THE AMENDMENT? YES!

VOTE FOR IT AND SAVE TROUBLE TO THE LEGISLATURE AND EXPENSE TO THE STATE.

Leaders of All Parties All Over the State Advise Its Adoption.

Following are the expressions of a number of leading men of the state, both outside of Chicago, upon the desirability of voting for the constitutional amendment November 8:

W. H. STEAD, (Ottawa), Republican candidate for attorney general: "I favor the amendment, and believe every time a spoken have urged the voters to support it without regard to politics. That a city of nearly 2,000,000 people should outgrown the provisions of a statute enacted when villages and cities are organized is too plain for discussion. Everybody except government is unwieldy, expensive and a handicap to growth, and whatever affects Chicago's prosperity concerns the entire state. Chicago ought to have a charter under which she can manage her own affairs. With such a charter the work of the legislature of Illinois will be materially reduced and sessions can be shortened. Nobody ought to complain on this account."

JAMES D. PUTNAM (Benstar, Peoria District): "I am heartily in favor of the adoption of the amendment. Its public speeches throughout the county I have taken up the matter, and find no opposition from either Republicans or Democrats. So far as Peoria county is concerned there is no prejudice on the part of the people as to the adoption of the amendment. Those who are familiar with the situation and know the needs of the people of Chicago will cast their votes for the amendment, knowing that its adoption will not interfere with the rights of the state outside of Cook County."

W. F. BUNDY (Representative For 9-omcat District): "Controlling the charter amendment ought to be adopted. I agree with most of the arguments advanced by the opponents of the amendment, and in other conditions it necessarily taken up with the consideration of matters of legislation of an entirely local nature as the city of Chicago, but the rest of the state outside have no participation in the matter. And the needs of the people of Chicago the members from the county know the best. Knowing this I await is that bad laws are liable to be enacted or amended by reason of the cause of the want of knowledge or lack of interest of the members on the side of Chicago. The special powers granted the city of Chicago by the proposed amendment concern matters that in no way affect us outside and we do not take away from us a single privilege we now possess, nor can the amendment injure us in any possible manner. On the other hand it will help the people of Chicago, and what helps them helps us and not injure the rest of the state indirectly helps the rest of the state."

JAMES M. SINGLETON (Senate, Thirty-seventh district, Princeton): "There are many reasons why the proposed amendment should be adopted and not one valid reason why it should not be. The election to be held a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants to the same end applied to where a city of 2,000 people should be broken. I believe the people throughout the state favor it, but the danger is that many of them do not realize that a majority of all the votes cast at the coming election is necessary to secure its adoption, and that a failure to vote upon the amendment is a vote against it."

H. W. CLENDENIN (Editor Illinois State Register, Springfield): "There can be no question in the mind of any person who will give the subject fair consideration that the city of Chicago should be provided with a new charter giving it ample authority to work out its own salvation and not look fatherly to its people. The present general incorporation law, applicable also to Springfield and Chicago, under which Chicago is compelled to operate its vast interests, undoubtedly handicaps that city, and compels its citizens to resort to subterfuge that are humiliating if not illegal and immoral, and that, therefore, are inadequate. It seems to me, after carefully reading the proposed constitutional amendment, that it should be adopted as a matter of justice to the people of Chicago and that city's vast and varied interests. The amendment to the constitution does that after the amendment is adopted, and all the people of the state through their members of the legislature will have a choice in the construction of the charter provided for by the amendment. This is a sufficient guaranty that no public advantages will be lost to the people of the state through granting adequate relief to the great city of which the people are justly proud."

A. H. JONES, (State Food Commissioner, Robinson): "I think the opposition to give to Chicago a new charter is not only the proper thing to do, but is the duty of every citizen of the second city in the Union, and under the constitution of 1870, which prohibits special legislation, its growth and development are impeded. Under a special charter, with ample territory and proper restrictions, Chicago will in time outstrip New York and London, not only in population and wealth, but in business and commerce as well."

FRED S. ROSS (Mayor of Bellevillle): "There is not the least doubt in the world that the proposed amendment is a good and necessary thing. As member of a city of 15,000 people can readily see the necessity of giving Chicago the power to frame its charter. Its minor courts, if nothing else, the consideration of the fact that to vote that the state government may be relieved of the expense, sum of work that accrues from that great city, if for no other reason. A little investigation will show that the most of the time of the legislature, the Supreme Court and the governor are now taken up with matters which affect Chicago alone, and which should be settled by the city. I hope it is all in the power to improve on the voters the necessity of the passage of this amendment."

JUDGE OWEN THOMPSON (Judge-assembly): "I think the city is necessarily in need of a new charter. It is impossible for the state legislature, the only means possible, a constitutional amendment, to enact laws that cities should mark their ballots for the amendment."

In addition letters have been written by J. R. Bangs, assistant state attorney general; by Congressman James W. Gordon, state's attorney for Sangamon county, and by Mayor Fred Peoria, R. D. Robinson of Galesburg, and others, all favoring the proposal to mark their special ballots for the amendment.

NOBILITY OF OLD FRANCE.

Courtiers and Favorites of Monarchs Had Queer Traits.

Many interesting stories of courtiers and favorites of the old French court are found in the memoirs of the Duchesse de Abrantes. One day that an certain solemn occasions kings of France used to exchange their hunting clothes for their robes, but remains became scarce, and, for instance, the wardrobe of Louis XV was retarded some years for want of clothes. The king's chamberlain and at the coronation of Louis XIV they were obliged to borrow the mantle she gant was the Duchess de la Ferte, who possessed a magnificent one, and under a canopy. The marquise goes into the church, followed by the princesses, duchess, whose eyes "had the same disdainful look which I have so often saw, though they had a slight cast. As the marquise her supreme elegance can be imagined from the fact that she never threw her nose for fear of spoiling her features. She used to blow it at intervals with a small square of cambric.

Mme. de Maintenon certainly was extremely fond of the marquise, and of the Marquise de Crequy. She never called her anything but her cousin, and treated her with the most marked confident happening. When she had a supper party, the Crequy was always sure to catch on fire. She gave a grand fete at Versailles, and in order to make it more realistic sent for a flock of real sheep. The flock was left in the garden. A shepherd's dog. The dog, an unruly buck smashed the glass and china, and then fell with the heifer and dog, rushed in upon the audience and the ladies in the midst of the sheep got access to the supper and so there were no refreshments to speak of.

Of that great lady, Charlotte of Navarin, she says: "The diet of this illustrious person was nothing composed of salt beef and soupy me o f beer, also a certain description of a of fermented cabbage, which made the of it. She called it 'sauerkraut,' and she to compel her guests to eat of it. Indeed, she was the cause of the odd persecution of it, so that every one tries to avoid it, and that it would eat the most horrible nuisances—rats and mice, snakes and frogs and onions, salads made of raw herbs, slugs and snails, stewed in oil and mustard, pasties of otters' flesh and beaver tails. She pondered her menu with Scotch snuff."

Unkind.

A newspaper reporter of New York spent the summer abroad, interviewing all the celebrated authors, playwrights and literary men.

"The most interesting person I met in all Europe," he said to his friend Wells was Chesterton, the author of 'The Innocence of Father Brown.'

"In this book Mr. Chesterton attempts to be very humorous. Some of his work is to be read with a smile, for he has some sort of idea, but he is not funny.

"He maintains throughout, though, an attitude of the most profound sadness, and often he will keep up this attitude when he discusses Scotland.

"Chesterton is a native of this country, and he railed against it wildly.

"'Why, Mr. Chesterton, you must have found something to please you there. Wasn't there anything you liked?' I asked.

"'Yes,' he said, 'there was. There was bad cod liver oil.'

"'What was that?' I asked.

"'Yes indeed,' said he."

Croupiers of Monte Carlo.

John L. Sullivan was talking about the croupiers of Monte Carlo.

"They are not as bad as they are painted," he said. "They have warm feelings for the victims. They have a heart for you if you lose their money—sympathetic hearts.

"And if you ask advice of them they will give it to you—advice—good advice, every time.

"I remember a young Englishman playing rouge et noir one evening. He lost steadily. I judge he lost close on $2,000.

"Towards midnight he took out his pocket book. He smiled wistfully at the croupier, twirling the book in his fingers.

"'This is my last gold piece,' he said. 'Where do you advise me to play?'

"Put it,' said the croupier, 'back in your pocket.'"

FIRE ON BRITISH FISHERS

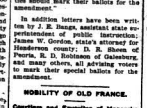
Russian Baltic Fleet Believed to Have Mistaken Peaceful Flotilla for Japanese Torpedo Boats—Grave Complications Are the Result.

British wrath has been aroused to the burning point and talk of war with Russia is on the lips of everyone. Crowds have thronged the streets of London. Riots nearly took place and fired on the British flag. It has shot through.

Its victims were steam trawlers and their crews, all defenseless and engaged in the peaceful occupation of fishing with baited hooks.

For that outrage on the high seas the czar must pay. But this is not all.

Not satisfied with chasing the Great Northern fishing fleet, firing on



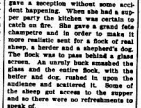
Commanding Russian Baltic Fleet.

and sinking two and killing other vessels of the fleet, and the full of holes with solid shot, shooting off the hands of the British fishermen and wounding many, the Russian warships overhauled and searched all British merchantmen they met on their way to the far east and on to the orient.

British civilians are now threatening to call off the admiralty to send the English fleet in pursuit of the Russian squadron and wipe it out.

The British government is awaiting an apology from the Russian government and a promise of full and immediate reparation for the blunder.

Unless these are forthcoming the



Where Russian Warships Fired on British Fishing Boats.

government is determined to adopt stern measures to enforce respect.

With a promptness and decision never before equaled in England's diplomatic dealings with another power, strong and speedy action was communicated to the Russian government. This action was officially stated at the foreign office, contained the significant statement that "Russia must disavow which, in the opinion of his majesty's government, does not admit of delay."

The Russian admiral in command of the Baltic fleet has not yet officially reported the incident to the czar.

Baltic fleet officials and members of British statesmen were inclined to-day to the officially stated that they would deny that the situation was serious. Public excitement increased and was becoming more and more critical.

London, which is the storm gauge of Europe, was the first to sense the storm, which is not allayed by the official intervention of the comments of the press.

Carried away by its anger, a mob attempted to wreck the office of which Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador, is the head, during the Victoria station to the foreign office. A crowd gathered in front of the and its police escort, hooting and hissing.

The incident is indicative of the Russian sentiment in the British public. It is the first time in living memory that a foreign ambassador has been the object of such demonstration in London.

Russia has evidently a disposition in Russian official circles to seek a justification for the attack on the British fleet. At St. Petersburg it is carefully explained that the government has for weeks suspected the presence of Japanese spies in the North sea, and that these spies might attack the Baltic fleet with torpedoes discharged from vessels disguised as fishing boats.

It is strange coincidence that explanation is urged in interviews by the Russian ambassadors at Paris, London and at Washington, as if a concerted plan had been made to complete the work that the Russian admiral was only using the ordinary precautions of war in firing on the English fishermen.

It is but justice to the English people to say that other great nations would have manifested the selfsame spirit of anger and resentment. But in the case of almost any other great power the news would have been more moving and the armies have been hurried to the frontiers long before after the news of the sinking of the North sea trawlers.

In British official quarters some anger is so far as to say that it may be necessary to declare war against Russia unless the whole affair, though this extreme measure is believed, will not be necessary. Everywhere there is evidence of the very positive opinion that this is no time for the usual diplomatic fencing. Russia, it is said, must be no delay and no limit set by Russia to her apology for the arrest of compensation for sufferers by what Baron Gravenitz, charge d'affaires at the London Russian embassy, has himself termed "a ghastly and regrettable blunder."

Baron Gravenitz's only suggestion in the possible settlement of the Russian Admiral's action was that the failing fish may have appeared to the admiral to wear the Russian ships, but while overclouded and somewhat artificial ground on the Dogger bank the Russian ships were clearly seen in their proper course, so this explanation cannot be accepted.

Another solution of the mystery is that the Russians were victims of a hoax, which has been played upon known by the Japanese authorities who have long printed a story that Japan had a number of cruisers disguised as fishing smacks fitted swatting the Russian fleet in the North sea. Japan's motive was represented to be to embroil Russia with England, which has had already almost succeeded in doing her, owing to the destruction of the steamer Malacca by a similar craft.

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, in his note to the British ambassador to St. Petersburg demanding an explanation, an apology, and compensation

A VOICE FROM THE PULPIT.

Rev. Jacob D. Tha Pastor of 4th Street Church, Fond Du Lac, Wis., Publishes Startling Statement. Tells of attacks of Kidney disease which helped to put in the bones for days at a time, unable to do anything. When I got up would be told, 'Don't go out, it will be pleased to see you in a grave.' I got nowhere by any remedies. This I can say Doan's Kidney Pills have done me more good than all other remedies I have ever used. Doan's Kidney Pills have performed a permanent cure in my case. I have not had a kidney complaint since, and am in as good health as I ever was. Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

List of Famous Pencils.

Ex-Senator W. D. Washburn of Minneapolis is a patron of almost every pencil out age. Not is the only owner of seven brothers, four of whom are millionaires. They are Cadwallader, Israel, Hiram B., and Colonel John S. Washburn, who is a National House of Representatives at the same time. Cadwallader was the political history of this government when he served three terms in Congress simultaneously.

All About the Associated Press.

Mr. Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, is preparing a series of articles upon the history of the Century Magazine during the coming year, covering an account of its history, operations and work of the Associated Press. The paper will be of considerable, and will include the operation of the Associated Press in Europe as well as in America.

New Train Service, Chicago to Omaha.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad now runs night and day trains to the Republican City, which represent the highest type of railroad construction. When you go to the World's Fair be sure your ticket reads over this line, and you will enjoy the best of service all the way.

Your ticket agent will gladly exchange your ticket good this way if you request it.

Human Face Endorse Much.

Whenever we see a girl with a handpainted complexion on the street car we wonder how the human face can stand the strain.

More Flexible and Lasting.

Won't shake out or blow out; by using Dandelion Butter Color. Gives golden hues possible with any other brand. Sold by druggists. 10c.

The story that the battleship Georgia was to be christened with something stronger than champagne turns out to be all right.

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