

The WORLD'S NEWS In Tabloid Form

Nearly \$250,000 in gold in the Wells Fargo company express office was passed by a robber who sandbagged Agent Herbert Taylor. The robber took a package containing \$1200.

A broken rail caused an excursion train on the Illinois Central to leave the track at Green's Crossing, Ky., and at least fifty people were injured, while all of the 150 passengers aboard were badly shaken up.

Benevolent, the government's principal storehouse for army supplies on the Pacific coast, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at between three and four million dollars. Crossed electric wires is assigned as the origin of the fire.

The Atlanta, Ga., street railway strike, which has tied up traffic in the city for more than a month, has ended and the striking employes accepted concessions granted by the company.

Bigger Marconi, whose right eye was removed, is quoted as saying that the loss of this eye will not prevent him from continuing his work. He will go to the United States shortly for the purpose of making new wireless experiments.

The typhoon which swept several islands of the Philippine group caused many deaths and heavy damage to property. A telegram estimates that 400 persons were killed and that damage amounting to \$5,000,000 was done in the island of Cebu.

Eight butchers pleaded guilty in the United States district court at Grand Rapids, Mich., to indictments charging violation of the interstate commerce and pure food law in transporting diseased meat unfit for human consumption.

Facing the most serious revolt which has menaced his government since he became president, Francisco Madero sent an urgent message to congress demanding authorization of a new loan of \$20,000,000 to make war upon the allied insurgents.

The whole of the Turkish garrison of Herana, consisting of 4,000 regulars and 3,000 Bashibazouks (irregulars) took flight in the night before the capture of the town by the Montenegrins, according to an official dispatch from Cetinje.

On recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher, President Taft has decided to reappoint as governor of Hawaii Walter F. Frear, against whom charges were made last spring by Hawaiian Delegate Kahanamoku.

Another French military aviator, Lieut. Blano, was killed. He was flying in his monoplane over the entrenched camp at Ovestona, France, when one of the wings broke and he was thrown from a height of 1,200 feet.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson reported to President Taft that the corn crop exceeds 3,000,000,000 bushels, and there has been a decrease in the price of corn of 7 cents per bushel.

Dr. Oscar DeWing, famous as the "cleanup" head of the Louisiana state board of health, startled thousands when he declared that several hundred cases of diphtheria in various towns were contracted from monkeys traveling with the Atlantic fleet, which recently toured the state.

Jesse R. Hewitt, the former Baptist minister who went to New Orleans four months ago to become a priest and was arrested there on a charge of white slavery, for which he was indicted last August in Benjamin, Tex., was held without bail as a fugitive from justice.

The interstate commerce commission denied the application of the railroads to become interveners in the express rate case. The commission will complete its proposed schedule of rates, and after formally serving the completed schedule upon the companies, it will give them thirty days in which to make an estimate of their effect upon the actual business of a specified period and report that estimate to the commission.

Hit by what is thought was a tidal wave, the steamer E. C. Pope from Buffalo reached Manitowoc, Wis., port badly damaged. Her bulwarks were broken to bits and her bow from the steel beam up was splintered. Even the steel frame was stove in.

Burr McIntosh, newspaper man, actor, war correspondent and photographer, is in a hospital at San Francisco with three broken ribs. In the dusk he walked into an open elevator shaft in the building where he has his studio, and fell twenty feet.

At the close of Chicago's annual tag day, it was estimated that more than \$65,000 had been raised.

Clerks sorting mail in the Chicago postoffice discovered what is believed to be a dynamite bomb wrapped in a package and addressed to a man whose identity was not disclosed.

Three Chinamen and a white man were instantly killed, and three white men were seriously wounded in a shooting affray in New York's Chinatown.

The Turks crushingly defeated the Montenegro's at Gushnje, completely capturing their force.

Letters threatening to kill Jack Johnson have been received by the negro pugilist, charged with abducting Lucille Cameron, a 19-year-old white girl.

The typhoon which swept over several of the Philippine islands October 16 resulted in the death of more than 1,000 persons. Four unidentified Americans, three men and a little girl, were among those killed.

George Earnhart, who escaped from the hospital for the insane at Richmond, Ind., was probably fatally shot by Milo Snyder of Cromwell, ten miles west of that city, in a fight with a posse.

Following a quarrel at their home in Petersburg, Ill., the wife of Thomas Kraft of that city secured a rifle and killed her husband. She gave herself up to the authorities.

The Bulgarian and Serbian troops are advancing on Adrianopolis, having captured Tzarevo, Gorna, Dzumala, Barakovo and Palanka.

Nat Goodwin is named defendant in a damage suit, said to be for \$20,000, filed at San Diego, Cal., by C. N. Doughty, who accuses Goodwin with alienating his wife's affections. Doughty is a real estate broker.

The soldiers of the Twenty-first Mexican battalion, garrisoning of Fort Ufoa, located on an island in the Vera Cruz harbor, have revolted and joined the revolutionary forces of Felix Diaz.

A balloon exploded while sailing through a thunderstorm over Grossenheim, Germany. Two occupants, Lieutenant Stichter and Engineer Goehricke, were killed.

President Taft is contemplating a trip to Panama to inspect the canal. It is probable that after the election he will board a battleship with Mrs. Taft and leave the country for two weeks.

The suit of the New York Journal of Commerce to test the validity of the new newspaper law reached the supreme court. The original action was filed in the New York federal courts October 9.

The bail of John Schrank, charged with attempting to kill Col. Theodore Roosevelt on Monday night by shooting, was increased from \$7,500 to \$15,000 by Judge Backus of the municipal court in Milwaukee.

The county grand jury at Portland, Ore., indicted eight prominent Socialists on a charge of issuing a circular attacking Col. Roosevelt and Congressman Longworth, during the recent visit of Roosevelt to Portland.

Four persons, one a girl 16, lost their lives when two barges went to the bottom of Lake Ontario near Galloup islands, 20 miles from Sacketts Harbor. All were Canadians.

Jealous of the enthusiasm aroused by a London weekly newspaper's proposal to erect a monument in memory of Sir Francis Drake, a rival paper is urging a similar testimonial to Noah.

The White county, Ill., grand jury indicted Chase Bray for the murder of John Anselment, his neighbor. Bray shot and killed Anselment September 20, after calling him to the door at midnight.

Declaring that he assisted in dynamiting the Los Angeles Times and was guilty of other bomb outrages, John Cook appeared before officials in the department of justice at Chicago and begged to be taken to Indianapolis immediately for trial.

The eastern association of the general committee of Railroad Conductors and Trainmen held a secret session at Rochester, N. Y. More than 100 trainmen and conductors were in attendance.

Eight members of the Golden Gate life-saving crew fought for their lives in the surf at San Francisco, while a crowd applauded and cheered, supposing they were witnessing the usual boat drill. The boat was lost, but the crew swam ashore.

The torpedo boat Craven, outward bound with the Atlantic fleet, crashed head-on into a lighter in the lower bay in New York harbor and her bow was damaged badly. She was able to proceed to the New York navy yard under her own steam.

A new revolution was formally launched in Mexico when Felix Diaz, nephew of the former president, took command of the rebels who have been operating under Gen. Aguillera, near Vera Cruz.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, in a letter to New York suffragists, declares Oregon will go for woman's rights in November.

Rev. J. Henry White of St. Augustine's church, South Creyton, England, has called off the usual Thanksgiving harvest festival, on the ground that the harvest was too poor to be thankful for.

Gen. Augustin Sanjines is the last of the counter revolutionary triumvirate to be deposed by Madero. First, Gen. Victoriano Huerta was relieved of his command by Gen. Joaquin Tellez, whose loyalty to the established government prevented the carrying out of the plan to have the army revolt on Independence Day, September 16.

The New York city budget for 1915 will probably exceed \$200,000,000, the largest in the history of the city. Last year's budget was \$189,000,000.

Walter Davidson has been appointed governor of Newfoundland to succeed Sir Ralph Champeys Williams, who retires next February under the age limit.

The safe in the Citizens bank of Hutchins, 10 miles south of Dallas, Tex., was dynamited. The robbers got about \$1,000 and escaped on a hand car.

General war in the Balkans can no longer be avoided. Dispatches tell of the interchange of ultimatums by Turkey with her foes, led by Greece, and active hostilities in the name of formal war are expected.

M'NAMARA KEPT 2 SET OF BOOKS

CONVICTED DYNAMITER'S CLERK TESTIFIES EXPENSE REPORTS WERE "DOCTORED"

"EMERGENCY FUND" IS FOIL

Iron Worker in Indianapolis Trial Tells of "Putting Bridge into River"—\$20,000 Spent for Explosives.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Miss Mary Dye, John J. McNamara's former bookkeeper, was a dynamite case witness.

She read from the account books of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and said a dual system of accounts was maintained. This was done, she government alleges, to conceal the payments for the expenses of dynamiting.

Miss Dye's testimony was that the dual system which was in force prior to 1909, or until the executive board decided to allow McNamara \$1,000 a month without requiring an accounting. This is said to have continued until the Los Angeles Times building was blown up.

Different Reports Made. Miss Dye testified that in the books available to the officials the full amounts paid to McNamara, Hookin, Webb and others were given, but in the records published in the union magazine less than half the amounts were charged to the individuals, while the difference was charged to "emergency fund" by order of the executive board.

The witness said that for the fiscal year ending in 1909, \$3,698 was paid to Webb, while \$1,572 was recorded in McNamara's report to the union; \$4,970 was paid to Hookin, while \$2,043 was reported to the union, and \$2,537 was paid to J. J. McNamara, while \$1,287 was reported to the union as having been paid to him, the difference in each case being charged to emergency fund.

\$20,000 Spent for Dynamite. Although the government alleges that \$20,000 was reported in aggregate differences and was used for dynamiting purposes.

The witness said that prior to the monthly allowances to McNamara funds were charged up as donations to unions or as advances to various officials, without any later showing as to the disposition of the money.

George Hagerty, Phillipsburg, N. J., an iron worker, identified many letters between himself and J. J. McNamara. In one of the letters a reference to "putting the bridge at Phillipsburg into the river," the government charges, was made by Hagerty as a result of a labor dispute.

City Wins "3-Cent Fare" Suit. Milwaukee, Wis.—The local electric company, subsidiary of the North American company, is directed to sell thirteen street car tickets for 50 cents and the city wins the so-called 3-cent fare case, in a decision returned by Judge E. Ray Stevens, in the Dane county circuit court.

Hang Effigy of Johnson. Chicago.—A dummy with a blackened face, hanging by the neck to the limb of a tree, caused a police riot call to Montrose boulevard and Clark street. Across the breast of the dummy was a large lettered placard which said: "This is what we will do for Jack Johnson."

Stabs Four Men, Is Killed. Chicago.—John Pera, a mill worker, was shot and killed by a detective in South Chicago after Pera had stabbed four men, three of whom were painfully injured. Pera was pursued through the streets by a mob after an attack on three of the men with his knife.

Burning Steamer's Passengers Safe. Beaufort, N. C.—The Merchants' and Miners' steamer Berksbire, bound from Savannah to Philadelphia, which raced into Cape Lookout cove with her cotton hold afire, is anchored within 200 yards of shore with passengers and crew safe on board.

Diaz Revolution Is Lagging. Mexico City.—After a whirlwind start in which Vera Cruz, the most important seaport of Mexico, was captured, the Diaz revolution appears to be at a standstill. Government officials refuse to discuss the revolt.

Supreme Court Meets. Washington.—The supreme court of the United States did not render any decisions Monday on the occasion of its first "decision day" of the October day. The session was purely formal.

Saskatchewan Town Burned. Hanley, Sask.—Fire which swept a portion of the business district of this village caused a loss of \$100,000. Hanley is composed largely of former residents of the United States, and these included most of the losers.

French Aviator Falls 500 Feet. Bordeaux, France.—A French aviator, Amedee Lacour, was killed when giving an exhibition of fancy flying at Mussidan. A heavy gust of wind overturned his monoplane and the aviator fell 500 feet.

SITUATION UP TO DATE REMAINS ABOUT SAME



WHO IS PROTECTED?

BENEFITS THAT LABOR GETS FROM THE TARIFF ARE VERY SLIGHT INDEED.

SOME COTTON MILL FIGURES

Fallacy of Republican Arguments Concerning the Textile Trade is Pitilessly Exposed by Official State Statistics Gathered in Massachusetts.

We have seen in this campaign few things more delicious than the Republican campaign document in which Theodore Justice speaks of the textile trade "where the protective benefits of the tariff nearly all go to labor."

Well, if they do, they are very slight. The Massachusetts bureau of statistics has shown that while only 52 per cent. of the 652,000 men, women and children in all the industries get less than \$10 a week, 75 per cent. of the cotton workers get less than that amount.

More than half the wage earners covered by this report receive less than \$10 a week. And they are practically all protected. In the Massachusetts cotton mills about half the employees receive less than \$8 a week. It was not long ago shown that in one of the highly protected industries 40 per cent. of the employees did not make a living wage.

Figures might be piled high, but those we have given will serve. It may be laid down as a general principle that wages in protected industries are almost without exception lower than those in unprotected industries. Wages of from \$7 to \$10 a week can hardly be called generous. As a matter of fact, they are not enough to enable those who get them to maintain "the American standard of living."

There are certain men who talk a great deal about child labor, and who seem to feel that employers kidnap the children and make them work in the mills. The truth, of course, is that in our protected industries wages are often so low that it is necessary for wives and children to go to work in order to help support the family.

It is surprising that Mr. Justice and others like him should think that the American people can longer be fooled by the old "arguments." The figures that disprove the theory are within the reach of all. It is simply absurd to say that in the textile industries "the protective benefits of the tariff nearly all go to labor." The fact is otherwise. In Mr. Lauck's Atlantic article, entitled "A Real Myth," is this:

"A yard of man's worsted suiting was found by the tariff board to cost an American mill \$1.71 to place on the market. The rate of payment to the weaver on this cloth was ascertained to be only 5 cents a yard, but the present tariff duty is \$1.02."

If we credit to protection the whole 5 cents which the laborer receives—which is absurd, since he would get something, tariff or no tariff—we still have 97 cents of the tariff duty to account for. Manifestly it does not go to the workman, for he gets only 5 cents. We fear that it finds its way into the pockets of the employer. Here is a protective duty of \$1.02 designed to cover the difference between labor costs here and abroad, and yet the total labor cost is 5 cents. Mr. Justice can hardly expect the American workmen to accept this statement. If it is the best that protection can do it is in a bad way.—Indianapolis News.

If Taft stands for the "interest," Roosevelt represents the principal; and Perkins gets the commission on the deal.

His Titles to Fame. Mr. Roosevelt has a number of titles to distinction which his friends, with characteristic modesty, are refraining from putting forward.

Mr. Roosevelt is the president who completed the monopoly of the steel trust by enabling that trust, in defiance of law, to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron company. That is quite a feat in itself.

Mr. Roosevelt is the president who employed the secret service of the

NO DANGER OF A DEADLOCK

Woodrow Wilson Will Easily Have a Majority of Votes in the Electoral College.

Those "worried" gentlemen who are wondering what will happen if no presidential candidate gets a majority of the electoral votes this fall may calm their troubled minds—if they possess such.

The contingency that is troubling them will not arise. A gentleman named Woodrow Wilson will have a majority of the votes in the electoral college, with a considerable number to spare.

He will have them because he is the only candidate before the country who is basing his campaign on the needs and rights of the whole American people.

He is the only candidate before the country to whom the people can look for a reduction of the high cost of living.

He is the only candidate before the country who is under no obligation to about the tariff—and his mind on this point is the mind of the nation.

He is the only candidate before the country who is under no obligation to special interests, and free to give his entire service to the people.

Mr. Taft wants to be "vindicated." Mr. Roosevelt wants to wear the jeweled crown of a king.

Governor Wilson wants nothing but an opportunity for public service. He will get it.

Ten Wilson Reasons. It is conceded by all that the election of Governor Wilson means an immediate downward revision of the tariff. This is the cause of the wild outcry in certain quarters against the election of Governor Wilson.

The wool trust is crying out against the election of Governor Wilson and the downward revision of the tariff.

The cotton mill trust is crying out against the election of Governor Wilson and the downward revision of the tariff.

The harvester trust is crying out against the election of Governor Wilson and the downward revision of the tariff.

The sugar trust is crying out against the election of Governor Wilson and the downward revision of the tariff.

The steel trust is crying out against the election of Governor Wilson and the downward revision of the tariff.

The Aldrich rubber trust is crying out against the election of Governor Wilson and the downward revision of the tariff.

The Guggenheim smelter trust is crying out against the election of Governor Wilson and the downward revision of the tariff.

George W. Perkins, political agent of the Morgan interests and the associated trusts, is crying out against the election of Governor Wilson and the downward revision of the tariff.

Frank A. Munsey, press agent of the steel trust, is crying out against the election of Governor Wilson and the downward revision of the tariff.

Theodore Roosevelt, all things to all trusts, the side show by which the "interests" hope to divert public attention from the real issues of the campaign, is crying out against the election of Governor Wilson and the downward revision of the tariff.

These are ten unanswerable reasons why Governor Wilson should be elected, and the downward revision of the tariff should begin.

Tariff Creates Trusts. The tariff shuts out foreign competition. It creates trusts. It offers a prize for the exploitation of the home consumer and brings forth agencies which do the exploiting.

United States to spy on congressmen who objected to taking orders from the White House. This is a work surely deserving of fame.

SUCCESS FOLLOWS JUDICIOUS FARMING

IN WESTERN CANADA IT IS CERTAIN.

The story of the Big Farmer in Western Canada, and the immense profits he has made in the growing of grain, has been told and retold. He has been found in all parts of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. His splendid farm buildings have been pictured, his traction outfits described and his princely surroundings, resultant of his success in growing grain, have been portrayed by letter, press and camera. It certainly is not to his discredit that by successfully applying common sense and up-to-date methods to the conditions that climate, a good soil, and splendid market have placed at hand, that he has made the best use of them. He is not too proud to admit that he came to the country a very few years ago handicapped as to money, leaving behind him unpaid mortgages in his old home land (which are now wiped out), and he is still today the same good-hearted fellow he was in the days that he had to work for a neighbor, while the neighbor broke the land on his homestead, which went to make up the settlement duties.

Then, there, too, is the farmer and the farmer's son, already wealthy, who has bought large holdings in Western Canada, in either Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, who has made forty to one hundred per cent. on his investment, whose big grain crops and whose immense cattle herds are helping to improve the country. Health and strength, energy and push, and bull dog grit are as essential in Western Canada as in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, or any of the states from which so many of these people come, and then, when you have added to that a fair amount of means, with which to make a start, the land which is only waiting for the skill of the husbandman will quickly respond.

But there is the smaller farmer, the man who has not made sufficient in four or five years, that he might comfortably retire if he felt like it. There are many of them in all the three Provinces. It is not the less to his credit that he has earned his home stead by the three years residence that he is free from debt, and has a reasonable bank account. He, too, came to the country handicapped by debts, and with very little means. He is contented, has a good home, land free of encumbrance, some stock, and with good prospects. One of these writes: "I formerly lived near Dayton, Ohio, on a rented farm, had as good a chance as the average renter, but after ten years of hard work, satisfied myself that if I ever expected to secure a home, I would have to undertake something else. Hearing of Western Canada, I investigated, and seven years ago last Spring settled in a homestead and purchased (on time) an adjoining half section, arriving with a carload of household effects and farm implements, including four horses and three cows, and \$1,800 in money—my ten years' work in Ohio.

"The first year our crops gave us feed, the second year 100 acres of wheat gave us \$1,800; no failure of crop since starting here. I have now 22 head of horses, 15 head of cattle, and 35 hogs. We own 1,120 acres of land, and have same all under cultivation. Was offered at one time \$35.00 per acre for a half section where we live, and all the other land could be sold today on present market at \$30.00 per acre. Should we care to dispose of our holdings, could pay all debts and have over \$30,000 to the good, but the question is where could we go to invest our money and get as good returns as here?"

"We have equally as good, if not better prospects for crops this year, as we had three years ago, when our wheat reached from 30 to 48 bushels per acre. I never believed such crops could be raised until I saw them myself. I had 15 acres that year that made 50 bushels to the acre. Our harvest will be ready by the 12th. We have this season in crop 400 acres of wheat, 125 of oats, 50 of flax, and run three binders, with four men to do the stooking.

"We certainly like this country, and the winters, although the winters are cold at times, but we do not suffer as one would think. What we have accomplished here can be duplicated in almost any of the new districts. If anyone doubts anything I have said in this letter, tell them to come here, and I can prove every word I have written."

The name of the writer can be had from the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, who can give the names of hundreds of others equally successful. Adv.

Out of Fashion. "I see where fluffy skirts saved a girl from drowning in the Chicago river recently. The old styles were the best styles after all."

"Huh, she probably tried to drown herself because she had to wear the fluffies."

And it might be well to take a course in physical training before you start out to show a man the error of his ways.

The more justice some people get the less they are inclined to boast of it.

The straight and narrow path doesn't look good to the rounder.

CURES ITCHING SKIN DISEASES. Cole's Carbolic Soap stops itching and makes the skin smooth. All druggists, 25 and 50c. Adv.

A fool and her money frequently marry into the nobility.