

amendment to the constitution providing for the direct election of senators than there is for an amendment to the constitution providing for the direct vote of the shrdlatacmefatral elect of the president. If the people of any state wish any particular man to be chosen as senator, they have only to instruct their legislature, as the people of a considerable number of the states make it their practice to do now, ad no legislature will ever for a moment think of disobeying the instructions any more than presidential electors violate their obligations. The proposed amendment is simply to enable the people of each state to escape from the duty of electing a legislature that can be trusted. Are we prepared to abandon the performance of that duty?

## Trust Question.

"Mr. Bryan charges that the republican party is responsible for abuses of corporate wealth. As well might he charge that man who plants cotton is responsible for the boll weevil, or that the man who plants fruit trees is responsible for the San Jose scale. Until the millennium has brought the eradication of human selfishness and greed social abuses will come according to the shifting conditions of the times. Adversity and prosperity, wealth and poverty, have each their own kinds of abuse. Constant vigilance and constant activity to meet and put an end to abuses as they arise is the task of government and good citizenship; but the work is never finished. The republican party has produced the condition which has made our great prosperity possible, and it is dealing with evils which have been incident to that prosperity with vigor and effectiveness. Upon the course to be pursued regarding these evils, upon the attitude and action of the government towards trusts, railroads and all the great corporations, there is no substantial issue between the two parties. Questions of detail and of minor tactics in the conduct of government procedure alone remain for discussion. The great difference between the two parties is that in dealing with these evils the republican party shows efficient performance and proved competency, while the democratic party tendered nothing but campaign promises."

## Guarantee of Bank Deposits.

The other proposition of the democratic platform is to require all national banks to guarantee the payment of deposits by all other national banks. This is another patent financial nostrum, advertised to catch the fancy of the multitude; and it should be suppressed under the pure food law until it is correctly labelled "a measure to compel legitimate business to bear the risks of speculation." It might well be called a measure to destroy the national banking system, for who will wish to invest his money in a business where it is not merely subject to the risks assumed by the men whom he and his associates select to manage it, but is subject also to be called upon for the payment of an indefinite number of persons over whom and whose obligations he and his associates have no control whatever.

A bank deposit is a very simple business transaction. The depositor in effect loans his money to the bank, which borrows it upon a promise to repay it on the lender's order, with or without a stipulated interest. Banks seldom fail to pay the debts thus contracted. Although the deposits are ordinarily many times the capital, losses are exceedingly small. The principal reason why this is so is, that bankers are ordinarily men who have established a good reputation in the community for honesty and business sense. People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business judgment will no longer be necessary as a part of the banker's capital. It will no longer be necessary for the community to consider whether a banker is honest or not. Any scalawag can start a bank and obtain deposits on the credit of all the banks of the country. Any one who wishes to use funds in speculative enterprises can start a bank, invite deposits and thus borrow money on the credit of the entire banking capital of the United States. With such opportunities, who can doubt that the standard of character of the bankers of the country would deteriorate.

Is it to a dishonest purpose that Mr. Bryan claims to be the heir, and is it possible to ascribe a desire to perpetuate personal power to the man who held the highest power in his grasp and rejected it?

What evidence of Democratic fitness to be entrusted with power is to be found in the record of its candidate for the presidency? It is with profound satisfaction that we recognize the purity and uprightness of Mr. Bryan's character and we cannot withhold our admiration from the skill and attractiveness of his oratory; but when a candidate for high office can furnish no evidence of fitness derived from the actual performance of official duty and relies entirely upon what he proposes to do in the future we must test, so far as we can, the soundness of his judgment by the substance of his proposals, not by his manner of presenting them.

It was skilful of Mr. Bryan to say that he is bound by the omissions of the democratic platform as well as by what it contains; but who dictated the omissions as well as the platform? Can an omission of today wipe out public utterances of the past and remove them from memory as a basis for judgment upon the public man? Was he right then? Was his judgment sound then? Would it have been wise for the people of the country to elect him president then in order to carry out the policy to which he was then devoted?

Now Mr. Bryan proposes that under

supervision of the national government everybody shall provide for the payment of everybody else's debts by his bank deposit guaranty scheme.

It is prudent to place in his hands the great power of the presidency; and above all is it wise to give to him rather than to Mr. Taft, the experienced judge, the filling of the four vacancies in the supreme court of the United States which may be expected during the next administration?

There was but one sentiment in which a majority of the democratic majority could be united; that was in hatred of Mr. Cleveland, and they hated him for his virtues. His sturdy integrity and high courage, his sincere convictions and patriotic purpose, his experience in government and strong practical sense afforded a leadership under which a party capable of government could have done great things for the country. The democratic party repudiated his leadership and the very men who now control that party followed him to his grave with depreciation and detraction. Under that discordant democracy the country drifted through years of commercial depression and disaster, poverty and distress, without effective government until the first election of McKinley and a republican congress placed the reins of power in the hands of a party competent to govern.

Are the people of the United States ready to repeat that experience of democratic government?

## SWEARS VENGEANCE UPON HIS FAMILY

Mayes Threatens Life of Mother, Sister and Baby.

## IS MENTALLY UNBALANCED

INQUEST IS ORDERED BY CITY JUDGE AFTER STORY OF MAN'S WILD SUNDAY ESCAPADE IS RELATED.

Judge Converse in the city court this morning ordered an inquest be held to determine the sanity of Harry Mayes, colored. The young negro yesterday threatened to kill his mother, his sister, and a baby about four years of age. He became provoked because his mother told the child to get her cup of water. He took the cup away from the child and when his sister interfered he struck her and attempted to throw her out of the house.

Mrs. Mayes summoned the police. When Officer Roberts arrived he was informed by excited women that Mayes had armed himself and had stated he would never allow a policeman to take him from the house. When Roberts entered he found Mayes sitting in the kitchen, armed with an ax and hatchet. He persuaded the young man not to make any trouble.

Enroute to the police station Mayes said that he would kill his mother and his sister, and that he had bought a revolver to kill Frank "Snooks" Murray. In police court this morning Mayes stated that he did not care what the authorities did with him. His mother and other people told Judge Converse that they thought the young man was mentally unbalanced so the court ordered an inquest held over him.

## MILLIONS LOST BY RAVAGING FOREST FIRES

(Continued From Page One.)

burned up by the sun, and plowing for fall crops is impossible because of the hard baked soil.

And what is considered as far more lamentable, the entire district, comprising perhaps 30,000 square miles, is threatened with a bear famine because of lack of pure spring water for its manufacture.

## Factories are Closed.

North Vernon, Ind., Sept. 14.—This city is in the midst of a terrible drought, and, should a fire of any consequence break out, the city would be practically helpless. The Muscatatuck river, from which the city gets its water, is the lowest ever known and today all the city's industries were shut down owing to lack of water.

## SCHOOL BEGINS WITH INCREASE IN ATTENDANCE

(Continued From Page One.)

the board spoke. In part, he said:

Reports saying that the high school faculty has gone to pieces is not true. Although some of the strong members have resigned I am convinced that we have the strongest faculty that the school has ever had. Mr. Thompson is the only member of the school faculty that was a member when I became a member of the board twelve years ago.

Supt. T. A. Mott announced this morning that the total attendance at the high school is the largest that it has ever been in the history of the school. The present year promises to be one of the most successful the Richmond schools have ever enjoyed.

Principal Knouff made a short talk this morning to the students dwelling upon his future policies.

## GRIDIRON MEN IN SPOTLIGHT

First Big Games of Season to Be Played on Saturday.

## WHAT THE SEASON OFFERS

MORE INTER-SECTION CONTESTS ARRANGED FOR THIS YEAR, SCHEDULES SHOWING PENNSY AND MICHIGAN MEET.

New York, Sept. 14.—While interest in baseball is now at its height, preliminary practice of the candidates for the leading college football teams has started and in a short time the gridiron season will be under way.

The first games of importance on the schedule will be played Saturday, September 19, as follows: Carlisle Indians vs. Albright, at Carlisle; Pennsylvania State College vs. Beloit, at State College; Dickinson vs. Lebanon Valley, at Carlisle.

The season will be marked by more inter-section contests than ever. Pennsylvania will play Michigan; while Yost's eleven play Syracuse, Cornell will line up against Chicago on Marshall Field; the Carlisle Indians toward the end of the year will play at Minneapolis and St. Louis. Yale will meet West Point at West Point, Saturday, October 17; Pennsylvania will play the Carlisle Indians at Philadelphia, Saturday, October 24. Harvard meets the Middies at Annapolis on the same date. Princeton plays at West Point, Saturday, October 31. The Carlisle Indians and the Middies meet the same day at Annapolis; Harvard and the Indians contest at Cambridge November 7. Pennsylvania meets the Michigan team at Ann Arbor on November 14; on the same day Yale and Princeton play at Princeton, and Cornell at Chicago. The Yale-Harvard game is played at New Haven on Saturday, November 21. The same day the Carlisle Indians play at Minneapolis. Pennsylvania and Cornell at Philadelphia on Thanksgiving day, November 26, on which day the Indians play in St. Louis. The West Point-Annapolis game is scheduled for Saturday, Nov. 28, at Philadelphia.

Judge Converse in the city court this morning ordered an inquest be held to determine the sanity of Harry Mayes, colored. The young negro yesterday threatened to kill his mother, his sister, and a baby about four years of age. He became provoked because his mother told the child to get her cup of water. He took the cup away from the child and when his sister interfered he struck her and attempted to throw her out of the house.

Mrs. Mayes summoned the police. When Officer Roberts arrived he was informed by excited women that Mayes had armed himself and had stated he would never allow a policeman to take him from the house. When Roberts entered he found Mayes sitting in the kitchen, armed with an ax and hatchet. He persuaded the young man not to make any trouble.

Enroute to the police station Mayes said that he would kill his mother and his sister, and that he had bought a revolver to kill Frank "Snooks" Murray.

In police court this morning Mayes stated that he did not care what the authorities did with him. His mother and other people told Judge Converse that they thought the young man was mentally unbalanced so the court ordered an inquest held over him.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.

Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank, a well earned reputation for honesty and business sense.

People ordinarily will not risk their money by lending it to men who have not these claims to confidence.