

THE DAILY MIRROR

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WEATHER—Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Wednesday probably rain and warmer.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative WILLIAM T. SMITH.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

For Mayor LOUIS SCHERFF.

For Solicitor WILLIAM F. 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. J. 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.

CLOUDING THE REAL ISSUE.

It has been made very evident that the republicans, or at least one faction, intends to endeavor to pull the wool over the eyes of the voters sufficiently by election day to cloud the real issues which are to be decided by the people of the county in the selection of a representative to the General assembly.

In every campaign, some one issue stands out more clearly, is of more interest than any other, and takes precedent over all others, but in the present instance, the one which is of greatest moment to the voters is one which will not come before the next General Assembly at all, but which must nevertheless, practically be decided, so far as Marion county is concerned, at the coming election. It is this issue which the republicans are endeavoring to cover up and keep from the voters.

As has been previously pointed out by the Mirror, the fight to be made this fall is only the skirmish to the big battle which is to be waged in 1908, when a representative who will have a voice in the selection of a successor in the United States Senate for Foraker is to be selected. Every soldier knows that to win the skirmish, ultimate engagement is that much gained, but the fight this fall is of greater importance than win-

ning in a skirmish. It is practically certain that the man who wins this fall will be renominated and will win again next fall. Of course it is possible that during the coming session at Columbus, a blunder could be committed which would make his election out of the question or even doubtful, but such a thing would hardly be probable.

It is generally known that whatever designs Senator Foraker may have had on the presidency at the beginning of the fight between him and Taft he has abandoned all hope of winning the nomination, or even the support of the Ohio delegation in the next national convention and is now devoting his time to laying plans to succeed himself in the senate. He is making the fight of his life to keep from being shoved into political oblivion.

In view of these two facts, which are self evident, every fair minded man will concede that the great issue to be decided at the polls in November, is whether Marion County is willing to have a representative at Columbus who is an avowed Foraker man and who will cast his vote for "Old Fire Alarm" to return to the Senate to put every possible block in the way of every piece of legislation calculated to regulate the trusts and release the throats of the people, and who will not budge an inch from his "stand pat" policy on the tariff which has created those trusts and without which they cannot exist.

Are Marion county people willing to contribute to the election of a man with Senator Foraker's principles to the United States Senate? It is true that other things are to be considered in selecting a representative, but this is the paramount issue. This cannot be denied by the republicans themselves, for were it not for this very issue, the Republican party in Ohio would not be divided as it is. There would be no Foraker-republicans and no Taft republicans. The existence of these two factions is prima facie evidence that this very issue exists not only between republicans and democrats, but between republicans.

So far as the issues which will come before the General Assembly are concerned, every one who knows William T. Smith, knows that he is, and has for years been a close student of public questions and a better qualified man to fill the position to which he aspires could not have been placed in nomination. He proposes, if elected, to represent the people of Marion county, not William T. Smith. There is no Forakerism in his make up. He does not propose to vote upon issues just as he "ding dang" pleases, irrespective of what the people want. With "Billy" Smith in the General Assembly, Marion county will be represented. No hosses' whip will be cracked over his head and no party faction will influence his vote.

HAS JOHN R. McLEAN TURNED REPUBLICAN?

Sunday's New York Post, a paper controlled by John R. McLean, who also controls the Cincinnati Enquirer, contained an editorial which advocated the election of President Roosevelt to a third term. McLean is a familiar name, to all Ohioans and especially to all democratic Ohioans, since he has been before the people at various times seeking high political honors at the hands of the Democratic party. His democracy has been in question for some years, but now there is little or no doubt as to where he stands. It is clear that he has been won over to the party in power and has decided to enact his lot with the republicans until the democrats are again at the helm.

The Democratic party is to be congratulated upon this determination of the would-be Ohio statesman who lives in Washington. McLean has for some years been considered a traitor in the camp. While professing to be a democrat, he has been suspected of playing into the hands of the opposition. A sort of a Benedict Arnold, if you please. He has been accused of using the Democratic party to further his own interests in the Republican ranks.

If it be true that he has turned

republican, and the Post's editorial leaves little room for doubt, the Democratic party is to be congratulated. A dozen open enemies are to be preferred to one spy. The sooner the Democratic party shakes off the leeches, the sooner will she rise to occupy the position rightfully belonging to her.

Will the Enquirer now espouse the cause of Roosevelt, or will it remain in the democratic column for policy's sake?

It must be gratifying to defeated republican aspirants to know that had their official organ been allowed to select a candidate for representative, it would have named Mr. Donithen.

It must be very gratifying to fond parents to know that their son has been killed or maimed at college in a free for all fight over a fifty cent cane.

Dayton is either becoming a very wicked city or the state papers have secured correspondents who know how to write sensational stories.

Senator Platt no sooner began talking of getting back into politics than May Wood bobbed up again with that divorce case of hers.

Better look over your furnace and see if it is in repair and not burn down your house discovering a defect a little later.

When the Pennsylvania officials already indicted are landed in jail, "Nay, Master, we are seven" will be very appropriate.

It is indeed fortunate for those New York conspirators against the Cuban provisional government that this is not Russia.

When the ice man went out at the back door, the coal man entered by the front.

Taft's smile is said to have won the Japanese. No interpreter is needed.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE TO PUT BAN ON LOBBY.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 1.—An act abolishing lobbying will probably be among the measures passed by the special session of the Michigan legislature, which convened today at the call of Governor Warner. Lansing has been flooded with professional lobbyists in past years and they were much in evidence during the last session.

Consideration of the primary bill is the principal matter before the special session. The governor wishes the law so fixed that a plurality of votes shall suffice to nominate candidates for governor and lieutenant governor. Under existing direct nomination laws, candidates for county, legislative laws and city officials are nominated by pluralities, without regard to the total vote, the 40 per cent. clause of the primary election act applying only to the governor and lieutenant governor. Friends of the measure will oppose any attempt to eliminate the objectionable feature, insisting that without an established minimum and with a field of candidates certain to develop under the primary system, a populous county with a plurality of votes might establish a plurality that would carry the nomination, as against the widely scattered vote of the other 82 counties of the state.

PURE FOOD FOR GEORGIA.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 1.—Georgia's stringent pure food law becomes operative today and will be rigidly enforced by State Chemist McCandless, the father of the bill. Originally the law was to have become effective Aug. 1, but the time was extended in order that the merchants who were overstocked with doubtful food might not suffer. One of the effects of the law will be to prevent the manufacture and sale of cottonseed oil as olive oil.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 1.—Officials of cities in all sections of the United States are in attendance at the meeting of the American Society of Municipal Improvements, which convenes in Detroit today, for a four-day session. Reports of the different standing committees were presented today, and numerous papers on municipal topics will be read at succeeding sessions. An exhibition of machinery and materials used in various cities is a feature of the convention.

The society was organized in Buffalo in 1894, in order to bring about a free interchange of ideas in regard to carrying out public work and municipal business generally. In previous years it has met at places as widely divergent as Montreal, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Birmingham.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—President Roosevelt's trip down the Mississippi, beginning at Keokuk this morning will be a continual ovation, reaching the top notch of enthusiasm when the presidential party reaches this city tomorrow morning. Hundreds of visitors are pouring into St. Louis today and by tomorrow morning it is expected that one of the greatest crowds ever congregated in the city will be here. One of the biggest assemblages of river craft ever seen, gaily decorated with flags and bunting, will greet a noisy welcome upon the arrival of the government boat, and the governors of nearly all the Mississippi valley states will join in the official welcome.

To each of the sixty river towns of Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Tennessee, Iowa and Indiana, a boat will be allotted to officially represent the city and to be decorated in its colors. These will carry the social and business organizations of the city and its officials.

Three thousand trained voices will join in singing "Dig Her Deep in Dixie" when the president steps on shore, and it is likely that thousands more will join in the resounding chorus. The melody of the new war song for the occasion, is that of "Dixie."

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TAFT GIVES JAPS THE BIG SMILE

New Treaty With the Japanese May be Made as a Result of the Secretary's Visit to Chrysanthemum Land—Wining and Dining of the Secretary is Taken at Washington to Mean Much.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Secretary of peace, William H. Taft, has accomplished half the errand of his world beating trip. Treaty negotiations with Japan, suspended months ago in Washington, have been resumed in Tokio.

So at last, official Washington reads between the lines of current cables that tell of dinners and receptions accorded Mr. Taft in chrysanthemum land.

Nominally the secretary's sole task in the Orient was to beam benightedly upon the beginnings of self government in the Philippines. Actually the greatest responsibility placed upon him was to straighten out a bad American-Japanese tangle, as he once straightened out a friars land tangle in Cuba, and isthmian canal complications on numerous occasions.

About the time congress adjourned last spring, negotiations for a new treaty with Japan had reached an impasse. The Japanese insisted that the school question be settled to their satisfaction and as an act of justice, under existing treaties, before a step should be taken toward the settlement of the immigration question. They made it clear that for any exclusion concessions Japan would demand a quid pro quo but they were equally emphatic that the readmission of Japanese children to San Francisco schools should not be regarded as constituting that quid pro.

Under standing treaties, Japan contended her children in this country had a right to school privileges and her coolies had a right to enter the United States as they pleased. Her diplomats stood on those treaty rights for the children. If the children were readmitted to school privileges, the diplomats would then be willing to consider a restriction on Japanese coolie immigration provided the United States could and would trade some privilege or concession to Japan for that restriction.

When President Roosevelt and California authorities finally informally arranged for the return of the school privileges and coupled this with tentative exclusion legislation by congress, the Japanese dropped the negotiations and took a very peevish tone. For all Ambassador Aoki's bluster and swagger in the state department he had been outgeneraled. So Japan broke off the treaty negotiations and the talk from Tokio was

all about the ease with which Japan could take the Philippines in case she wanted them.

It was then that President Roosevelt reached for his big stick. At the announcement that the battleships would be shifted to the Pacific the noisy sputter of mingled Japanese threats and cuss words shut off so abruptly that the sudden silence was painful. Then came the Vancouver riots, which swept the ground from under Japan's strongest position on the treatment of Japanese in the United States. There have been recent indications that the mikado's government was anxious to descend from the high horse and Secretary Taft accordingly held a conference with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root at Oyster Bay before starting for the east. During the ocean trip the secretary went carefully over all the papers and documents in the case. If the Japanese mentioned the word "treaty" to him he was ready for them. If they said nothing he would assure them of his distinguished consideration and let it go at that.

PRESIDENT STARTS DOWN THE FATHER OF WATERS

Great Ovation Awaits the Nations Chief at Each Stopping Place—Addresses Will be Made at Keokuk, St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

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Health in Outdoor Exercise for the Children

Nothing develops muscle, wind and a healthy appetite like one of those sturdy little HAND CARS you see the little fellows speeding about on the smooth sidewalks or pavement.

The EXER-KETCH

is all steel, adjustable for any size boy or girl, bicycle bearing, rubber tires and we are offering them so the little ones can pay for them with their extra pennies.

50c A WEEK

McCLAIN'S

vision, will be laid before the senate this winter. But the battleship fleet will go to the Pacific just the same.

VEILED PROPHECY IN SESSION

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Supreme council council of the Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm met in 18th annual convocation here today, with visitors and delegates from a score of states present. The great feature of the meeting will be tonight's parade, in which thousands of members will be in line, all clothed in vari-colored robes, with the regulation fez, as well as numerous bands, floats and banners and the drill corps in fantastic costumes. The membership of the order is restricted to Master Masons in good standing, and extends to every part of the United States. It was organized to afford fun and frivolity for the Masons, without marring the solemnity and beauty of the lodge work.

CENTRAL OFFICIAL RETIRES.

New York, Oct. 1.—William J. Wilgus, vice president of the New York Central lines, in charge of construction, retires from the service today and is succeeded by George W. Kittridge, for several years chief engineer of the Big Four, who was recently promoted to that position with the New York Central. Mr. Wilgus requested to be relieved two years ago, but the great work of changing from steam to electric power in the electrical zone and the reconstruction of the Grand Central terminals, rendered his assistance necessary and he was induced to retain the position until the initial installment of electricity had been completed.

HISTORIC CONVENTION TO MEET IN RICHMOND.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 1.—Richmond will be the scene during the next three weeks of the most important religious gathering ever held in this country—the triennial general convention of the Episcopal church of America, which convenes tomorrow. The session will be historic, in that it will commemorate the 300th anniversary of the landing of English churchmen at Jamestown and the first use of the book of common prayer in the new world. Hundreds of delegates are arriving in the city today and the meeting will certainly be the most representative and distinguished ever held by the Anglican church in the United States.

STEEL FOUNDRIES MEETING.

New York, Oct. 1.—Shareholders of the American Steel Foundries Co., including the preferred stockholders of that corporation, who are trying to compel the management to resume the payment of 6 per cent dividend, met in fifth annual session at Jersey City today. The present management headed by Judge Elbert H. Gary, had no difficulty in controlling the meeting through a large majority of the actual stock and proxies. The dissatisfied preferred stockholders were assured that dividends would be declared as soon as the company had accumulated a further permanent surplus.

GRANT FAMILY MEMORIAL.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 1.—A Grant memorial tablet will be dedicated tomorrow on the farm in Clermont County, Ohio, where Ulysses S. Grant was born. No general invitations have been issued, as it is designed to be simply a Grant family testimonial. General Frederick D. Grant, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., General Corbin and other members of the Grant family will participate in the exercises. Admirers of the federal leader have inaugurated a movement to raise a fund to purchase the old Grant farm.

NIAGARA CONFERENCE.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 1.—A conference between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other government officials and representatives of the Niagara and Ontario Power Co. will be held today, relative to the regulations drafted under the act of Parliament, passed last season, governing the export of electric power generated at the Canadian falls.

GERMANY ABOLISHES THALER.

Berlin, Oct. 1.—By official decree, the thaler today ceases to be legal tender in Germany. It is the only coin antedating the establishment of the empire. Its disappearance marks the establishment of a pure gold standard throughout Germany.

NEW RATES EFFECTIVE

Postal Agreement Made in Rome, Last Year is in Operation.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Two important changes in the regulations governing foreign mail matter become effective today, as a result of the agreement reached by the universal postal congress in Rome last year. These stipulations supersede those of the postal convention signed in Washington in 1897, and govern the exchange of mails between the United States and other countries except Mexico, Canada and Panama, with which this country has separate conventions.

The most notable change effected is in the reduction of letter postage to all countries included in the universal postal union. Formerly the rate was 5 cents per half ounce, but under the new regulations the rate, beginning today, is 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for each additional ounce.