

SARGENT STANDS BY CONG. WATSON

Ex-head of Railroad Brotherhood Says Congressman Is for Labor.

HAS EXCELLENT RECORD.

SIXTH DISTRICT MAN'S FIRM STAND FOR LABOR IS ILLUSTRATED IN HIS ACTIVITY FOR PASSAGE OF SEVERAL BILLS.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Following the letter mentioned in the dispatches, which Frank Sargent, chief of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, addressed to some of his old-time railroad associates in Indiana, who made inquiry regarding Mr. Watson's labor record in connection with his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor of Indiana:

The Hon. James Eli Watson, member of congress for the Sixth district of Indiana, has a record which, in my humble opinion, places him as one of the staunch supporters of measures which have been created for the protection, advantage and lasting benefit of the people classed as "labor," and familiarly termed "organized labor," and through whose influence congress has been urged to enact such measures into laws for their benefit, and I have been very much surprised in learning that claims have been made that Mr. Watson is an enemy to labor; that he is not loyal to the interests of labor, and for that reason he should not receive recognition by the labor representatives of his district and his state.

It was my good fortune to spend ten years in Indiana, and during that period I knew something of Mr. Watson. Since he has been in congress I have had further opportunities of knowing him as a representative of his district and in the interests of the common people. I find upon the examination of the records of congress that he has always been active in the support of measures that are today upon our statute books as laws, which were framed for the express purpose of benefiting labor. He was one of the earliest advocates of a department of commerce and labor; for the better enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law; for that bill which was of such great value to the railroad employees of the country, the safety appliances act; for the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor, and excluding undesirable aliens; the act providing that steamboats shall have proper quarters for their crews, and innumerable measures in which labor was directly interested and benefited.

It is not to be supposed that every measure introduced into congress would meet with the approval of Mr. Watson, but if one takes the time to investigate and inquire, he will discover that Mr. Watson's record stands forth pre-eminent in support of legislation which has been prompted through the influence of labor, and while he has not always agreed with those who are sometimes influenced by prejudice rather than by common sense, he has never failed to support principles of right, justice and fair play.

You ask my opinion of Mr. Watson as a representative lawmaker and his attitude toward labor. I say unhesitatingly and without any reservation, that labor need have no fear as to the position Mr. Watson will take upon any subject which is brought forward in the interests of labor, when those interests are clearly set forth, and there is no appearance of malice or any inclination to do an injustice or to be unfair. He has a mind of his own, and does not hesitate to give expression to his own views. He is an indefatigable worker, and will stand without hitching.

Were I a resident of Indiana today, associated with labor as I have been in the past, I would have no misgivings as to what would be the attitude of Mr. Watson as a representative in congress or in any other position of authority, so far as labor's just interests are concerned.

Mr. Sargent is an old railroad man and was formerly grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. He resided in Indiana for a number of years, and being well known there among the railroad men, he is receiving inquiries from them as to Congressman Watson's labor record.

BE CIVILIZED!

"Be civilized!" says the Rev. J. A. Parker—recognize the truth, and the truth shall make you free—from the many common ills and "horrors" due to toxic, or constipation poisons in your system. Quit purging the bowels! Quit robbing your brain, heart and lungs of the nutrition that is properly theirs! Nourish the bowel nerves and thus exercise the bowel muscles—they'll do the rest. This method won't strain, irritate or drain the system of its albuminous fluids which rebuild the vital organs.

Purges, cathartics, laxatives and the like, all weaken by taking these fluids from other parts of the body to liquidify the bowels' contents.

Castor oil is harmless but Ugh! The taste!

But Blackdown's Castor-Oil Pills, physic, pleasurable, tonic, and purify in a "civilized" way, by nourishing the bowel nerves. All druggists sell ten and twenty-five cent packages. Fifteen doses for ten cents. Cut this out so you will remember and get the harmless kind.

Have you noticed the improved service to Chicago via the C. C. & L.? Through sleeper leaves Richmond at 11:15 P. M. daily, arrives in Chicago at 7:00 A. M. Try it.

BEAUTIFUL CALIFORNIA NIGHTINGALE HAS MOST REMARKABLE OPERATIC VOICE.



Mrs. Vere Goldthwaite, better known as Ellen Beach Yaw, the California lark, has arrived in America from an European trip, where she has been to perfect her wonderful voice. Mrs. Goldthwaite sings fully seven notes higher than any of the operatic stars. She can run up the scale from the attissimo F sharp to C higher than the so-called high C.

BOY CHARGED WITH ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT MURDER IS INSANE

New Castle, Ind., Jan. 20.—A. U. Dougherty, father of Edward Dougherty, held in jail charged with assault with intent to commit murder, in defense of his son says that the boy fell on the ice about seven years ago and sustained injuries which left him mentally afflicted. It causes him to act strangely at times and under excitement to fly into an uncontrollable rage.

It is also alleged that Reynolds, victim of the knife thrusts, has a bad disposition and chased his helper into the Bundy hotel with a hatchet. The truth of this statement has not been ascertained.

Young Dougherty states that Reynolds has enticed boys into the telephone office. Be that as it may, visitors and loafers are not permitted by the Western Union company under any circumstances and for a long time it is known that this rule of the company has been flagrantly violated.

Dougherty also says that Reynolds had him down on the counter beating him when he used the knife. This statement is a contradiction of the first version. Another contradiction is that Dougherty was in bed when placed under arrest. One of the officers stated positively that the boy had on his hat coat, and gloves at the time Dougherty says that his thumb was badly lacerated in the fight and thinks that Reynolds also had a knife.

The first annual banquet of the Brotherhood of St. Paul of First M. E. church will take place in the church parlor Tuesday evening in place of Wednesday evening as previously announced. It has a membership of about 100 men in the church and is one of the strongest men's organizations in the city.

The Light, Heat & Power company has completed the installation of a new steel smokestack at its plant in the river valley. It is the highest steel stack in the city and towers about 60 feet above the top of the brick stack that has been in use for a number of years.

THE LIFE PLANT.

Its Curious Leaves and How They Die and Bloom Again.

Visitors to Bermuda often bring back to this country as a souvenir of their trip the leaves of an interesting plant of the house leek family. It is known as the life plant, and when the leaves begin to shrivel and fade they send out little shoots which in turn bear leaves that continue to grow and remain fresh and green for months.

This meeting will be the occasion for the election of officers and also for discussing the plan of forming a federation of all the men's organizations of the city. The ladies of the church will serve the banquet. The program is as follows:

Invocation—Rev. L. H. Bunyan.

Banquet—6:45 o'clock.

Introductory address—E. E. Brown, president.

"The Shopman and the Church"—William E. Russell.

"Cooperation"—Supr. T. A. Mott.

"The Christian in Politics"—Rev. J. O. Campbell.

"Politics in the Christian"—Edgar M. Hins.

"Men's Class"—D. R. Ellabarger.

"Federation"—Dr. T. M. Guild.

Electoral of officers.

Benediction—Rev. R. J. Wade.

The original "Long Tom" had a strange and romantic history. It was, or rather, is, for it still exists, a forty-two pound gun of the old type, which was originally a part of the armament of the French battleship *Hochu*. It was captured by the British in 1798 and soon after was sold to the United States government. In this country it was placed on the ship General Armstrong and after some minor adventures with our ships in the war with the Barbary states did good duty against its former captors, the British, by helping to run the blockade of New Orleans in 1814. Afterward the Armstrong was sunk by the British in the harbor of Fayal, in the Azores. There Long Tom lay dismantled until a patriotic American procured permission to dig it up and carry it away, and it was brought to New York city in 1893—Minneapolis Journal.

This concern you read carefully. Dr. George S. Pepple is positively guaranteed to cure indigestion, constipation, sick headache, rheumatic, breath, malaria and all diseases from stomach trouble.

Have you noticed the improved service to Chicago via the C. C. & L. Through sleeper leaves Richmond at 11:15 P. M. daily, arrives in Chicago at 7:00 A. M. Try it.

446-11

Commissioner Smith vs. The Standard Oil Co.

From the Railway World, January 3, 1908.

Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, whose zeal in the cause of economic reform has been in no wise abated by the panic which he and his kind did so much to bring on, is out with an answer to President Moffett, of the Standard Oil company of Indiana. The publication of this answer, it is officially given out, was delayed several weeks, "for business reasons," because it was not deemed advisable to further excite the public mind, which was profoundly disturbed by the crisis. Now that the storm clouds have rolled by, however, the commissioner dashes again into the fray.

Our readers remember that the chief points in the defense of the Standard Oil company, as presented by President Moffett, were, (1) that the rate of six cents on oil from Whiting to East St. Louis had been issued to the Standard Oil company as the lawful rate by employees of the Alton, (2) that the 18-cent rate on oil with the Interstate Commerce commission was a class and not a commodity rate, never intended to apply to oil, (3) that oil was shipped in large quantities between Whiting and East St. Louis at six and one-fourth cents per hundred pounds, which has been filed with the Interstate Commerce commission as the lawful rate, and (4) that the 18-cent rate on oil was entirely out of proportion to lawful rates on other commodities between these points of similar character, and of greater value, such as, for example, as linseed oil, the lawful rate on which was eight cents. President Moffett also stated that thousands of tons of freight had been sent by other shippers between these points under substantially the same conditions as governed the shipments of the Standard Oil company.

This defense of the Standard Oil company was widely quoted and has undoubtedly exerted a powerful influence upon the public mind. Naturally the administration, which has staked the success of its campaign against the "trusts" upon the success of its attack upon this company, endeavors to offset this influence, and hence the new defender of Commissioner Smith.

We need hardly point out that his rebuttal argument is extremely weak, although as strong, no doubt, as the circumstances would warrant. He answers the points made by President Moffett substantially as follows: (1) The Standard Oil company had a trade department and should have known that the six-cent rate had not been filed,

which applies to all the industrial towns in the neighborhood of Chicago, and was filed an amount equal to seven or eight times the value of its entire property, because its traffic department did not verify the statement of the Alton rate clerk, that the six-cent rate, which the commissioner of corporations makes so much of, "any rate from Dolton on the Eastern Illinois or Chappell or the Alton or Harvey on the Illinois Central, or Blue Island on the Rock Island, applies throughout Chicago territory to shipments from Whiting, as to shipments from any other point in the district. So far from the Eastern Illinois filing its rate from Dolton in order to deceive the shipper, it is the commissioner of corporations who either betrays his gross ignorance of transportation customs in Chicago territory or relies on the public ignorance of these customs to deceive the public too apt to accept unquestioningly every statement made by a government official as necessarily true, although, as in the present instance, a careful examination shows these statements to be false.

The final point made by President Moffett that other commodities of a character similar to oil were carried at much lower rates than 18 cents, much to state on the same sheet, that the tariff would apply to other points, e. g., Whiting. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois followed this practice in filing its rate from Dolton, and making a note on the sheet that it applied to Whiting. This was in 1895 when this method of filing tariffs was in common use.

Now let us see in what way the intending shipper of oil could be misled and deceived by the fact that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois had not filed a rate reading from Whiting. Commissioner Smith contends that "commodification is the only motive for such a circuitous arrangement," i. e., that this method of filing the rate was intended to mislead intending competitors of the Standard Oil company. Suppose such a prospective oil refiner had applied to the Interstate Commerce commission for the rate from Chicago to East St. Louis over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, he would have been informed that the only rate filed with the commission by this company was 6½ cents from Dolton, and he would have been further informed, if indeed he did not know this already, that this rate applied throughout Chicago territory. So that whether he wished to locate his plant at Whiting, or anywhere else about Chicago, under an arrangement of long standing, and

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