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DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative WILLIAM T. SMITH.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

For Mayor LOUIS SCHERFF.

For Solicitor WILLIAM P. MOLONEY.

For Auditor HARRY S. ELLIOTT.

For Treasurer CLAUDE D. WALTERS.

For President of Council SAMUEL B. LIPPINCOTT.

For Council at Large ARTHUR W. BRYANT
BENJAMIN F. WAPLES
HENRY A. SCHULER.

For Board of Public Service J. C. ANTHONY,
MICHAEL CLARY
THOMAS J. MEAD.

For Board of Education FRED E. GUTHERY,
J. WILBUR JACOBY.

For Ward Councilman First Ward-G. W. NEELY,
Second Ward-J. F. RUDOLPH,
Third Ward-B. B. CARTER,
Fourth Ward-J. W. HURR.

MARION TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Treasurer DR. C. P. GALLEY.

For Clerk THOMAS DAY.

For Trustee JAMES REYNOLDS,
THOMAS GRAHAM.

For Justice of Peace CHARLES H. CONLEY,
CHARLES E. GOMPF.

JUDGE LANDIS AND THE PRESIDENCY

"Don't! Don't! say anything about that. It is almost an impeachment of my judicial honor. To assume that I would accept political preferment as a reward for anything I might do on the bench is to impeach my integrity as a man and my honor as a judge. No, sir, I won't dignify the rumor by discussing it."

These words, from Judge Kene-saw Mountain Landis, stamp his as one of the great men of the age. He made this reply when approached regarding the rumor that he was being considered as a presidential possibility and it is a most stinging rebuke to the man or men who conceived the idea of neither rewarding him for his action in imposing the \$29,240,000 fine against the Standard, or of placing him in nomination to relieve the trusts of the facing so determined a man in the federal courts. The public is uninformed as to which motive prompted the suggestion and in fact it matters little since the result would be the same. Judge Landis does not consider that he is entitled to a reward for doing his duty and he takes it as an insult that such a thing should be mentioned. Neither does he intend to be sidetracked as New York republicans are endeavoring to do with Governor Hughes. Judge Lan-

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dis raised himself greatly in the estimation of the people when he showed that he had backbone enough to assess the record breaking fine against the greatest trust in the world, and he should take a still greater jump in the eyes of the people because of his rebuke to those who suggest him for the presi-

The country needs more men of the Judge Landis type.

Here's another question of veracity, amendacity or something of that sort, the Mansfield, Ohio, Daily Shield says: "Medial Prevaricator Loeb says the President is taking no part in the Cleveland campaign, although Burton, whose veracity is not questioned, said, in effect, 'Roosevelt had urged him to run.' Either somebody has lied or nobody has told the truth. In either case, the Ohio Republicans will be deceived; but nobody else will.

A Georgia man complains to the police of Chattanooga that some one robbed him of a case of beer. Any outsider who would steal beer from a Georgian these sad and distressing days, would cheerfully ob a baby of its last stick of sandy.

The New York World insists that Secretary Cortelyou should resign because of his campaign fund activities of 1904. Mr. Cortelyou is too busy thinking about contributions next year to be disturbed by ancient scandals.

M. E. Ingalls, the railroad manager, is a candidate for the Ohio senatorship. The three-cornered fight in that State ought to give a good democrat as Mr. Ingalls an opportunity to get within hailing distance of that place.

Mr. James J. Hill says the country wants more money. If Mr. Hill and a number of his kind could stand aside and keep hands off for a while, the country might stand some show to get it.

If Mr. Roosevelt should become an editor after his retirement from the Presidency, it is safe to assume that fresh and conscienceless contemporaries would think twice before stealing his editorials.

The San Francisco Call refers to Vice-president Fairbanks as "John Warren Fairbanks". At least, this is quite as funny and a great deal more original than "Mr. Teebank."

The California astronomer who has declared that marriage is a crime, has evidently been seeing too many "theatrical stars" and shorn girls recently.

When Japan begins to buy Missouri mules, then Congressman Hobson may get an audience regarding that nation's serious intentions.

The party who sent Mr. Loeb that elephant's tail, made a slight mistake. What the Republican elephant is looking for is a new head.

What Others Say.

NOT A SUBJECT FOR HUMOR. So careful a newspaper as the Louisville Courier-Journal, but apparently not so careful a writer as Colonel Wattersog makes the assertion that "when the grafters at Harrisburg robbed the taxpayers of Pennsylvania of \$13,000,000 the major misfortune to the State was not the loss of that amount of money. The thievery was published to the world, commented upon and joked about. It is still a live topic for serious discussion and "material" for the humorist. Each "stick" of type that has printed a reference to the misfortunes of the Keystone State has added to them.

This is indeed an astonishing message. It would be edifying to have an analysis of the writer's sense of humor. Possibly it is of that brand which led Artemus Ward to negative an invitation to act as pallbearer by saying, "No, I have no heart for revelry today."

The grafters at Harrisburg did not take \$13,000,000. Even assuming that all which is alleged is true they scooped in only a matter of \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000. It is not argued that this is a crime only seven-thirtieth as great as that asserted by the Courier-Journal, but it is desirable that the Kentucky writer shall have a lesson in the philosophy of the exact.

If any attempt has been made at humor in connection with this dis-

ressing matter it is on the part of certain journals, which, for the purposes of last fall's campaign, neered at every allegation in regard to the apparent graft, declared that the Capitol had been equipped with an almost divine regard for honesty, and that every contractor, politician and official connected with the work was as immaculate as the angels and as vulnerable to all thought of craft as the godly hermit of caves untroubled by human hand and untroubled by the artifices of human invention. But if that deliberate and hypocritical distortion, which was an offense to the intelligence of the State, was humor, it was if that ghastly type which can be inspired only in the charnel house of politics and by the invention of those who delight in that odiferous receipt.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

EXECUTING HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

A great deal of discussion has been stirred up by Attorney General Bonaparte's suggestion that habitual criminals should be condemned to death. Mr. Bonaparte would make capital punishment the penalty upon the fourth conviction for a major crime. The small amount of sympathy that his suggestion has met with is indicative of the trend of present day penology toward more merciful treatment of the convict.

It has not been long since nearly all crimes were punishable by death, and some of the petty offenses now classed as misdemeanors carried the same penalty. The list of capital offenses in civilized countries has shrunk little by little until at the present time it is exceptional for an execution to take place, for any other crime than that of murder. In the United States the growing sentiment against the taking of human life has come to make the death penalty almost inoperative even in cases of deliberate murder. Whether or not this extreme sensitiveness has resulted in defeating its own end by lessening the restraining element of fear in the heart of the criminally inclined is largely a matter of opinion. But it is certain that public sentiment in America demands a life for a life only in rare cases; and public sentiment is supreme.

This merciful trend of sentiment seems nearer right than Mr. Bonaparte's doctrine of the merciless elimination of the "criminal element." His suggestion, it must be admitted, is in line with evolutionary law—society as a whole could be improved by the summary removal of its criminal members. But civilized society does not develop exactly along the selfish lines of the cave man, or the aboriginal tribe. The evolution of the highest physical and mental type of man is undoubtedly interfered with by the maintenance of asylums for the insane and feeble minded, and homes for the aged, the infirm and the poor. But modern society is unalterably committed in favor of such institutions. For they are in line with the moral and spiritual evolution of the race which modern society recognizes as paramount.

It is hard to determine who is a "habitual criminal". The proof taken from the records of the criminal courts is not always conclusive. Present criminology and psychology insist that there is still a chance for the great majority of those classed as criminals. Our criminal law and procedure are in process of revision in harmony with this view. The ideal is coming to be the reformation of the offender, and the prevention of future offenses.

In working out a solution to the grave problems involved, it may be found wise to keep "habitual criminals" in continuous confinement to protect society. Such a method is quite defensible, providing extreme care is taken to relegate criminals to this hopeless class. But that criminal offenders should be put to death through the mechanical operation of a law that made four convictions fatal—that would be intolerable.—Plain Dealer.

PERSISTENCE IN ILLEGALITY.

The salient feature of the past week in connection with the trust question has been the extortion from Standard witnesses, under the persistent inquisition of Mr. Kellogg, of sworn admissions as to the nature of that combination. In its hearing on the general assertion that the Standard has its clutch on the petroleum refining industry, this evidence is only confirmatory of what ordinarily well posted people knew already. Many of the details were also well understood, though legal evidence of them had been lacking. Some of them, like the discoloration of that pinch which the Standard got on a number of independent refiners, have not before come within the knowledge of ordinary people.

While the features of the disclosure—the stunning profits of the Standard, its artful way of hiding its activities, under the disguise of professedly independent corporations, its concealment of profits by jug-

gling accounts back and forth between the various concerns—have furnished matter for big headlines, one of the most salient and instructive disclosures has hardly commanded the attention it deserves. That is the persistence in an illegal purpose after it has been judicially declared illegal, and even the acquiescence and toleration of high authorities in the evasion that consists in simply organizing another corporation to continue the illegal practice.

This was pretty well understood to be what the Standard was doing, but the legal evidence of it was furnished last week. About fifteen years ago the Standard Oil Trust was judicially denounced. Under the common law by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and an injunction was issued against the continuance of that combination. Everyone conversant with the subject knew that the illegality lay in the common control that prevented competition between the various concerns so controlled. Did the Standard, in obedience to the injunction abandon the maintenance of the illegal combination? Not at all! It simply went to New Jersey and organized another Standard Oil Company there to maintain under various disguises the same illegal control and suppression of competition for which the Standard Oil Trust was judicially denounced. Nor was this its first act of that character. Its original method of combination was by contracts and purchases of varying details between the Standard Oil company of Ohio and a large number of other oil companies under which they were run as the Standard dictated. These contracts having been declared illegal as suppressive of competition the Standard Trust was forced to continue the illegality under another corporate guise. The Standard Trust being declared illegal for the same reason the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was called into being to maintain the thing that earned the judicial condemnation but yielded judicial condemnation but yielded profit just disclosed.

The feature that should hasten the public attention is this persistence in the illegal purpose and the corporate motion that judicial decrees can be evaded by changing the name under which the practice actually condemned is conducted. It has a historical detail that is worth recalling. The process of shifting the illegal combination from one form to another had not been fully completed before Attorney General Monnett of Ohio got wind of it and instituted proceedings to declare the combination in contempt of the decree of the Ohio court. The official had the bad fortune to undertake this task at a time when combination principles were powerful in high places. His effort to enforce the injunction was not well received. He was squibbed by a large share of the press, denounced by opposing counsel, browbeaten by the courts and defeated in his effort to compel the production of evidence. And after the lapse of years it is disclosed that his contention was entirely correct.

In view of the fact that this practice of evading unfavorable decisions by continuing the illegal practice under a new disguise is a common resort in a range of cases extending from the South Penn decision in this State to the Northern Securities case the point that should sink into the general mind is that the plainly declared law has not been enforced. It is not enforcing a law to issue an injunction against an illegal course, and to permit this illegality to go on, any more than it would be enforcing the law against burglary to sentence a burglar to prison and then to simply turn him loose to commit further burglaries. Since there has of late been a recrudescence of assertions that the anti-trust law and common-law principles against the monopolies "have not had the effect intended" it is worth while to consider the practical axiom that no law will have the effect intended if it is not enforced.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

DEATH FOR HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

Attorney General Bonaparte has been quoted in a recent address as favoring capital punishment for the habitual commission of the major crimes. He seems on that single point to have reached practical agreement with George Bernard Shaw, who would abolish jails by the simple expedient of no imprisonment for venial offense and the merciful application of mortal punishment for inveterate practitioners in crime.

Mr. Bonaparte does not propose to abolish prisons. But he urges the importance of making punishment inflicted by the law rigorously deterrent in its effect. He declares: "I would not have men hanged today for a trifling theft, nor our prisons dense of filth and hotbeds of disease; but I would have modern society cease to nourish and shelter its proved and inveterate enemies."

the need of severer punishment for habitual criminals can be deduced it must be shown that the existing penalties are, when fully enforced inadequate. There is only one way of proving that, namely, the full trial of the experiment whether the universal and unerring enforcement of them will not decrease the crime.

This bears not only on the need but the efficacy of the proposed increase in severity. For instance, if the law for a variety of reasons is uncertain in imposing the penalty of imprisonment for a wide variety of offenses, from trust conspiracies to burglary, what prospect is there that it would be any more certain in imposing the death penalty for the habitual commission of those crimes? Obviously, the more Draconian penalty would meet the Draconian fate.

Before we increase the number of causes for capital punishment it must be shown to be necessary by making the application of the present penalties certain and unerring, and then seeing whether they fail or not. We venture the assertion that the persistence of crime is due not to the inadequacy of the present penalties but to the belief of criminals—too often well founded—that the penalties will not be enforced against them. The Attorney General cannot, of course, command efficacy and vigor in detecting and punishing offenders of all grades. But he is in a position to inspire vigor into the effort to lodge "the one really responsible man" in corporate misdeeds in prison. When that has been done a few times we hazard the prophecy it will not be found necessary to send any of the kings of finance to the electric chair.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—The Republicans are getting into a worse and worse mess through the further exposures by the New York World of the corruption fund furnished by Harriman, Depew and the Wall Street interests for the Roosevelt campaign in 1904. The large sums flinched from the widow and orphan funds of the Life Insurance policy holders, which treasurer Bliss of the Republican National Committee collected and Chairman Cortelyou expended, cannot be explained away. In fact all that Judge Parker claimed before the election, which President Roosevelt denied, is gradually proving to be true and no attempt at restitution has been made, except that Mr. Perkins of the Morgan banking company paid back to the New York Life the \$50,000 that he had ordered paid to the Republican campaign fund, but the Republican managers have never restored a dollar. Senator Depew now says no such contributions will be made again and that the Republican politicians "are not notable for a high regard for their promises" presumably made in return for the corruption funds. What the Republican managers promise has not yet been disclosed. Whether it was immunity for Harriman and other rebate law breakers, or whether the bankers were promised the use of all the surplus money in the treasury, can only be surmised by the fact that both these interests have received such favors from the Administration, yet still from what Senator Depew says other promises made by the politicians have not been regarded. Those who voted against Judge Parker, because they believed President Roosevelt rather than Parker, certainly owe him the amende honorable.

The report in the Philadelphia Record, that friends of Mr. Bryan in that city had received letters from him saying he will probably not be a candidate for president, because he believed he could not receive the united vote of the Democracy, has not yet been denied, and must, therefore, be taken as founded in fact. Thousands of Democrats will regret this decision of Mr. Bryan, for there is a very general feeling that the Republican use of the largest corruption fund ever collected from Wall Street and other interests that feared his opposition to their plundering program which the Republican managers promised and amply provided for. That Mr. Bryan will, however, be a strong factor in the management of affairs, if the Democracy are successful, is certain, as his breadth of character, his ability and integrity will always command the respect of his party associates and will assure him a prominent position in the cabinet, if he will accept it. It seems to me that the action of the Bryan organization at Washington in its attempts to disparage the candidacy of some other person who could be nominated with a possibility of election was not a wise political move, and really led to Mr. Bryan's refusal to run. No Democrat who hopes to succeed in the coming election can afford to do anything to turn away

the active support of any set of Democrats, whether he believes they are sincere or not. It is much to be regretted that the managers of Mr. Bryan's literary bureau have created a bugaboo to try and scare some thoughtless people into the idea that all the opposition to his nomination proceeded from Wall Street interests. Mr. Bryan is not to blame for this, but he is made to suffer for the action of his too ardent and inexperienced friends. Why there is no more danger of the so called reactionaries nominating the next Democratic candidate than there is of the Republicans controlling the convention.

Whether the present boom of high trust prices are to continue is a matter of dispute between the highest financial authorities. It may be well to recall the opinions given and then judge of their value. It is only a few months ago when the frenzied financiers of Wall Street were advising investments in stocks and bonds at the prices then prevailing, since then nearly 50 per cent has been knocked off their paper value, and as far as trust stocks, at least, are concerned the bottom is perhaps not yet reached. The public were advised some time ago by Tom Lawson to buy copper stocks for an advance, but this tip has been followed by a decline of 100 per cent in "Amalgamated Copper" and nearly as much in other like stocks. Tom Lawson is likewise booming President Roosevelt as certain to be renominated and elected, but if his political foresight is no better than his financial hindsight, it is pretty certain that Mr. Roosevelt will not be renominated.

President Gary of the Steel Trust declares the business or trust boom will continue, but at the same time there was a serious decline on the stock market of steel trust shares and orders for steel material are decreasing and the price is declining. Mr. Rogers of the Copper Trust and Standard Oil declared when he returned from Europe a few weeks ago that the price of copper would remain at 25 cents a pound, whereas now it is going for 15 cents a pound. Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, on his return from a two months trip through the country told us the farmer had enormous crops and would be rolling in wealth, but now his department's last statement shows there will be nearly 100,000,000 less bushels of cereals raised this year than last. Have all these gentlemen been trying to deceive the people for financial or political purposes? It looks very much like it.

The New York Journal of Commerce, a most conservative and reliable business journal, for September 16th says: "The severe depression that has reigned in the financial district is beginning to bear the inevitable fruit throughout the country, and no doubt can be entertained regarding the immense of an industrial reaction." The same Journal on the 17th declares "the merchants are puzzled." Moody's Magazine, a reliable source of information for investors says, "the bankers are puzzled." Now what are all these people puzzled about? Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest and most prominent woman financier in America, tells us that the "financial situation is going to the devil", and as Mrs. Green has access to some of the very highest financial authorities, and her opinion is not warped by partisan politics she may be nearer right than the other prophets who are evidently quite fallible.

Is there danger of a financial, industrial and political cataclysm. It looks as if a great many people were afraid of something dire happening. Already vast fortunes have melted away or have been greatly depleted, but so far the trouble has been a "rich man's panic" and mostly confined to New York and the other great financial centers. The question is will it spread. I have somewhat enlarged on these symptoms of the busting of the trust boom created by Republican policies as it will have the effect of showing that ultra protection has created an unnatural prosperity which is now on the wane. Under these conflicting advises it will, at least, be wise for ordinary people to keep near the shore until the financial clouds are lifted and by all means not to go into debt unless there is a sure way of being able to pay.

The conviction is growing among military men, politicians and diplomats here that the determination of the President to send the largest fleet of battleships ever assembled to the Pacific next year marks the beginning of a new chapter in American political campaigning. It is pointed out that not even in the disturbed years immediately succeeding the War of the Rebellion was there found among arrogant Republican politicians courage enough to make a display of such magnitude, although we had, at that time, a neighbor

on the South acting suspiciously. It is plain that Mr. Roosevelt is determined to be in a position, with his great fleet of distract public attention from the discussion of domestic topics. It is not known here that this is his true intention. If he does no more than this, we will all thank God. He is like a child with a stick of dynamite, however, and is just as liable as not while executing what he considers a smart political trick to cause an explosion that will damage us all and possibly involve us in a war, the end of which no man can see. The novelty of the performance is what charms the President. Herefore the army and the various departments of the Government have been used for political purposes, but never until this year of grace has anyone attempted to use the navy for spectacular purposes. When Congress opens we may expect to hear more about this proposed parade of battleships.

Politics have been rather a stand still for the past week. The most important Republican movement being the determination of Congressman Burton to run against Tom Johnson for Mayor of Cleveland at the solicitation of the President and Taft. If Tom Johnson wins it may virtually eliminate Taft as a Republican candidate for President, and force Tom Johnson into the limelight as a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination.

I am assured by one of the principle newspaper men representing Wall Street interests in Washington, that "our people" are for Cortelyou. I drew out this information by saying I thought Secretary Taft would not be nominated by the Republicans. This same man is a Democrat and a warm friend of Mr. Bryan who he hopes will be nominated by the Democrats, though he fears Mr. Bryan would again be defeated.

Warren Worth Bailey, editor of the Johnstown Democrat, and a personal and political friend of Mr. Bryan, was in Washington a day or two ago, and he confirms the Philadelphia report that Mr. Bryan "doubts at this time whether he is available" as the Democratic candidate for president. This may account for the boom started for Lieutenant Governor Chanler of New York, which appears to have former friends of Mr. Bryan actively pushing it.

Out of an aside remark made by Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, to a delegation of Nebraska merchants who went to invite him to their State for a speech making tour, has been manufactured, by Lieutenant Governor Chanler of effect that Governor Johnson declined the nomination for the Presidency and declared himself to be entirely averse to the use of his name before a national Democratic Convention. The truth is he never said anything of the kind. He did say that he was not a candidate. No man is a candidate until he is nominated, so the Governor had plenty of company.

Rheumatism Cured in 24 Hours

T. J. Blackmore, of Haller & Blackmore, Pittsburg, Pa., says: "A short time since I procured a bottle of Dr. Detchon's Relief for Rheumatism. It got me out of the house in 24 hours. I took to my bed with rheumatism nine months ago and Dr. Detchon's Relief for Rheumatism is the only medicine that did me any good. I had five of the best physicians in the city, but I received very little relief from them. I know Dr. Detchon's Relief for Rheumatism to be what it is represented and take pleasure in recommending it to other poor sufferers." Sold by The Dumble Pharmacy, Druggist, Opp. Kerr House.

India's Sacred Trees.

There are many sacred trees of India which enter largely into the religious life of the Hindus. Chief among these is the sami tree and the trembling peepul. Nearly all the higher hills and rocks in the plains are crowned each by a temple, shrine or sacred tree. The peepul is known as the king of trees. It is the most holy, and the three great spirits of the Hindoo dwell therein. The worship of the tree is the worship of the triad Brahma, Siva and Vishnu. Almost every Indian village has its peepul tree, with a raised platform or altar around it. The devout remove their shoes before it and make obeisance before proceeding on their way.

Show Place.

"This is one of our greatest show places," said the man who was showing a friend about his town. "Why it's only a vacant lot!" replied the friend. "Sure; but that's where the circus always shows when it comes to town."—Yonkers Statesman.

Oh, Oh, Oh.

Mrs. Henpeck—Why is a husband like dough? Mr. Henpeck (inspiration)—Because a woman needs him. Mrs. Henpeck—Not at all. It's because husband's hard to get off one's hands.—Judge.