-first triennial convocation, held in Chicago in 1890. Just thirty years ago. By presenting the facts in parallel the folder brings into view the wonderful strides made by Chicago in the last thirty years, as well as those made by the Rock Island lines. Chicago's great attractions and her ability properly to house and entertain visitors, even in such large numbers as the Knights Templar will come, are set forth. A hotel, Masonic and church directory are very important features of the publication.

This folder will prove of huge value to the person who expects to attend the convocation in August. A little study of it will enable the visitor to decide in advance all the details of his trip and stay. He may know in advance just how he will enjoy every hour of the time, and each hour may be a season of real enjoyment, if he will so decree it. By judiciously dividing the time between the city's parks, its summer amusement places, the theaters, the lake excursions, and many other things, all of which are discussed in detail in the folder, the visitor will be amazed at the large amount of entertainment he may crowd into a few days.

As a souvenir, a guide, or a work of art this folder is worthy of attention and preservation. Its merit has been highly attested in the fact that one of the leading Chicago commanderies of the Knights Templar has secured a large supply and is sending them out

with its invitations to the commanderies of the entire country. Higher commendation could hardly be given a publication of this character.

Narrow Escape At Sea.

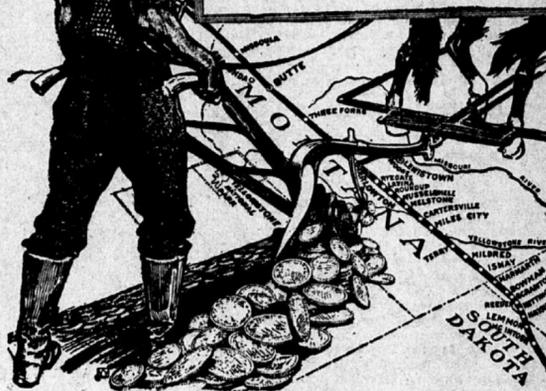
New York, July 4.—With a six foot hole in her side the White Star liner Baltic docked today, while the passengers hurried ashore and congratulated themselves on their escape from what might have been a fearful mid-sea disaster. The big Baltic in the black of the night Thursday jammed into the oil tank steamer Standard.

MONEY ON THE NEW LINE

There is a good field for paying investments in the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho and Washington, along the new Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway. Fertile land at reasonable prices, a mild and healthful climate, crops of splendid quality, markets for them, and excellent transportation facilities are some of the advantages.

Low fares to points on the new line now in effect. Descriptive books free.

F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, Chicago. CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY.



WAGNER GIVEN SECRETARYSHIP

WELL KNOWN OFFICER RETAINED IN POSITION BY OTTUMWA SCHOOL BOARD.

DIMMIT ELECTED

New Treasurer Chosen and Assistant Selected in Manual Training—Annual Session Also Awards Contracts.

The re-election of John Wagner as secretary, the choice of Fred Dimmitt as treasurer and the selection of George Scheffelker from Michigan, as assistant in the manual training department, were features of the annual meeting of the school board last night. All members, with the exception of Dr. E. T. Edgerly, were present at the meeting and J. E. Hull presided. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and the latter was referred to the finance committee. The bond of \$60,000 given by Fred Dimmitt, newly elected treasurer of the board, was read and approved. Permission was granted the county superintendent to use the high school for the annual examinations July 27 and 28 and for the county normal institute August 22 to 27.

Contracts Awarded.

Bids were opened for the finishing of four rooms in the Jefferson building and the contract awarded to the Ottumwa Mill & Construction Co., whose bid was for \$3,252. The other firms bidding and the amounts of their bids were, L. T. Chaman for \$3,500.35 and John F. Salter for \$3,525.25. Bids opened for the erection of fire escapes were allowed to the Ottumwa Supply & Construction Co., for \$2,460. Other bidders were as follows: Harper & McIntire Co. for \$3,598 and H. C. Williams for \$2,739.34.

Secretary's Report.

The report of Secretary J. Wagner was of considerable interest to those who study the school situation in Ottumwa in that it showed the enrollment, the number of schools and rooms used for educating the young of this city. Also the cost of teaching the young of Ottumwa in the rudiments of education. The total number of children in the city between the ages of 5 and 21 years was shown to be 6,565, while those between 7 and 14 years is 2,805. The first are divided in sex as follows: males, 3,270 and females 3,295. The latter age shows 1,379 males and 1,426 females. The registration since last September was 4,640 and 26 were enrolled previously.

Average Daily Attendance.

The average daily attendance for the past term was 3,596, and the average cost of tuition \$2.23. The number attending school from outside the district was twenty-six and \$501.73 was received in tuition. There are thirteen schools and their total value is \$860,000. The apparatus is valued at \$5,800. The number of volumes in the library is 1,450 and 400 trees are in a thriving condition about the various school grounds. There are ninety-two school rooms in use and 135 persons employed, 125 females and ten males. The average compensation is \$57.63 for the females and \$119 for the males. The number of months of school in the past term was nine and one-half. The treasurer's report shows the district to be in good financial condition.

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Found Him Unchanged?

"Naturally we feel pleased to find him absolutely unchanged. (Much emphasis on absolutely.) In his attitude toward public questions; and also to find how close he kept in touch with what has happened in the last year and a quarter. Nothing more pleased us than his at once congratulating us and those associated with us in having succeeded in putting into the railroad bill the provisions so vitally necessary in order that it should represent the progress along the lines of proper control of the interstate commerce carriers."

Specialist

DR. D. H. LEWIS

Hours, 9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12 a. m.; 3 to 5 p. m. EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT. Classes Fitted. Ottumwa, Ia. ENNIS OFFICE BUILDING.

PROGRESSIVES CLAIM CONTROL

DES MOINES PAPERS AND EX-GOVERNOR JACKSON DISAGREE IN STATEMENTS

Des Moines, July 4.—(Special)—The Des Moines Capital today says, the progressives will control the state convention by 145 votes.

The Des Moines Register and Leader claims the progressives will have over 200 majority in the state convention. It says: "It is believed that the convention will be entirely harmonious on account of the majority being so large. The standpaters have only 587 delegates to 794 progressives and can only control four, or at most five districts. Were it not for the state superintendent contest it is probable that a small convention would gather."

Jackson's Claim.

"I am confident the regulars will control the state convention, and I know we are safe in six districts," said Frank D. Jackson, president of the Iowa Taft Republican clubs.

Mr. Jackson was informed of the standing of the counties as to delegates and asked if he conceded the election of the delegations as reported. "I do not," said Mr. Jackson. "I have figures from some counties that do not agree with the printed returns, but I do not care to give the figures out now. I know the Taft forces will control."

"It is possible the question of amending the primary law may come up in the convention," he continued, when asked regarding the reported move of the standpaters to have the state primary law repealed. "But I believe the convention will devote little time to the question."

INSURGENTS CALL ON ROOSEVELT

BRISTOW, MADISON AND MURDOCK DISCUSS LEGISLATION WITH FORMER PRESIDENT.

Oyster Bay, July 4.—Three "insurgents" of the deepest dye, Senator Bristol and Representative Murdock and Madison talked with Roosevelt three hours in Sagamore Hill Saturday afternoon and went away satisfied when they had gone Roosevelt called them "fine fellows" and said that they discussed the "work of the recent session of congress."

After the conference Murdock dictated the following: were announced to see Roosevelt, but we don't believe I had stauncher supporters of his policies throughout his term of services and we believe he knows this better than any one else. Bristol was a right hand man in uncovering and punishing the postal frauds, and Madison and I were among the thirty-five who stood up for him when the fight was made to deprive him of the use of the secret service men in uncovering just such misdeeds as the postal frauds.

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