

## Give Publicity to All Campaign Contributions

By HON. JOHN D. LONG,  
Secretary of the Navy.

THE ideal and the right thing would be not to spend a dollar in a political campaign. There are some necessary expenses, but they are mighty few. Not to be mealy-mouthed, what is spent otherwise, which is nearly the whole, goes in the way of direct or indirect corruption—sometimes in the straight-out buying of influence. I hope the time will come, for most evils cure themselves by their excess, when the only electioneering agencies will be the open stump, where the candidate will argue his case before the people, and the press taking sides unpaid and disinterested, and when there will be no "getting out of the vote" except as it comes out of its own accord. Better that three-quarters of the voters stay at home than be dragged to the polls to swell a vote to which they contribute no interest and no intelligence.

However, the millennium is not yet, and we must deal with existing conditions. If there must be contributions to political campaigns, let us have publicity as to where it comes from and where it goes to. Is the principle of publicity in this matter feasible? It is vital. It will do more than anything else, not only to keep political expenditures decent, but to keep them and the contributions to them down to a decent figure.

If there are to be such contributions, I cannot see how a line can be drawn limiting them to any class of contributors. Their justification is put on the ground of securing public servants and legislation which will best conserve the public interest. If on this ground an individual may contribute, so certainly may a firm of individuals or a corporation representing the interests of its individual stockholders. But no firm and no corporation should contribute a dollar of its funds except by the authority of its constituents and with their full knowledge.

Not only should all political contributions be made public, but that publicity should attach to them from the very moment they are made, not months after the election is over. A daily statement of every cent given and of every cent expended would clear the air, and especially would keep the amount down. Managers would be pretty careful what agencies they employed and what inducements they offered if held to this public scrutiny. There would be a sharp falling off in expenditures and a corresponding pruning of great slush funds and in the reckless and demoralizing contributions to them. Corruption cannot stand the light, and publicity is salvation.

## Plan to Give Every Worker a Vacation

By SAMUEL S. KOENIG,  
New York Politician.

If there was some economic scheme or plan by which the thousands of the underpaid and overworked men and women of our large cities could be given a week away from the surroundings that become so monotonously impressed on the mind and nerves, and have that week in a locality where diversion would be a practical probability without the usual attendant loss of time and money, it would be a most commendable move.

The plan I have in mind is outlined much as follows: To have an institution that had as its object only the purpose of giving to every one a vacation without any idea of profit to itself, and to never have any surplus except that which was held against just claims.

To arrange that by the payment of a small sum weekly or monthly a person might lay up sufficient with the institution that would give him, with no further concern, the chance to leave his work and have a week at a place in the country, with a sum of money equivalent to his weekly pay, and with no charge for his accommodations.

Assuming that a man was getting \$15 a week he could, with no great loss in his weekly comfort, pay 25 cents a week toward a week's keeping in the country, his total would be \$12.50, which would pay his fare and keep from the place, and keep him in comfort for the week.

Few men there are who cannot spare that much out of the weekly savings, and how few men there are who can spare the \$15 or \$20 necessary at one time to take a couple of days away from the grind of the year's work. Where a man had a family an increased weekly payment would get the same result, and where a man was an earner of sufficient capacity he should be able to pay enough weekly so that he might have not only the benefit of an easy task, well-conducted visit to recreation, but receive the amount of the week's wages as well.

Such plans are worked by some of the big employers of labor in the world, and they work to the entire satisfaction of every one concerned. One big plant in Germany gives an employe who has been with it a year a rest cure in the mountains at its expense with full pay.

Out in Ohio a firm taxes its employes a small bit each week, with their permission, and sends them away for two weeks to a farm in the country, where they are entertained as well as one is at the ordinary high-priced summer boarding-house.

That the idea can be made practical and of the greatest benefit to the small wage earner I haven't the least doubt, and I firmly believe that it will be done sooner or later.

## Religion Essential to Nature of Man

By REV. W. A. WATERMAN.

Religion springs up in man's necessities which will make imperative demands upon his soul after all churches shall have crumbled, could he live so long. While man remains and duty, judgment, and eternity remain, religion will remain, having its necessity in the moral constitution. A nonreligious man is abnormal, only a high grade animal at his best. Church, Bible, and priest come to man as his friends to enlighten, inspire, and unfold to him his nature and aid him in maintaining normal state and relations. Men are not released from moral and religious obligations by keeping out of church and worship. Religious obligations came not by churches' creed, Bible, or priest; these came after the moral constitution was created. The Bible is God's handbook of religion. Break down the book, sweep away its history, story, and chronology, as some are trying to do, and think they have, you do not touch, much less destroy, the authority and obligations of religion. Religion is not a superfluity. Religious living is the normal condition of man. Law abiding is the normal state of the citizen.

## GAINED 34 POUNDS

Persistent Anemia Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills After Other Remedies Had Failed.

"When I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," says Mrs. Elizabeth Field, of St. Albans, Vermont, "I was the palest, most bloodless person you could imagine. My tongue and gums were colorless and my fingers and ears were like wax. I had two doctors and they pronounced my trouble anemia. I had spells of vomiting, could not eat, in fact, did not dare to, I had such distress eating. My stomach was filled with gas which caused me awful agony. The backache I suffered was at times almost unbearable and the least exertion made my heart beat so fast that I could hardly breathe. But the worst of all was the splitting neuralgia headache which never left me for seven weeks. About this time I had several numb spells. My hands would be cold and without any feeling and the most deadly sensations would come over me.

"Nothing had helped me until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, in fact, I had grown weaker every day. After I had taken the pills a short time I could eat and I was getting better and one morning I awoke entirely free from pain. The distress after eating disappeared and in three weeks I could eat anything I wanted and suffer no inconvenience. I also slept soundly. I have taken the pills for a few weeks and gained in weight from 120 to 154 pounds and am perfectly well now."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People because they actually make new blood. For rheumatism, indigestion, nervous headache and many forms of weakness they are recommended even if ordinary medicines have failed. They are sold by all druggists, or will be sent postpaid, on receipt of three dollars in cash or in boxes for \$2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

## 'FRISCO'S CROP OF GENIUS.

Second Only to New York in Vigor and Freshness of its Literature.

New York is of course the great American market for literary work says E. S. Martin in Appleton's Magazine. There is also a measure of hospitality shown to writers and their products in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Indianapolis.

But San Francisco for thirty years past has beaten all four of these subsidiary literary centers in the freshness and vigor of its literature.

It has had an ocean of its own to stimulate its imagination, a new country behind and about it and an adventurous and virile population that has liked to live its own life in its own way and dream and live its own romances.

It has had money, too. It has sent out its envoys to walk the world (and a good many of them have stayed away), and because it has been one of the world's great starting places and landing places it has viewed habitually from its own doorstep pretty much every kind of human creature that has been worth looking at.

Altogether, San Francisco has been like no other city of our republic.

## Troubles of an Author.

Robert Louis Stevenson's mother wrote in one of her letters from Scotland: "I have never known the now discredited Louis writes, as 'the Bottle-imp' is coming out in the native paper, being translated by Mr. C. who is appreciated but leads to some curious results. For instance, the house in it somewhat resembles ours, and a good many of the natives suspect that Mr. Stevenson has the 'bottle' himself."

## Sensible German Idea.

On continental railways and the Rhine steamer lines it is a well-known fact that the Germans swap jackknives, unsight and unseen."

If we are going to be bulldozed by foreigners into lowering our tariff schedules, let us at least have something to barter with. Let us follow the European fashion and be prepared to do some marking up on our own account. The McKinley bill proposed for this is a jettison of all accounts to hold to the level and impartial tariff that we now have—a tariff that treats all products of all nations (excepting Cuba) precisely alike—and if foreign nations are to follow upon tariff acts, then the American cad should not be without claws.

## Good Petticoat and Common Sense.

The decision in favor of the "stand pat" policy on the tariff question is good politics and common sense. The time for making a breach in our tariff policy has not yet come. The president was elected, in 1904, on a tariff platform and in every timber. He received the largest popular vote, and the largest congressional majority ever given to a candidate for office in the world's history. That tremendous endorsement by the people of the United States was an unfolding index of the popular sentiment on the tariff question, as upon the other questions of the campaign. So far as is known the people have not radically changed their minds on this issue since that time. They certainly have not had reason for any very radical changes of sentiment. The widespread probability which then existed still continues. There was no minority of people who will work. Wages were never better, and all the conditions favorable to continued progress still exist. Why should the Republican party renounce its cherished articles of faith which the people have so enthusiastically endorsed?

So long as well is well enough, why make any change of it? The statement of entering upon experiments which have heretofore been proved to be impracticable? So far as issues are concerned, the Republican hosts are ready to fight to the death. There are men to defend the policies as well as policies to defend.—Los Angeles Times.

## ONLY PLAIN SENSE.

TO INSURE COMMERCIAL PEACE BE PREPARED FOR WAR.

If Europe Marks Up its Tariffs Against American Exports, Then We Should Be Ready to Play the Same Game.

"The favorite device of the standard-bearers to construct maximum and minimum tariff, taking the present rates as the minimum, would only complicate the situation further. That is to say, any device, instead of giving us a basis on which to make bargains with foreign powers, would be generally accepted as a declaration of tariff warfare and there would be a prompt and all but unanimous effort made by the nations of continental Europe to place prohibitory rates on the imports of all our finished products."—New York Journal of Commerce.

But that is precisely what other governments have done. Germany has marked up her tariffs enormously so that she has been back again to the former rates and the former rates as the former rates—when we shall have been bulldozed into marking down our level and unvarying the rates. The tariff schedule of Germany's competitive exports to Spain has lately gone into the marking up business with the same end in view. On the basis of her marked up rates Spain has been called to meet certain cessions, and it is understood that somebody in Washington—the "Third House," it is sometimes called—is trying to get the tariff on the ball and to secure a commercial treaty of reciprocity deal with Spain under section 3 of the Dingley law.

Peanut dickers of this sort do not have the sanction of the Senate. They can be put in force by proclamation merely. It is proposed, in return for Spain's splendid generosity in giving to certain American exports a non-competitive sort of the benefit of the tariff which prevailed prior to the marking-up, thingier game, to reduce our tariff rates on Spanish exports of oranges, palings, statutory, brandies, champagnes, vermouth and still wines. Thus we shall consent to be forced into giving an easier right of way into our market to at least one product that will prove serious competition. Next to France, Spain is the largest producer of still wines, and she produces these so much cheaper than France that she is able to export large quantities to our market.

Still wine production is an important and a growing industry in the United States. It is one of the leading industries of the Pacific coast, while in some of the eastern states it brings into operation a million or more acres of land, and employs some thousands of wage earners and several millions of capital.

By so much as we increase by lower duties our purchase of Spain's cheap wines we shall decrease the market for American still wines and inflict injury on the vineyard culture, American labor and American capital. Such discrimination against an important home industry would be open to adverse criticism even if adequate compensation were made. It is a deal was a square deal; but to sell out the grape growers and wine makers of a dozen states for so paltry a consideration as the marking down of tariff schedules previously marked up for the express purpose of being marked down places this country in the pitiful attitude of the little boy forced by his fellows to swap knives, unsight and unseen."

If we are going to be bulldozed by foreigners into lowering our tariff schedules, let us at least have something to barter with. Let us follow the European fashion and be prepared to do some marking up on our own account. The McKinley bill proposed for this is a jettison of all accounts to hold to the level and impartial tariff that we now have—a tariff that treats all products of all nations (excepting Cuba) precisely alike—and if foreign nations are to follow upon tariff acts, then the American cad should not be without claws.

Truists or Farmers? More than \$10,000,000 of American capital is interested in Cuban sugar and tobacco production. The American tobacco trust alone has over \$100,000,000 invested, and the sugar trust and the Havana merchants are interested in raw sugar plants. A southern Democratic senator is a large holder of Cuban sugar growing stock, and a number of other United States senators are "up" on raw sugar and tobacco deals. Upon these facts the Cuban sugar and tobacco interests largely base their hopes of a return of the reciprocity treaty which expires two years hence. Holders of nearly \$100,000,000 in American beet-sugar plants, American farmers who sell about \$30,000,000 worth of beets annually for sugar making, and other American farmers who grow cane sugar, tobacco and fruits are hoping that the treaty will not be renewed. It remains to be seen whether the trusts or the farmers will count for most when the Cuban treaty comes up for extension in the fall of 1905.

A Question of Numbers. "If the Democratic party will do nothing to raise the dead and buried silver issue, and will take strong ground for a re-issuance of the rights of the states, it will renounce itself, and it will draw a great number of Republican voters who are already alarmed at the tendencies of their own party."—Philadelphia Record.

There is no doubt that Democratic hopes for 1908 rest wholly upon Republican disaffection. Without the aid of tariff ripping Republicans in Massachusetts, Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota Mr. Bryan has not the slightest chance to be elected president. Supported, however, by a sufficient "great number" of Republicans who are already alarmed at the tendencies of their own party," his election would be assured. It is only a question of numbers.

A Bit of History. As a part of the record of the congressional campaign of 1904 the following is worthy of special mention: "Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 25, 1906.—Dear Mr. Sherman: I have your letter of the 24th inst. and inclosures. I send my dollar. I think it an admirable plan, and I congratulate you upon the success that bids fair to attend the movement. Sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt."

## HOME MARKET AND THE TARIFF.

Domestic Transportation Charges Annually Exceed Amount of Foreign Trade.

Americans are much inclined to boast of the high level of commerce of this country, which has suddenly about upward, until now our exports and imports total almost \$3,000,000,000. But few persons ever think what a mere bagatelle this is in comparison with our domestic commerce, the trade between different parts of the United States by railway, highway, river and canal, by lake and coastwise vessels. One significant sign of the importance and value of this home trade is shown by the totals for railway exports, now jumping upward at an annual increase of 10 per cent. According to a preliminary report of the interstate commerce commission, the gross earnings of the railroads of the United States, which will show for 1910, covering approximately \$19,000 million, covering approximately 219,000 miles of line, or about 20 per cent. of the fiscal year ending June 30, at least that rate of excess over the \$2,673,000,000 earned in the preceding fiscal year. Official statistics will not be returned until next month, but the increase that have been shown month by month during the year and the final reports of many domestic carriers will show that returned by some of the roads for the expected 10 per cent. increase will be realized.

In this expected total of \$2,820,000,000 railway earnings the freight collected for other transportation within the United States in the last fiscal year were added, the gross amount would doubtless exceed \$3,000,000,000. In other words, the mere transportation charge on our domestic commerce amounts annually to as much as the total value of the commodities handled in our entire foreign trade. It has always been a principle of those statesmen who favored building up our home markets by a system of judicious protection for American industry that the home market was many times more valuable and important than any foreign market could ever be. In view of the fact cited above, it would be difficult to dispute this argument. This vast home market has been developed, to a great extent, which has provided employment for millions of manufacturing employes at the highest wages ever paid, thus creating an unprecedented market and the largest for agricultural products and other commodities which are often not deemed within the influence of protective tariffs. To tear down tariff walls and destroy this home market, in the case of imaginary foreign markets; to throw several millions of workmen out of employment, and thus lessen the possibilities of our market, is to consume the products of the country's agriculture—this is the net meaning of the Democratic outcry against Republican protection, and of the campaign for control of congress which the Democratic party is now waging.

Any tariff in force for nine years is bound to develop inequities, and doubtless present schedules are defective in some particulars. They should be revised, and will be, if President Roosevelt's aims prevail. But a Democratic congress will mean, not revision, but destruction. They should be revised to doubt that the country understands this, or to imagine that the country has any intention of turning congress over to the Democratic party.—Tacoma Ledger.

Belts Deed of Generosity. One of the many persons who the late Alfred Bette had befriended repaid him with ingratitude and abuse. Later the ingrate fell on evil times. Though down in the gutter, he still had a little shame left and would not ask Mr. Bette for help. The South African diamond magnate sent for one of the unucky one's friends and said: "Go and see So-and-So, ask if he wants any help, and give it to him, but don't let him think it came from me. I have had a difference with him and perhaps it would annoy him!"

Vanishing Rural Industries. The gradual cessation, one after another, of the countryside industries is one of the principal reasons why the peasant farmer is being driven from the land. Thatching and woodcraft have been killed by rural councils, and by the substitution of other materials for timber. The rural crafts can no longer even burn wood, but must buy coal, since his fireplaces are not fashioned for the consumption of fagots.—London Estates Gazette.

## A HEALTHY OLD AGE

OFFTEN THE BEST PART OF LIFE

Help for Women Passing through Change of Life

Providence has allotted us each at least twenty years in which to fulfill our mission in life, and it is generally our own fault if we die prematurely.



Mrs. Mary Koehne

Nervous exhaustion invites disease. His statement is the positive truth. When ever a woman passes through a change of life and you cannot walk a few blocks without excess of fatigue, and you break out into perspiration, easily and on face flushes, and you grow excited and shaky at the least provocation, and you cannot bear to be crossed in any thing, you are in danger; your nerves have given out; you need building up at once. To build up women's nervous system and during the period of change of life we know of no better medicine than Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here is an illustration. Mrs. Mary L. Koehne, 371 Garfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have used Lydia's Compound for years in my family and it never disappointed when I felt that I was nearing the change of life I commenced treatment with Lydia's Compound, and it did me a great deal of good. It stopped my dizzy spells, pains in my back and the headaches which I had suffered for months before taking the Compound. I feel that I had not been for this great medicine for women but I should not be alive today. It is splendid for women old or young, and will surely cure all the troubles of the day. Lydia Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sweet-singing women to write her for advice. Her great experience is at their service, free of cost.

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. THE KIDNEY DISORDER. BUREAU OF UROLOGICAL AND DIETARY DISORDERS. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Neuralgia, Headache, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Rheumatism, Neuritis, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Costive Bowels, Pains in the Back, Stiff Neck, STOMACH DISTRESS. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Digestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Rheumatism, Neuritis, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Costive Bowels, Pains in the Back, Stiff Neck, STOMACH DISTRESS. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S Genuine Malt Beer. Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

When you buy WEATHER CLOTHING you want complete protection from rain and long service. These and many other good qualities are combined in TOWER'S OILED CLOTHING. You can afford to buy only the best. F. Tower & Co., New York.