

PRESIDENT TAFT ON PARTY FUTURE

Swan Song, Shorn of Bitterness, Delivered at Banquet of 1,500 Leaders.

New York, Jan. 7.—Speaking before 1,500 republicans of national prominence, probably the largest assembly of the G. O. P. ever gathered at a banquet, President Taft sang the swan song of the administration and uttered a prophecy of the bright future which he saw in store for the republican party.

"It is not very usual," commenced the president, "for the deceased to participate in the wake, but I think that a few remarks about the character of the deceased and the manner of his taking off may not be amiss."

The president then summed up the achievements of his administration, commencing his stand in the tariff legislation fight and referring to the corporation tax as "the best form of income tax ever devised." He championed the commerce court, the postal savings bank, the white slave act, the employers' liability act, the reciprocity agreement with Canada and the arbitration treaties with England and France. He called attention to the fact that it was the republican party that cut down the expenses of the government, built the Panama canal and contributed to the peace of the world by ending revolutions and preventing wars in South America.

"It has been charged against me," said the president, "that I am an ascetic and that I have no sympathy with the common people, and I have no doubt that this impression has gone abroad and has settled deep in the minds of many people. Now I don't think it is true. I think I am as sympathetic with the common people, as earnestly desirous of their happiness, as anxious to see that they have justice accorded them and that they enjoy all their rights under the law and the constitution as fully and as completely as any one. I believe most profoundly that popular government is the best government that we can have and I am greatly concerned that it shall continue and be successful in living to the people at large the best measure of individual liberty on the one hand and the greatest practical efficacy in government on the other.

"We were beaten in the last election. We ran third in the race. Why is it that we gather here with so much spirit and with so little of the disappointment and humiliation supposed to accompany political disaster? Is it not that in spite of the defeat recorded at the election in November we were still victorious in saving our country from an administration whose policy involved the sapping of the foundations of democratic, constitutional, representative government, whose appeals to the people were calculated to arouse class hatred that has heretofore been the ruin of popular government, and whose contempt for the limitations of constitutional law and the guarantees of civil liberty promised chaos and anarchy in a country that has until this time been the model of individual freedom and effective popular government?"

"The result of the Chicago convention was a triumph for the permanence of republican institutions, the importance of which cannot be exaggerated, and I wish to emphasize this in order that it be known that we meet in no spirit of despair, but rather to rejoice in a victory for law and order and the institutions handed down to us by our fathers. It is true that we were defeated at the polls by our old-time opponent, the democratic party. It is

LIVELY MAIDS OF HAKODATE COME TO U. S. TO STUDY AND LOSE PIDGIN ENGLISH



King girls on steamer's cabin stairs. Margaret is on the upper step. Alice is at her right. The others from left to right are Dorothy and Annie.

San Francisco.—The four pretty daughters of Edward J. King, lumber king of the far east and United States consular agent at Hakodate, Japan, arrived here a few days ago. They are Alice, Margaret, Dorothy and Annie, and their ages range from 11 to 16. Their mother is a Japanese woman, one of the daintiest daughters of the island kingdom. The girls speak Japanese, French, Spanish and English. They write English perfectly, but in speaking in their father's tongue they prefer the pidgin variety, and it was on this account that they have been sent here to school.

They crossed the Pacific in charge of their cousin, Robert E. Heun, who is associated with their father, his uncle, in the lumber business, and who is on his way to Richmond, Ind., to be married.

Before leaving for the east Heun took his young cousins to the convent of Notre Dame at San Jose, where they will be taught to speak United States as well as they now write it. The girls are lively as young colts and gave young Heun some excellent practice in the art of managing a family. Heun is engaged to marry Mrs. Frances E. Corwin, daughter of Howard Campbell, one of the first citizens of Richmond, Ind. The wedding will take place upon his arrival at Richmond, and he will return to Japan immediately with his bride.

London, Jan. 7.—The famous Jezzeel's temple at Chatham has been offered for sale.

This building, which is a conspicuous landmark, was begun in 1832 by a British soldier named White, who, after an attack of sunstroke in India, proclaimed himself the prophet of a new religion and adopted the name of "James Harshon Jezzeel."

An article of the new faith was that none of its disciples should visit a barber and the Jezzeelites rapidly became known in the locality and beyond it. "Jezzeel" gathered hundreds of followers and organized a little colony of farms and workshops, out of which he made a fortune. He began the construction of the temple with the object of accommodating 5,000 of the faithful out of the 14,000 who were to be saved with the end of the world came.

He promised his followers that he would live forever, but he died before the tower was completed. It remains unfinished today despite the fact that over \$200,000 was spent on it. The building remained unoccupied until 1906, when it was taken by an American named Mills, who adopted the title of "Prince Michael" and proclaimed himself the successor of "Jezzeel." A little over three years ago "Prince Michael's" followers were evicted, having failed to pay the rent to the owner, a contractor who had taken over the building on the death of "Jezzeel."

How meetings in the glory of the modern fighting ship is illustrated in the case of the British battleship Dreadnought, the building of which as a result of the report of the British naval attaches who accompanied Admiral Togo's fleet in the first naval battles in the Gulf of Pechili against the Pacific fleet of Russia, caused a revolution in battleship construction.

This once proud vessel is now considered so far out of date that it is being removed from the first battle squadron, which is based on Gibraltar. The Dreadnought has been in commission less than six years, and while not considered obsolete, is more completely outclassed by the latest ships than were the pre-Dreadnoughts distanced by it when it was first built.

Three weeks ago the battleship King George V. was commissioned. It has a broadside of no less than 14,000 pounds. This gives it a superiority of 100 per cent over the Dreadnought, which was only 28 per cent better than the last pre-Dreadnoughts. The new armored cruisers even are 50 per cent more powerful than the Dreadnought.

At the battle of Trafalgar the 27 British ships averaged 27 years from the date of launching. The Victory itself was 50 years old.

The strike of the workers on the Northeastern railway caused by the action of the company in reducing an engine driver after he had been convicted of drunkenness, and which lasted less than a week, cost the Northern shipping trades over \$5,000,000.

The trouble came at a time when there was an extraordinary rush of trade before the holidays, which was interrupted by an unusual and pressing demand for coal by Russia and other European powers, who were putting in stocks against the possibility of war. It was not only the shipping trades that lost heavily, however, for the miners and men in collateral trades lost nearly a week's work, as the company could not accept freight, while the railway men themselves were mulcted in fines which it will take them some weeks to pay.

This has left a wound and many of the men, dissatisfied with the action

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FOREIGN NEWS NOTES

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his paintings for \$80,000, is very much of a hermit.

Falling eyesight have prevented him from painting for some years now, and his door is rarely open to strangers. Art discussions do not interest him.

"No, No," he once said, "I cannot talk painting; no one does who is a real painter. It is discussed in omnibuses, in cafes, in drawing rooms. But not here. Painting is like a murmured prayer."

After the sale in which his picture, "Les Danseuses a la Barre," for which he originally received only \$100, sold for \$80,000, he went to Neuilly, on the outskirts of Paris. From the window of a friend's house he looked in astonishment at the people avenues. "In my time," he said, "there was nothing here."

As a rule he stays in Montmartre, and knows nothing of the newer parts of the city. Though he is the greatest living French painter, he has never been decorated. His hobby is collecting the pictures of Ingres. Every scrap of drawing of the great academic artist he treasures, which practice is an example of his contradictions, for he is one of the founders of the opposite school. Nor is he kind to contemporaries, labeling one "The Little Steam Wagon" and another "The Itapickers' Raphael."

Some residents of the aristocratic Faubourg quarter and other royalist partisans who do not like the republic are showing their opposition to the government by issuing stamps—like the French feminists and the anti-catholic league—inscribed with more or less scurrilous sentiments. The government, however, does not give them much chance to have political effect on the citizen, letters so decorated will in future not be delivered.

It had become a common custom for royalists to adorn their letters, especially to soldiers in the army, with seditious labels. Sometimes the Duke O'Leons figured on the stamp; sometimes an unflattering caricature of President Fallieres, or an ugly-looking female to represent the republic. The propaganda had become so active that the government decided to take action.

The biology of the bathypelagic animals or creatures, who live in the lowest depths of the ocean, is little known and mostly hypothetical.

In a recent communication to the Academy of Sciences, M. Bourée, who accompanies all the oceanographic expeditions of the Prince of Monaco, has given the results of his observations on the migrations of these animals.

He has observed that many species, notably the fish whose normal lair is during the day at a depth varying from 4,000 to 6,000 yards, rise during the night to a short distance from the surface.

Similar migrations had already been observed among the smaller species known as plankton, but had never been noticed in the case of creatures of a larger order. It is probable that all the bathypelagic species do not obey this law of vertical ascension; fish with luminous organs seem to follow it with the greatest exactness.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Quickly Relieved.

Morton L. Hill of Lebanon, Ind., says: "My wife had inflammatory rheumatism in every muscle and joint; her suffering was terrible and her body and face were swollen almost beyond recognition; had been in bed for six weeks and had eight physicians, but received no benefit until she tried Dr. Detchon's Relief for Rheumatism. It gave immediate relief and she was able to walk in three days. I am sure it saved her life." Sold by Otto Grotjan, 1501 Second Avenue, Rock Island, and Gust. Schlegel & Son, 220 Second Street, Davenport.—(Advertisement.)

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