

A million for turnpikes, but not a cent for graft.

In these modern days the "raging of the dog star" is not taken Siriusly.

Castro is defiant. So was the bull that tried to throw the locomotive off the track.

"Some men ought never to have been born," says the Philadelphia Inquirer. How true!

Indiana steer ate dynamite; enraged owner threw a brick at him. Much noise. Result, a bum steer.

The human body is 75 per cent. water, says a scientist, the other 25 per cent. being spirit, we presume.

Berlin must be getting so used to seeing airships that before long the Berliners will decline to strain their necks.

A New Jersey man won't pay his bills because his wife is out of work. Some charity organization should look up this pitiful case.

Now it is a revolution which is on the Persian carpet. The movement has just camped, apparently permanently, upon the Turkish rug.

Kermit is sure to bring back some remarkable photographs from Africa, if only he doesn't get so excited that he forgets to snap the shutter.

High winds during the summer have blown enormous numbers of crabs out of the Chesapeake bay into the ocean. Fortunately the oysters are naturally anchored.

Don't misunderstand the announcement that Mr. Edward W. Deming is going to paint the Ojibways in northern Canada. What Mr. Deming really is going to paint is canvas.

Some friend of Castro's should call him up by long-distance telephone and let him know that in this mixup with Queen Wilhelmina the sympathies of all the bystanders are with the royal lady.

By chasing and holding in a team of runaway blooded horses and saving three lives Kermit Roosevelt is qualifying for shooting lions in Africa. It is strenuous training after his father's own heart.

A West Virginia magistrate prides himself on the fact that he is the only justice of the peace in the state to hold court in his bare feet. In most other places it is the head which counts in the position.

A sober, elderly person certifies in the New York Sun that she has seen old mosquitoes helping or pushing the young ones through the window screens. Could there be a more touching illustration of parental interest?

The retirement of Capt. Watt, commander of the Lusitania and commodore of the Cunard fleet, having reached the age limit, comes opportunely. His ship is at the head of the ocean greyhound class. That's glory enough.

Not one of the 50,000 depositors in 13 banks and trust companies which closed their doors in the panic last fall will lose a dollar. Banking institutions in the United States are evidently conducted on pretty sound business principles.

The chief of the secret service police of Sydney says that no better-behaved, milder lot of fellows has ever come under his observation than the American sailors. The nation is proud of its jolly tars who are so well upholding its prestige.

The formation in Germany of a company, with a capital of more than \$6,250,000, to lay a cable between Germany and South America is, of course, not violation of the Monroe doctrine, but it suggests that the United States ought to be making efforts to increase and facilitate its business with South America, too.

A Pennsylvania man's horse went lame. When he started to investigate the trouble he found a stickpin with a diamond worth \$150 in the animal's hoof, which had caused the trouble. As the horse showed signs of distress in another foot, that was examined and a five-dollar gold piece extracted. Paradoxically, to pick up gold with one foot and diamonds with the other is anything but a lame performance.

Forest fires are among the regular annual sufferings of the eastern states. The dry weather this year has made the loss unusually heavy in New England, New York and other states. Not only valuable timber, but farm houses, planted fields and precious forest loan have been destroyed. Scientific forestry and wise legislation are necessary to protect our trees against the combined armies of flames, bugs and unintelligent lumbermen.

The decent element of South Dakota seems to be making a struggle to rid the state of its divorce odium. But while the easy ways of loosing the marriage bond brings a revenue into the state, the matter will be hard to fight. Temptation should be removed from states to make money in this way by a uniform federal divorce law. Until that is done the evil is not likely to be corrected, as one state has always the power to abrogate the laws of another, and people cannot be prevented from living where and for what purpose they please.

Roosevelt's Hot Reply. Washington.—President Roosevelt,

HASKELL GETS OUT; MAY SUE PRESIDENT

Democratic National Treasurer Resigns Because of Charges--Lively Controversy Engaged in by Governor of Oklahoma, William J. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt.

Chicago.—Charles N. Haskell of Oklahoma resigned as treasurer of the Democratic national committee shortly after midnight Friday night following a protracted conference with Judge Wade of Iowa and Josephus Daniels, director of the Democratic campaign committee, had represented Standard Oil interests both in Ohio and Oklahoma.

In his letter of resignation, which was addressed to Chairman Norman E. Mack of the national committee, Gov. Haskell denied the charges made against him by William Randolph Hearst and President Roosevelt. He said he resigned in order that nothing should be permitted to cloud the real issues in the campaign and because he desired Mr. Bryan's election.

May Sue Roosevelt.

Gov. Haskell formally announced both in his letter and in a subsequent interview, that he would treat his accusers, including President Roosevelt, as private citizens and would subject them to the penalties of the law.

It was gathered from his general statement that he intended to institute suits for libel against both Mr. Hearst and the president. He charged that Hearst, President Roosevelt and three Wall street brokers were behind the attack on him.

Chairman Mack, with the approval of Mr. Bryan, appointed Herman Ridder of the New York Staats Zeitung to succeed Gov. Haskell.

Haskell's Letter of Resignation.

Gov. Haskell's letter of resignation follows:

Hon. Norman E. Mack, Chairman Democratic National Committee, New York City—My Dear Sir:—In view of information to you for date return home, when I went home before, I assumed I would find you here upon my return today. I now learn that you will be detained in the east until Tuesday, and as I will be home on Monday I leave tomorrow.

Since the president and his cabinet have joined forces with Mr. Hearst and three Wall street brokers to make a personal fight against me, notwithstanding the president in his answer to Mr. Bryan in his letter to the Standard Oil Company case, yet by all the means at command of the government as the millions of Hearst and his Wall street brokers, they persist in vicious, unwarranted, and untruthful attack on me. Personally, I welcome their attack, and shall meet it with all the vigor at command. I shall treat them as private citizens and subject to the penalties of the law which they merit.

In this I know I shall have the aid of my neighbors at home for all proper purposes. The time must be free from other demands here. Again, my heart is full of hope for the election of Bryan and Roosevelt. Honest government and rule by the people is at stake.

Important beyond any battle at the polls in the last generation is the pending of the election of Mr. Taft.

I would not for one moment consider remaining in any way connected with the committee, therefore hereby tender my resignation as treasurer of the Democratic national committee, that not the slightest credit of my own could in any way be ascribed by the president to cloud the sky and shield the open discussion of the real issues and laying bare the Republican duplicity to the people. Sincerely yours,

CHARLES N. HASKELL.

Bryan Reproves President. Detroit, Mich.—The remarkable spectacle of a presidential candidate

Washington.—President Roosevelt gave out a statement Sunday night that severely scores William J. Bryan and the Democratic party. It was called forth by the criticism of the president, Mr. Taft, and the Republican party's platform by Mr. Bryan.

In answering Mr. Bryan's claim that the Democratic party will pursue the anti-trust prosecutions more vigorously, Mr. Roosevelt asks a comparison of what the two parties have done when in power, pointing out that the last Democratic administration, that in which Mr. Olney was attorney general, instituted but four such cases, two of which failed and a third of which was decided by Mr. Taft in favor of the government.

In comparison to this is the record of the present administration with its mass of anti-trust and rebate cases, the vast majority of the decisions being convictions.

Haskell Urgently Handled.

The last part of the statement is given over to a denunciation of the political life of Gov. Haskell and the manner in which Mr. Bryan accepted the Oklahoman's service and defended him, even after the accusations against him became public. Mr. Roosevelt mentions many of the shortcomings of which he says Haskell is guilty and declares there are many others not enumerated.

Those specifically mentioned are: That Haskell, as governor of Oklahoma, gave illegal privileges to the Democratic national committee, against the charge that he had unlawful connections with the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Bryan serves notice on the president that as the candidate of the Democratic party "I shall not permit any responsible member of the Republican organization to misrepresent the Democratic party in the present campaign."

The letter concludes with the statement that the Democratic party is making "an honest and honorable" fight in defense of its principles and policies, and expects and will demand honorable treatment from those who are in charge of the Republican campaign.

Roosevelt's Hot Reply. Washington.—President Roosevelt,

rebuking the chief executive of the nation for making statements deemed to be unjustified, was witnessed here when William J. Bryan in a letter to President Roosevelt defended Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma, treasurer of the Democratic national committee, against the charge that he had unlawful connections with the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Bryan serves notice on the president that as the candidate of the Democratic party "I shall not permit any responsible member of the Republican organization to misrepresent the Democratic party in the present campaign."

The letter concludes with the statement that the Democratic party is making "an honest and honorable" fight in defense of its principles and policies, and expects and will demand honorable treatment from those who are in charge of the Republican campaign.

Roosevelt's Hot Reply. Washington.—President Roosevelt,

German Money Well Expended. In 1905 the sum of \$27,608,000 was expended by employers in Germany for the direct aid of their employees. More than two-thirds of this was given as voluntary contributions by private firms and individuals.

Chicago, M. C. A. Prosperous.

The Young Men's Christian association of Chicago, the second largest in the world, has a membership of over 13,000, sustains 18 branches, and owns property valued at \$2,022,000.

Citizens' Alliance, a body formed to fight the union workers and prevent the formation of any defensive body of laboring men.

Foraker's Hot Reply.

Cincinnati.—Senator Foraker prepared a statement which was made public Friday, replying to the recent charges made by William R. Hearst and President Roosevelt. In addition he bitterly assails Hearst, Taft and the president, charging Taft with consort with Standard Oil magnates himself and declaring that President Roosevelt's actions indicate a guilty conscience. In the opening paragraph Mr. Foraker declared that the president showed bias in accepting as true all the charges. He denied that he acted improperly in accepting employment from the Standard Oil Company, said that there was no secret about it and produced letters to prove that after the government began its attack upon the Standard Oil, he declined to accept a retainer from them. He charged that Mr. Hearst had other letters in addition to those which he gave out, and that these other letters, if made public at the same time, would have shown how harmless was his connection with the Standard pe-

ople.

Taft Answers Foraker.

Albert Lea, Minn.—William H. Taft issued a statement in denial of certain allegations made by Senator Foraker in his statement. The Republican candidate does not touch on the general subject put up by the Ohio senator, confines himself entirely to that of the address which directly concerns him.

There are two of these charges and they were denied in vigorous language. Both of them were meant to show Mr. Taft at least was in sympathy with the Standard Oil crowd.

The Judge Doyle Incident.

As to the first, Mr. Taft says: "Senator Foraker says I recommended Judge Doyle for a United States judgeship in northern Ohio and the president acquiesced in the recommendation when we knew that he was attorney for the Standard Oil Company, and argues that this is a justification for him, while a senator of the United States, in accepting professional employment from the Standard Oil Company and in making what was in effect a newspaper partnership with the Standard Oil Company to control an organ of public opinion."

Judge Doyle held no public office and numbered the Standard Oil Company as one among a number of clients. I told the president Judge Doyle was a man of high character and a lawyer of great ability and experience and would make a good judge, but explained what his corporate professional connection had been, and the president, as between Doyle and Taylor, also an able man, preferred Taylor and appointed him, not, as I recollect it, for any reason discreditable to Doyle, but because Doyle's many corporate professional associations would make him less acceptable to the public and interfere with his usefulness as a judge."

Judge Doyle speaks of the election of Mr. Haskell as governor of Oklahoma, and says that "the constitution was adopted and Gov. Haskell was elected in spite of the efforts of your administration and in spite of the speeches made in Oklahoma by Mr. Taft."

Mr. Bryan speaks of the election of Mr. Haskell as governor of Oklahoma, and says that "the constitution was adopted and Gov. Haskell was elected in spite of the efforts of your administration and in spite of the speeches made in Oklahoma by Mr. Taft."

Mr. Bryan charges, among other things, that the steel trust "with your express consent" purchased one of its largest rivals and thus obtained control of more than 50 per cent. of the total output. He asked the president if he will insist that "in permitting this you showed less favor to the monopolistic corporations than I do in opposing its telegram on the subject."

Mr. Bryan speaks of the election of Mr. Haskell as governor of Oklahoma, and says that "the constitution was adopted and Gov. Haskell was elected in spite of the efforts of your administration and in spite of the speeches made in Oklahoma by Mr. Taft."

Mr. Bryan's second charge is that Mr. Taft accepted favors from a partner of Judge Doyle and a "magistrate in the glass trust" while at Middle Bass Island, Mr. Taft characterizes as ridiculous. He says he was the guest of the Middle Bass club, as Presidents Harrison, McKinley and Cleveland had been.

Hearst Hits Foraker.

Columbus, O.—Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio was openly charged here by W. R. Hearst with being an agent of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Hearst said that after the oil octopus had been driven from the Republican party by President Roosevelt, the Democratic party had welcomed the Standard with open arms and adopted it.

Mr. Hearst read a series of letters from John D. Archbold, the Standard Oil man, to Senator Foraker. In these communications Archbold gave instructions to the senator in regard to what should be done in pending legislative matters, particularly as to bills affecting corporations, and in two of the letters referred to inclosures of certificates of deposit, one for \$15,000 and another for \$14,500.

Mr. Hearst also read affidavits from Monnett, connecting the name of Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma with the alleged effort to bribe him by Standard Oil men to drop his proceedings against the company.

Further Charges by Hearst.

St. Louis.—William Randolph Hearst went after Senator J. B. Foraker here stronger than in his Columbus speech.

Mr. Hearst first read a letter in which it was said that a certificate of deposit for \$50,000 was inclosed. The letter purported to have been signed by John D. Archbold.

Following this, Mr. Hearst read another letter said to have been signed by Mr. Archbold, in which the Standard Oil man suggested to Mr. Foraker action regarding a bill introduced in the United States senate by the late Senator Jones of Arkansas.

Gen. DuPont Resigns.

New York.—Following many rumors on the subject which were afloat here and in Washington, Chairman Hitchcock of the Republican national committee Friday night announced that Gen. T. Coleman DuPont of Delaware, head of the bureau of campaign speakers of the national committee, had resigned as head of that bureau and also as a member of the executive committee of the national committee and that his resignation had been accepted.

He Could Tell.

Church—I don't believe you can tell the difference between a stable and a garage.

Gotham—Why, do you think I have no sense of smell?—Half-Holiday.

That Haskell was a member of the

Chinese Trade Worth Having.

China is very particular that the quality of the foreign goods it buys shall be fully up to sample, but pays very promptly for what it does buy. A Chinese merchant's word is as good as his bond.

Awful State.

"Here—I saw you going into a saloon to-day."

"Yes. I went in to get a cigar."

"Gee! You didn't look that drunk!"

Cleveland Leader.

RUSHING THE SCRAP HERO.



MANILA SADLY DISAPPOINTED.

Preparations for Entertaining Fleet All Are Wasted.

Manila.—The effect of Secretary of the Navy Metcalf's order that in view of the presence of cholera in Manila no shore leave was to be granted or visitors from shore allowed on the battleships when the Atlantic fleet arrived, has been largely discounted by the realization Thursday that it would be impossible to cleanse the city before the arrival of the fleet about October 1. People fully realize the necessity of the situation, but they are bitterly disappointed at the outcome.

Thousands of dollars have been spent in preparation for the reception and entertainment of the officers and men. The decorations have been practically completed. A program elaborate and novel which represents four months' work by 250 active committee men had been arranged.

Manila.—The wireless station at Malabanga, in the southern part of the Island of Mindanao, reported Monday morning that it was in communication with the Atlantic battleship fleet, but did not ascertain the exact location of the fleet. The Zamboanga wireless station on the Island of Mindanao also reported communication with the fleet.

The collision took place as the steamers were feeling their way through a thick fog. As the two vessels came together the captain of the Volund rushed on deck and assisted his wife to climb upon the Commonwealth's bow, which had cut a deep gash into the Volund's side. Three members of the Volund's crew also climbed on board the Commonwealth. The steamers then drifted apart, the boilers of the Volund exploded, and she sank.

While consternation reigned among the passengers on the Commonwealth a volunteer crew of naval men bound from Newport to Washington, commanded by Quartermaster Webber, manned one of the Commonwealth's cutters, while the Commonwealth's crew manned two other cutters and picked up the captain and 11 men from the Volund who were clinging to pieces of wreckage. One member of the Volund's crew was injured, which constituted the only casualty.

BRITISH SHIP IS WRECKED.

Loch Finlas Lost and Twenty of Her Crew Drowned.

Launceon, Tasmania.—The British ship Loch Finlas, from Port Pirie, South Australia, for Callao, was wrecked off Foster Island