

IRISH HOME RULE PLAN A FAILURE

Imperial Home Rule Association Fails in Its Plans.

FOR TRADE, NOT POLITICS.

ORGANIZATION WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE AS ITS OBJECT THE RECONCILIATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

Dublin, Nov. 21.—Statements have been circulated during the past few weeks as to the founding of an Irish Imperial Home Rule Association, which, it is said, has an important political program to set before the country, with the object of reconciling opposing parties in Ireland. It has not yet been explained, however, how it is proposed to find a common denominator between unionism and home rule. Much secrecy has been observed with regard to the personnel of the association, although the publication of names is promised at a future date. The genesis of this association may, perhaps, be guessed by those who are able to read between the lines when it is hinted that, if its operations result in an increased trade between Dublin and some provincial towns in Ireland, its promoters would consider that it has not failed altogether of its object. Unionists in the capital, and home rulers in the province would thus have found a common denominator. The movement has made little or no headway and, despite the efforts to secure influential support, the names upon the roll of membership do not at present carry sufficient weight to justify their publication. The association cannot be considered to be fertile in ideas, and recently a conference was held in Dublin between some of its members and members of the Irish Reform association, at which Lord MacDonnell presided. It was hoped that the Irish Reform association, which is wedded to the idea of devolution, might be induced to amalgamate with the Imperial Home Rule association; but at the conference the Imperial home rulers were quite outwitted, and it is understood that Lord MacDonnell was entirely opposed to the suggestion. The Imperial home rulers, however, are anxious that something should be done to promote the success of their organization, and it is believed that, if any overtures were made to them by the Irish Reform Association they would be accepted. If any such overtures were made the most that the Imperial home rulers could look for would be the offer of some kind of affiliation with the Irish Reform association, but this, presumably, would necessitate a revision of their political program.

WIDOW GIVES HIM \$70,000 TO WED HER

Poor Army Tailor Marries a Wealthy Woman.

St. Louis, Nov. 21.—Joseph Bruno, aged 48, a poor army tailor at Jefferson barracks has become the third husband of Mrs. Mary Meirhoff, aged 56, widow of Hink Eckerle, a wealthy brewer. She possesses a large fortune in her own right, left by her first husband. Her second husband, Meirhoff, a painter, died several years ago. Bruno was shy when Mrs. Meirhoff first smiled upon him as she drove through Jefferson barracks reservation. The diamonds and fine clothes with which Bruno has been dazzling his friends are said to have been gifts from the widow. It was published here that she finally counted out \$70,000 in stocks, bonds and cash to the timid swain upon condition that he marry and take her to Europe in the spring. Bruno and the aged widow went to Belleville, Ill., in her new automobile where they were quietly married. They will reside in St. Louis until spring, when it is said they will go to Europe.

HANDLE VILLAGE FUNDS WITH SKILL

Interest and One Bond Liquidated by Eldorado.

Eldorado, O., Nov. 21.—The trustees of the Municipal Sinking Fund met in regular session and bond number one was paid off with accrued interest, also interest for one year on bonds number two, three, four, and five. These bonds are of the late \$1,700 bond issue. Surplus remaining in hands of trustees is \$342.52, almost enough to pay off bond number two. The municipal officials are to be congratulated upon their efficient management of the village funds. The trustees are Mayor Ervin, J. C. Juday and village clerk, Charles V. Campbell.

WILL W. J. BRYAN RUN ONCE MORE?

Question Democratic Congressmen Discuss in Washington.

THINK THAT HE WILL NOT.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS ELECTED THIS YEAR ARE BEING CONSIDERED AS PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER FOR 1912.

Washington, Nov. 21.—There is one leading question for discussion among the advance guard of democratic congressmen who have arrived in Washington for the opening of the session next month. "Will Bryan ever again be a candidate for president?" is the query they propound and endeavor to answer. The consensus of opinion is that he will not, though there are not lacking democrats whose faith in the ultimate triumph of the Peerless Leader is not shaken. There is, properly speaking, no such thing now as an anti-Bryan democrat, though there were plenty of them before the Denver convention placed Mr. Bryan at the head of the democratic ticket. But Mr. Bryan is no longer an issue dividing the party, so there may be discussion of his future and the party's future without any bitterness entering. Even Mr. Bryan's most ardent personal admirers are able to consider the matter calmly, and not a few of them are of the present opinion that the Nebraska can not hope again to be his party's choice for president. Of course three years from now when the 1912 nomination becomes a live issue, they may line up with Bryan, and there is no personal disloyalty in their present tendency to critical analysis. There is no attempt by Mr. Bryan's friends to minimize the significance of the fact that the candidate for president ran so far behind so many of the state and local tickets, both north and south. The election of democratic governors in a number of northern states, the remarkable disparity between the votes of Bryan and Chanler in New York, and the fact of democratic losses and republican gains in the south on the presidential tickets, is accepted by democrats as meaning that Bryan was weaker in November than his party. No one can demonstrate, of course, that any other democrat could have polled a larger vote for president, but the fact was established that Mr. Bryan as the presidential nominee was not able to poll the full democratic vote. No other candidate for president it is asserted, ever fell so far behind the total vote cast for other candidates of his party. A critical examination of other presidential elections might show this assumption to be wrong, but democratic members of congress are generally accepting it as true. Already there is discussion of possible 1912 candidates, and it is only natural that the democrats who have been elected governors of northern states should come to for consideration. It is recalled that the only democrat elected to the presidency since the civil war came into prominence from having won the governorship of New York, and a governorship has in other instances proved a stepping stone to the presidency. Governor Johnson of Minnesota, of course, is to be reckoned with, as he had the largest following this year aside from that of Mr. Bryan. Judson Harmon, who won the Ohio governorship, already is being boomed, and Indiana democrats are telling their party colleagues to keep an eye on Thomas R. Marshall, who defeated "Jim" Watson for the governorship of the Hoosier state. Marshall's nomination four years hence, it is declared would make Indiana safely a democratic state, and that would assure a comfortable start toward a plurality of electoral votes. It must not be assumed, however, that there is any disposition to read Mr. Bryan out of the democratic party or out of its councils. It is recognized that he will continue to be an aggressive and influential leader, and it is recognized also that any action in 1912 which would tend to humiliate Bryan would invite certain disaster. No democrat would have the slightest chance of success in 1912 who was objectionable to the great mass of democratic voters who have followed Mr. Bryan so enthusiastically to three defeats. It is believed Mr. Bryan will recognize the fact that, however unwarranted it may seem, there is so great an amount of prejudice against him within the democratic party that he never can attain the presidency, and having been honored three times with the nomination he will join enthusiastically and energetically in the support of some other man four years from now. No one believes Mr. Bryan is going to surrender his convictions either for his own advantage or for the advantage of his party, but if there is sufficient recognition of those principles in the platform of 1912, his friends declare he is not the man to balk.

\$4,000,000 CRATED EACH DAY IN WORKSHOPS OF GOVERNMENT

A Glimpse at the System Used in Making and Distributing Currency Over the United States. Only Two Ways of Scattering Certificates.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—Every working day of the year there is printed at Washington an average of more than \$3,000,000 of new paper money. Every day there is practically the same amount. The presses in the mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco daily stamp into form about \$800,000 of shining coin. We have then a total of almost \$4,000,000 new money created every day at the money workshops of the government. But good money cannot be had even by great governments merely for the making. The sources of this great stream of fresh bills and bright coins are carefully guarded. They are governed by fixed financial principles that are above legislation, writes F. A. Vandenberg, formerly assistant secretary of the treasury, in the Youth's companion, and by laws which congress has tried to frame as nearly as possible in conformity with those higher financial laws which must ultimately govern the currency of all nations. An active printer, with the aid of a young girl assistant, and working on a simple handpress of a type that has hardly been varied since the government began to print money, or, indeed, since one or two centuries before, can turn out 800 sheets of finished bills in a day, each sheet containing four bills. There are 600 printers at work in the Government Bureau of Printing and Engraving, some upon bonds, stamps, or other forms of government securities, but most of them printing money. Among all the interesting sights at Washington there is perhaps none more interesting than the intensely active bureau of engraving and printing. There are 2,988 employees there, whose experience in handling and counting the sheets of bank note paper and turning out the finished bills has given them a dexterity that is fascinating to see. Of quite as deep interest as the bureau itself would be a study of those principles that are back of this rushing manufactory—principles, laws, and regulations which govern with absolute certainty the printing of each piece of paper. At first glance one piece of paper money looks very much like another. Each is an example of the finest steel engraving, more skillfully made and more difficult to counterfeit than the thrones of any other government. There are five kinds of paper money printed. The sort that people are most familiar with is the silver certificate, for almost all the one, two and five dollar bills are that form. They are printed chiefly as a matter of convenience to the public, for the public prefers paper money to the coin. The amount of paper money outstanding is between eighteen and nineteen hundred million dollars, and of that amount there are four hundred and seventy-seven million dollars in gold certificates. Although the government prints gold and silver certificates so freely, there are only two ways by which they may be issued and become a part of the money stock of the country. If any person deposits with the government gold or silver coin, or gold bullion, the government may issue silver certificates for gold coin or bullion; or if any one returns worn certificates, like certificates may be issued to replace old ones which are in turn being destroyed. Life of Money. A dollar bill has the average life of about 15 months. Two dollars bills not being so actively used, last on the average more than 18 months. A five dollar bill lives an average of two years before it is worn out and the government is called upon to replace it. Ten dollar bills last about three years, and twenty dollar bills more than four years. The amount of money that goes to the government for redemption, either for the purpose of securing fresh, clean bills or for conversion into some other form of money, reaches a total almost too great to comprehend. In 1904 the government received \$911,000,000 of paper money to be exchanged for new bills, or for some other form of denomination. Next to the gold and silver certificates in point of volume are the national bank notes. They constitute

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE CONSTITUTION

During the late campaign W. J. Bryan seems to have arraigned the republican party for about everything disreputable in politics. If he neglected any phase of dishonesty and corruption it was evidently owing to the range or limit of his imagination. But at no other point of assault doubtless was he more conscious of misrepresentation and injustice than in his charge that the republican party does not represent the constitutional thought of the country. That is absurd and manifestly false; and we hardly expected a stoop so low from even Mr. Bryan, schooled and accomplished as he is in the heinous art of scyphancy. If the republican party does not represent the constitutional thought of the United States, then there is no such thing. It came in at the death of the constitution, resurrected and revitalized it and has dazzled the world with its powers. The republican party and the constitution will stand out together forever in history in bold relief and overshadowing proportion. Constitutional power was effectually a nullity before the succession of political parties. Thomas Jefferson questioned it and verbally assailed it, and John C. Calhoun put it to the test. When a young congressman he forced the issue between the state and the national constitution. These men are original and the very highest authority on state and national law. Their wisdom and instruction are canonical. No devotee presumes to question or take issue with them. Their word is law and it is fundamental in the democratic political system. Jefferson and Calhoun are as potential in the politics of the democratic party of today as they were in the same party when alive. And while the democracy endures they will live in its platforms and policies. What contributions did they make to republican government? Did their party under them make our national constitution an inviolable and supreme law unto all nations? It did not make it inviolable to this nation. Then as a matter of course it validity did not amount to much abroad. Then if the republican party does not represent the constitutional thought of the country, this fundamental mass of intellectuality is in the very sad plight of having no representative. This conclusion Mr. Bryan will no doubt frankly admit for he surely has not the effrontery and impertinence to presume that it has an advocate in the democratic party. And no excepting the short federalist and whig regimes has ever had a whack at the constitutional question. The entire elucidation of it, covering a century has been made by the leading party of today. One made a failure of it, so utter, so dismal, that it was driven from power, discredit and demoralization. Its leadership was apostate. The change of parties was on constitutional government, so it is naturally quite different now from what it was when the change occurred. Evidently it isn't worse. It couldn't be that and exist at all. It is infinitely better—so far improved that there isn't a vestige of similarity on which to base comparison. Democratic Policies Disappear. There is no trace now of the handiwork of the democratic party in this government. Its territory remains but territory is purely material. It involves nothing animate or vital except as an object of contention. Beyond the measurement of area annexed there is nothing in the government suggestive of democratic policies. It is what the republican party has made in spite of the malicious opposition of all other parties. And there is no exception to this. If there is no objection to it, no criticism upon it, except from its enemies. If there are any sincere friends of constitutional government outside of the republican party why do they not propose theories friendly to the promotion of it? Not one of them does it and the democrats in control did it in their power to wreck it. These are truths that appeal overwhelmingly to all inquisitive minds. They supply the reason why the republican party should never be disturbed in its operation. The American constitution covers very nearly a century and a quarter. In one sense it is old, in another and higher sense it is not. The democrats are clamoring for a change on the ground of advancement, changing conditions and new environment. The organic law, they claim, needs revising and remodeling to meet the popular trend of politics. Yet this constitution has given us a government of the people to which civilization affords no parallel or intimation. On this eternal truth the republican party stands. It recognizes that this fundamental law is an organic law. And you can not apply substitution to what is organic and avoid disarrangement, more or less, of the whole structure. The republican party recognizes this vital fact. If that which is regenerative of the organism is changed the latter of necessity is thereby affected. This truth is undergoing exemplification every day in every department of life, and no measure of exemption whatever attaches to constitutions and governments. There are no legitimate constitutional amendments except those in sympathy or agreement with the spirit of the constitution. The republican party amended it in connection with emancipation. That, of course, was right and according to the intent of the constitution, for slavery within its jurisdiction flatly contradicted the whole

NATIONS MAY BE LED TO QUARREL

Complications From Harvard Students' Effort to Secure Treasure.

ROGERS BACKS MOVEMENT.

OIL MAGNATE REPORTED TO BE INTERESTED IN PLAN TO LIFT FROM BOTTOM OF OCEAN GOLD BURIED 143 YEARS.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—H. H. Rogers and Alvah Crocker, the Pittsburgh paper manufacturer, are said to be among the stock holders of the Southern Research Company, otherwise a band of young Harvard adventurers, who have set sail for the South seas, bound on a second attempt to recover from the bottom of the ocean a treasure which they hear has lain off the coast of Jamaica for 143 years in the wreckage of a Spanish galleon. R. A. Derby of this city, organizer of the venture and authority for these statements, has sailed for Jamaica after telling of a rival English company now fitting out in England, which it is necessary to head off. The new American expedition, like the first which met with disaster, is under the command of Guy Skull of Boston who sailed with a crew fully armed in the three masted schooner command is Roger Derby, who played on the Harvard football team in 1904. He embarked on the Admiral Dewey of the United Fruit company line, from this port for Kingston, where he will charter a boat and join the schooner at the reef where the treasure is supposed to lie. The first expedition embarking from this port early in October in the old cup defender Mayflower, ran into a gale which reduced the Mayflower to a derelict on the high seas. The crew escaped only through a chance encounter with a passing frigate. But the second expedition is better organized and better equipped than the first. On the first each man was independent; now each has signed papers making him amenable to military discipline. Six able seamen, Layman the mate; Edward Pelham and the four Harvard graduates—S. S. Boylston of Baltimore, Stephen Noyes of Newport, "Buck" Harrison, and Guy H. Skull, make up the crew. Each carries a .45 caliber revolver; there are cutlasses and carbines in the hold, and in the last few weeks every man of the expedition has practiced target shooting. This is because trouble is expected and international complications are recognized as possible, even probable. Several attempts have been made by Englishmen to get the treasure first. Now a number of Englishmen have gone to England to enlist capital and legally establish a prior claim to the bank where the treasure is said to lie—a claim which the Americans say they have no intention of admitting. They are ready, even eager to fight for their rights. The explanation of his attitude is that it antagonizes the whole trend of the party's thought and action. The inclination of the republican party, he says is to eliminate the line of limitation that the constitution draws about national power. This of course is a misrepresentation. The purpose of the republican party is not to erase this line of limitation, but to show the liberality and amplitude of it. In the constitution is provision for the plan and operation of the government, and toward these ends all its powers are directed. There was no centralizing nation until ordained by the constitution. He forces gathered in the constitution were creative, but they were creative of nothing except the federal government. They did not make states. Nor did they make anything else in the form of political organization except the American republic. When you comprehend that you grasp the intent and scope of the constitution. It is not a law of statehood but of nationality, and it was the need of a great popular nation that called it into being and action. The restriction then that the republican party is endeavoring to obliterate the legal limit of federal power has no validity. The truth of the matter is a dominant political party can not transcend its authority in amplifying the constructive and concentrative qualities of the fundamental law. In doing this it simply aids or empowers the constitution to fulfill its destiny. It was the disregard of this truth by the democratic party that inflicted this country with sectionalism and civil war. And still that party repeats its utter disregard of it. It is not in sympathetic touch with constitutional law and is bound to make a wreck of government proceeding from it. Nothing in the field of political action can be made satisfactorily successful unless the nature and trend of it are duly considered. Here is where the republican has the advantage of the democratic or any other party. It sees in the centripetal or conservative powers of the constitution a perpetual and predominant republic. Gives Government by the People. The crowning glory of the republic (Continued on Page Four.)

CHURCHES OF THE NATION TO MEET

Delegates to Represent 20,000,000 Protestant Communicants.

SESSIONS IN PHILADELPHIA

PLAN TO FORM GREAT CO-OPERATING COUNCIL OF TWENTY-SEVEN DENOMINATIONS AT MEETING IN DECEMBER.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21.—Representing 20,000,000 of communicants in twenty-seven religious denominations, more than 400 delegates will assemble in this city December 2, to participate in the federal council of the Churches of Christ in America. This meeting is regarded as the greatest and most representative gathering in the history of Protestant Christianity in this country. Its members have been chosen by the highest adjudicatory bodies in the denominations to be represented. Among them will be more than thirty bishops, many presidents of universities and colleges, some of the most noted theologians and preachers in the country, officers in mission boards and other departments of church work and a large number of laymen of prominence. Nearly all those who have been appointed have signified their intention of coming to the council. The sessions of this representative body will continue until December 8. "For the prosecution of work that can be better done in union than in separation"—this is the expressed purpose of the meeting, which is unique in character and which is regarded as certain to prove historic in the annals of American Protestantism. It aims "through counsel and co-operation to avoid the two great faults of Protestantism, overlapping and overlooking," and one of its principal purposes is to organize the Protestant churches in this country so that every section shall be directly under the supervision of Protestant influence. To Perfect Church System. At the same time it is expected to effect an organization that will prevent the establishment and maintenance of too many protestant churches in a given locality. An effort will be made to perfect a system as thorough and exact as the parish system of the Roman Catholic church. The federal council is the outcome of the interchurch conference, held in New York in 1905, which adopted the plan of federation, and set this year as the date for its first convention. Purposes of Council. During its deliberations the council will consider, among other things, ways and means of effecting the following specific purposes: 1. To express the fellowship and catholic unity of the Christian church. 2. To bring the christian bodies of America into united service for Christ and the world. 3. To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the churches. 4. To secure a larger combined influence for the churches of Christ in all matters affecting the moral and social condition of the people, so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. 5. To assist in the organization of local branches of the Federal Council, to promote its aim in their communities. Following are the denominations which will be represented. Baptist, Christian Connection, Congregational, Church of the Disciples, Evangelical Association, Evangelical German Synod, Free Baptist, Society of Friends, Evangelical Lutheran, Mennonite, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal (South), African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Methodist Protestants, Moravian, Presbyterian church in the United States, Protestant Episcopal, Primitive Methodist, Reformed church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, Reformed Presbyterian, Seventh-Day Baptists, United Brethren, United Evangelical, United Presbyterian and Welsh Presbyterian churches. The Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, former moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly is chairman of the executive committee of the council. FORGER ARRESTED AFTER SIX YEARS New Jersey Crook Caught in Seattle. Seattle, Wash., Nov. 21.—Elliott A. Archer, known in Seattle as C. Archer Carter, solicitor for the Seattle and Tacoma Power company, was arrested here today by detectives, charged with being a fugitive from justice wanted for forgeries aggregating \$7,000. The alleged offense was committed in 1902. His arrest followed the receipt of a telegram from Newark.