WALBRIDGE SPEAKS TO MISSOURIANS

The Republican State Standard-Bearer Opens the Campaign.

DISCUSSES STATE ISSUES.

Urges Upon People of the Commonwealth to Drop Democratic Policies and Accept Those Offered By Republicans.

The republicans of Missouri opened the state campaign at Kansas City on Friday night, September 2, with one of the greatest meetings ever held in the state. Representative republicans were present from every section of the commonwealth, and a more enthusiastic audience never greeted the standard-bearers of any party. Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, republican candidate for vice-president, and Cyrus P. Walbridge, the party's candidate for governor, delivered addresses. Senator Fairbank's speech was like a bugle call for every man who believes it a progressive government to fail in and do his duty as an American.

Mr. Walbridge was received with cheers and for an hour pleased his audience while he discussed the affairs of Missouri. It was a message of hope to the people of Missouri—a message from a clear-headed business man of the state's great metropolis, a man who "does things"—an hour of "stock taking," and the stockholders in the commonwealth—the sovereign people—were shown where they had made bad investments for the past thirty years, and urging upon them a change of policy, to join in and reap the benefits of the policy of the republican party that has lifted up the nation and other states that have invested therein.

Mr. Walbridge'd Address.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Walbridge's address:

Mr. Walbridge called attention to Missouri's great agricultural wealth and possibilities. Missouri's corn crop last year, loaded in wagons, hauling 50 bushels each, and allowing working distance for each team, would make a procession which would reach three times around the world. Two hundred million dollars is the estimated value of the live-stock industry of the state, independent of land, barns and equipments. Nearly $200,000,000 worth of mineral wealth has been taken out of the mines of Missouri, and the development has hardly begun. The sheepmen of Iron, the nearness of raw material and the facilities for shipment make Missouri a great manufacturing state. In 1900 there were more than 13,000 manufacturing plants, employing a capital of nearly $1,000,000,000 and during that year more than $500,000,000 were paid to the wage workers of the state.

Not only is Missouri great in material things, but in the promising influences of education and religious culture she ranks among the foremost of states. It was then that he spoke of the greatness of the state and said:

"What should be the character of the government for such a state? What kind of men should compose it? What should be their policies? The government of such a state must be aggressively honest. Honesty is a quality which ought to be taken as a matter of course. Honesty is not to be patronized. It is not to be boasted of as a rare and unusual possession. It is an instinct in all mankind to be honest and to condemn dishonesty. It does not occur to the man who has worked hard at his life, conscientiously giving a true day's work for a day's wages, paying those who work for him what he believes their labor is worth, and conducting his business honestly throughout, saying the right always no matter what it cost, indulging no his children to honestly respect the rights of others—it does not occur to this man that the community owes him anything for being honest. It is anything but. If a young temptation would kill, and he remains honest, does it occur to him that he should be rewarded by the community, and my friends, ninety-nine and hundred men are men of this type. We should also be able to be sure that every man in public office is honest, for circumstances have been such as to justify back the great parties in making honesty a plank in their platforms. Public officials must be as honest in public life as in private life. There must not be two kinds of honesty. There can be but one, and that can be described only by the word 'honest' wherever the man may be or whatever his duties. If there is to be a distinction between private honesty and public honesty, the distinction should make it more imperative upon a man to be honest in the discharge of a public trust than in his own personal affairs, because in the former the baneful influence of dishonesty is more widespread, the influence is more mischievous in its material effect upon the people, as well as its effect upon the standard of rectitude. Woe be to a people when they condone dishonesty in public officials under the confused idea that it is in some way the one of the necessary adjuncts to statesmanship. WOE BE TO A PEOPLE WHICH JUSTIFIES THE CLOTHING AND INCAPACITATION OF A PETTY THIEF YET PUNISHES AND WINES PUBLIC SCOUNDRELS.

"An attempt is being made to create an impression that the managers of this campaign and the candidates are willing that their election should come about by certain or agreement with corrupt political elements. I am sorry that I must allude to this. I think often that it would be better for the state, better for the people, better for all of us, if political campaigns could be conducted without falsehood and without the necessity that follows, of denying falsehood, but I have the most unbounded confidence in the good sense and clear vision of the people, and I do not believe that falsehood in political campaigns deceive them. Believing, I say to the people of Missouri that neither the managers nor the candidates of the republican party have directly, indirectly or silently, any bargain, agreement or understanding of any kind, with any corrupt political element. AND I KNOW THIS. I say furthermore to the people of Missouri that this campaign will be conducted, in the words of the chairman, when he accepted his responsibility, in an honest, business-like way—in a way that will be approved by the people of this state could they know every detail of it. We intend to make the people understand the conditions existing in this state, and to show them the remedy. Our party should and the republican ticket, and my friends, WE BELIEVE THAT THE SORT OF CAMPAIGN WE ARE GOING TO MAKE WILL WIN.

"Honesty is not only in the platform of the republican party, it is stamped in the hearts of all the candidates on the republican ticket.

"The men who are intrusted with the management of the government of this state must be not only aggressively honest, they must be capable. The meager description of the material and social activities of this state which I have attempted to give you this evening indicates that the government of the state must be in the hands of men who are broad, strong and progressive; men who know the vast diversity of interests centered in our commonwealth and who understand the relations of each to the other; men who are broad enough to grasp all these interests impartially and decisively; men who will not permit discrimination for or against the farmer, the wage worker, the mine owner, the stock raiser, the banker, the manufacturer, or any other person engaging a part of our splendid industrial system; men who will not permit discrimination for or against the religious or social proclivities of any man, but will guard them all and, as far as in his power, secure to them all their rights guaranteed by our benign institutions of government. The men in charge of the government of Missouri should be all-around men, not conspicuous for one attainment alone, unless it be in an office where the knowledge of a specialist is required. Honesty and capacity should be the watchword of every elector as he steps to the polls to record his choice.

"The government of the state of Missouri should be in harmony with the government of the nation. In the conduct of national affairs, and even in the conduct of state affairs, the principal work of those in charge of the government is the direction, adjustment and equalizing of commercial, manufacturing and industrial questions for the benefit and advancement of the people. The incoming of railroads, the telegraph, the telephone, the system of exchange between banks and the interchange of commodities between localities in the country make our commercial and industrial system necessarily one. Whatever question there may be as to the political rights or the political relations of a state to the national government under our constitution, there can be no question that the commercial and industrial relations are absolutely one, based upon the same great economic laws, and can not be separated. There is no state in the Union which more than Missouri calls for perfect harmony in these questions between the state and the federal government, because there is no state in the Union whose material products and the individual interests of the people cover a larger range. It is practically true that the state of Missouri produces all things produced by any other state, and many things produced by no other state. Missouri is the center of the farm population of the United States. It leads in general agriculture, and is in the front rank in all other industries. Practically all the lines of commerce cross it, and nearly all take something from within its borders. IF THEN OUR PEOPLE WOULD REAP THE FULL BENEFIT OF THEIR SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES THE POLITICAL POLICIES OF THE STATE AND THE PERSONNEL OF ITS STATE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE IN HARMONY WITH THE POLITICAL POLICIES AND THE PERSONNEL OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. MISSOURI IS TRULY GREAT, BUT WHO SHALL SAY THAT SHE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN MUCH GRATER IF, DURING THE RECENT PERIOD OF WONDERFUL NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT HER POLITICS HAD BEEN IN HARMONY WITH THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT? Does it benefit Missouri for the world to know that 48 per cent of her people are permitted to elect but six and a quarter per cent of her congressmen? Does the plain man, whether he be a democrat or a republican, believe that it has benefited us that line of policy? I believe it is not too much to say that if during the past quarter of a century Missouri's political policy had been in line with the national policies that have developed the nation, Missouri would now be all things stand first among the states, instead of fourth. The building of the Isthmian canal under the auspices of the government, thus connecting Missouri by waterway with all parts of the world, at this time, emphasizes the need of harmonious action between the state and the nation.

Mr. Walbridge declared in favor of the building of the great Isthmian canal and for systematic improvement of our rivers, and said:

"But the rivers are not the only free highways we have in this country. We have the public highway or country road. The energies of the people for the last half century have been devoted to the building of rapid transit facilities, the rapid transportation of the common man, which every man does sometimes use, and which he can use without charge, has been neglected. At what value to the railways are the river and other methods of transportation, when the man lives miles away from them, is also commercially and socially to reach them? THERE ARE MANY PLACES IN MISSOURI WHERE IT COSTS MORE TO HAUL THE FARM PRODUCTS FROM THE FARM TO THE NEAREST RAILROAD STATION THAN IT DOES TO TRANSPORT THEM FROM THAT STATION TO THE SEABOARD. This is wrong for many reasons. It is wrong because it forms an unnecessary tax upon the man living away from railways or waterways. It is wrong because it makes uneven the facilities for social and business intercourse thus forming a line of demarcation between those who live on lines of transportation and those who do not. Our people must be homogeneous and to make them so every possible facility must be given all of them for intercommunication between each other. We cannot have railways everywhere. We can have wagon ways everywhere. Every farm in Missouri ought to be connected with every other farm by a good serviceable highway, fit for use every day in the year, and sometime this will be. This cannot be done at once, but the start should be made now, by the appointment of a state road overseer, an engineer of high grade, whose duty it shall be to cooperate with the county surveyors and others in authority, 1 work county, and a general plan thus be adopted for the uniform construction of bridges and culverts and a uniform system of road building, where the soil and the natural conditions justify it. Then, the state of Missouri, with the cooperation of the federal government, should assist each locality in raising the necessary money for the execution of the work. We cannot have good roads in Missouri in a day, but we can make a start which ultimately will result in untold benefit to our people, that will add to the value of every farm, of every pound of grain, of every head of live stock, many times the cost of the work, but best of all, it will give to our people comfort and social opportunities that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Let us remember that every dollar expended on public improvements, such as the development of rivers and of good roads, is expended among our own people and thus they not only "eat their cake, but they keep it too."

"We can not too often be reminded of the rights, the duties and the origin of American citizenship. That citizenship is a sacred right. It originated with the Man of Galilee, when He announced to the world the divine rights of the individual, instead of the divine rights of kings. When He said, 'Whosoever will come and drink of the water of life,' He prepared the way for the development of one and system of government which sought to control the conscience of men. This was the birth of the individual man and made him a unit, instead of an atom in the mass. It required nearly two thousand years for man here to develop sufficient strength to enable the founding of a government upon it. It required the discovery of a new continent, that the people who believed in it might sever their physical relations with the old regime and have the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. It first took form in the cabin of the Mayflower, when forty-one royal souls associated themselves together "for a civil body politic, for the glory of God and advancement of the Christian faith." It was confirmed when Patrick Henry said, 'Give me liberty or give me death.' It was sealed for all time when Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington.

"It required more than a hundred years of privation, of hardship, of wars with the native tribes, and finally, the great war with the mother country to make this idea the corner-stone of a nation. Hence, when I say that the right of American citizenship is a sacred right, I do not use this word in the conventional sense, as one would use it in the precincts of the sanctuary. I use it for reason that we see in THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE VOICE OF GOD. THAT VOICE IS UTTERED THROUGH THE BALLOT AND WOE BE TO HIM WHO WILLFULLY FALSIFIES THAT RECORD. AT SOME TIME, IN SOME WAY, A JUST GOD WILL SMITE THAT MAN.

Has the record ever been falsified in Missouri? Need I call your attention to the facts which are now recognized and believed by all men? I will make no charges here to-night, but if you are in doubt, I will ask you to read the official message of the governor of Missouri calling the legislature of the state together in special session in 1895. I will ask you to read the editorial columns of the leading newspapers of both parties in Missouri. I will ask you to read the appeal to the people signed by scores of clergymen representing all the denominations. The fact of gross frauds at the ballot box in the state is no longer a question of doubt, and this I believe to be a leading cause of doubt. When a small coterie of men, with the assistance of the laws of the state, can control the rights of a state to the national government, courts makes their followers bold to commit any offense. They know that if the people are allowed to register their votes freely, and have them counted as registered, that the boodler would be scourged from high places as the money changers were scourged from the temple at Jerusalem. They know that the honest record of the votes of Missouri would always stand for absolute and active honesty in public life, not only for high integrity in the public service, but give to any set of men the power to defeat that will of the people. All sorts of political crimes must be expected to follow. Is it surprising then, that both parties feel compelled to make honesty in the administration of the state affairs a plank in their platforms?

Let us consider who is responsible for this condition. Who have controlled the legislature? Who have occupied the executive offices of the state? Who have controlled the election machinery? Who have controlled the police department of the state? Under whose patronage have these conditions grown up? Surely not under the patronage of the party represented by the men before you to-night. Has not that party been warning the people of Missouri these many years? Now, we are warning you again. There are bad men in both parties. There are many good men in both parties, but the party which has controlled the affairs of the state for the last thirty years must be held responsible for conditions.

Let us be fair; let us apply the same common sense to politics as we do to every-day matters. Then we shall see that the only way to correct these evils is a change in management. Suppose the stockholders of a great business corporation should suddenly discover that for years the affairs of the corporation had been so managed by the board of directors, the heads of departments, and the general manager, that evils had crept into the business and had accumulated such properties as to endanger the life of the concern. What would those stockholders do? They would change the management. They would not patch up the old management. THEY WOULD HAVE A NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NEW HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, AND A NEW GENERAL MANAGER, AND THAT IS THE ONLY WAY THAT THE PEOPLE IN MISSOURI CAN CORRECT THE EVILS IN THEIR STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Shall we stand beside? Yes, a thousand times yes; we must use all our power to drive it from our midst, but let us at the same time destroy its cause by a guarantee of pure elections and a change in state management. Place at head of affairs an honest man in the state. It cheats the farmer, who rides miles to record his honest conviction at the ballot box. It cheats the wage-worker who works the enactment of laws that will improve his condition. It cheats every man, not the boodler, and even he is cheated, because without protest or attention, the boodler might turn his attention to some honorable calling.

Mr. Walbridge referred to the police laws of the large cities of Missouri, and particularly that of St. Louis.

"Is that a just law? Will Missourians stand for such a law? Is it in harmony with modern ideas? Is it in the twentieth century? Is it fair to our cities, which pay 67 per cent of the taxes of our state? Is it just to that great municipality which this very year is heralding the name of Missouri to the remotest corners of the earth? You must give your answer at the polls in November. I realize that it is the duty of the state to see that the peace is preserved in all parts of the domain, cities included. I also realize that in the exercise of this function, it is the duty of the state to trust the people of each locality to preserve the peace in that locality until they show themselves capable of so doing, and a state which deliberately takes away all vestige of home rule and assumes the right to name the price which a locality shall pay for its own protection, and subjects the elected officials to fine, if they neglect or refuse to pay that price, will sometimes and in some way pay the penalty for such an unjust and unAmerican procedure. The year before this law went into effect the police force of St. Louis cost the city $[illegible]. The first year after the law went into effect, the force cost the city $[illegible], and the estimates for this fiscal year made by the board of police commissioners is $[illegible].

I want to say that the people of Missouri are not all boodlers. They are not all ballot box stuffers. There are enough of them opposed to these things to stamp out both. There are enough righteous men in Missouri to do anything they please with the state government, if they will but exert themselves.

Be cheerful. Give this lonesome world a smile.
We stay at longest but a little while.
Hasten we must, or we shall lose the chance
To give the gentle word, the kindly glance.
Be sweet and tender—that is doing good;
'Tis doing what no other good deed could.

—Talisman.

THE GREAT MARATHON RACE

The Great Endurance Test at the Olympic Games in St. Louis.

Thomas J. Hicks, of Cambridge, Mass., the Winner of the Twenty-Five-Mile Run.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—Running down the stretch of the stadium track at a dog trot, amid the cheers of 5,000 spectators in the grand stand, Thomas J. Hicks, of Cambridge, Mass., won the great Olympic Marathan race through St. Louis county, Tuesday, from a field of 31 starters. Of this number only 16 ran the entire distance.

Hicks' time for the entire 25 miles was 3 hours, 28 minutes and 53 seconds. He was naturally tired after the long run, but after restoratives had been administered he recovered himself in a few minutes after being carried off the field in an automobile.

Albert J. Corey, of Chicago, was the second man to cross the finish mark and seemed to be in better shape at the finish than the winner. He came in 3 hours, 34 minutes and 16 seconds after the start of the race had been made. A. L. Newton, of New York, was the third man to come in, and will receive the bronze medal for the occasion.

The race, although run in slow time, was a hard one for the athletes, and after the event Hick said: "I am sorry to say that the road is the hardest over which I ever ran. I have done the distance in little over two hours and a half, but to-day I did my best. I lost ten pounds as it was, and you can see that I could not push myself any faster and lose more."

Many of the men were overcome by the heat, but were brought back to the stadium or carried along the route, and doctors revived them in the automobiles. Only in one case was it necessarily to take a man to the hospital. William Garcia, of San Francisco, was exhausted and taken to the Emergency hospital, where at a late hour Tuesday night he was reported to be out of danger.

A BROADENING INFLUENCE.

A Visit To the World's Fair One of the Best Things to Advance a Boy's Education.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—"I consider the sending of hundreds of people to the World's fair, who would otherwise be unable to get there a very practical and urgent philanthrophy, and if I were able, I should put the scheme into execution," said Robert B. Armstrong, assistant secretary of the treasury. Secretary Armstrong is making his first trip to St. Louis, and is particularly anxious that the fair's influence should be spread among all classes, especially among those who see little of the outside world.

"A friend the other day," asked me he went on, to name as brief and thorough an education as I could imagine. I shall write immediately and tell him to send his son for a two months' stay at the World's fair, to work here if possible, and, if not, to make a systematic study of the whole show. I believe every portion of the boy's make-up would be broadened more effectually, in a different and better way than college could help him. It ought to knock out all the narrowness and conceit and make any young man more truly patriotic. Patriotism which rests on ignorance of the attributes of other countries isn't worth much to anyone, but no sane man can see these foreign and domestic exhibits, and fail to come away with increased faith and pride in his own country.

AN INJUSTICE RECTIFIED.

The Falsehoods of a Disgruntled Correspondent Set Right in a Prominent German Paper.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—Some weeks ago a foreign correspondent wrote to a Vienna paper an article regarding St. Louis which was grossly spiteful, misrepresenting the people of the city and the conditions, especially as to crime. Other foreign correspondents have taken up the mis-statements, and have combatted vigorously the exceptional course of this correspondent. The article was translated from the Vienna paper and published in several papers of other countries. The exposition management is in receipt of a letter from the editor of one of the principal German papers which published the original article, in which the editor says: "With pleasure I have taken notice of your letter and have immediately published in our paper, a number of which I send you, your rectification of said article. We shall be pleased to receive further news from you upon the exposition for publication."

Mrs. Walton Dead.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—Mrs. William R. Walton, wife of Patrolman Walton, who was thrown from a buggy with her husband and child, Sunday night, died at the city hospital, never having regained consciousness.

A MEAT FAMINE DECIDED UPON

President Donnelly of the Butchers Workmen Plays the Joker.

MUST ALL QUIT EATING MEAT

He Has Decreed That No Meat Must Be Handled by Union Workers After Saturday Evening, September 3.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—"A meat famine will be forced at all costs." It is the best weapon with which to fight the trust packers, although it may not be welcomed by the independents."

In these words President Donnelly, of the Butchers' national organization, declared a boycott against all meat, and announced that union men will quit in all packing establishments, regardless of where live stock is secured. Donnelly's announcement was made at the conclusion of a meeting of the allied trades conference board.

The executive board of the retail meat dealers' association of Chicago had just been in conference with Mr. Donnelly and his associates, having come to ask certain concessions for the independent packers and to seek authority to attempt to bring about a meeting between the packers and representatives of the strikers.

By ignoring these latest attempts at peace and by adopting such an aggressive step the strike leaders demonstrated their intention to make it a fight to a finish.

The following statement was given out by President Donnelly:

"The conference board, representing all organizations involved in the present packing-house strike, has taken action to place all meats upon the unfair list. This order goes into effect on Saturday evening, September 3, at 5:30 p. m. The order will be sent to every packing house in the country, and no member of the Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen union will be allowed to dress any animal until the strike is settled. This action is the result of the request that the public refuse to eat meat, and no person, no matter in what capacity employed in handling meat, must handle the same after 5:30 p. m. on Saturday. The packers have resorted to extortion as the result of the strike, buying live stock on the hoof for almost nothing and charging almost any price for the dressed product. The public will now be given an opportunity to retaliate by refusing to eat meat until such time as they can procure the same at a fair market price."

WILL JOIN BIG PACKERS.

Independent Packers At the Stock Yards Fall Into Line.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Indications are that the five independent packers still in the stockyards inclosure will join the big packers in their fight, while those outside will endeavor to keep their operations with union crews. Two of their number received consignments of cattle at an outside railroad yard Friday, and will have them driven to the yards through the streets. Within the yards the independents are obviously preparing for war, a wagon load of cots having been taken to one plant.

The union switchmen employed by the Chicago Junction railroad in handling stockyards' business, will send a committee to the packers to urge a plan of settlement, the details of which are not now known.

The police record of the strike at the stockyards' station to date reads: Assaults, 46; murders, 4; accidents, 97; removed to hospitals, 42.

VICTIM OF A SAVAGE ATTACK

Edward Armes, a Non-Union Butcher, the Victim of a Savage Assault in New York.

New York, Sept. 2.—Edward Armes, a non-union butcher, was the victim of a savage attack by three striking union men, and is now in the hospital with two deep wounds, inflicted with a butcher knife in his right leg, and with his body covered with bruises. While his wounds are serious, he will recover. His assailants escaped.

HAS SAILED FOR JAPAN.

The Steamship Kanagawa, With a Valuable Cargo For Japan, Has Left Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 2.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamship Kanagawa has put to sea for Japan. She took 2,700 tons, her cargo being composed principally of steel bars, rails, nails, bolts, nuts, flour, wire, machinery and leather. Fifty-six passengers, principally Japanese and Chinese, embarked on the Kanagawa.