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FORTY YEARS IN THE WILDERNESS

Controlled by the Golden Calf's Priests.

PLIGHT OF DEMOCRACY

One Tenth the People Hold the Money and Power and Rule and Rob the Great Remainder by Methods Their Creatures

Republican party in power. It claims tenance of the purposes of this gov-ernment. First of all we need protection to our children and the great toiling masses of this country, in restriction of emigration. Allow no further entries by people in this country, who expect to enter other than as visitors, without a pledge of permanent citizenship, and a clean record behind them, and sufficient of this world's goods to begin life on. even though in a small and humble way. Emigrants are coming here at the rate of more than half a million a year, that constitutes the offal and slums of the earth and who will work for lower wages than Ameri-cans can possibly live on, and who will live on what an ordinary wellraised American pig would refuse to eat. It is these characters that come here to hoard wages to carry them back to the countries from which

they come; have no interest whatever in the success or failure of our country as a nation. This is the most destructive element to honest Ameri-

can labor, with which we have to con-tend. The public lands are all about

absorbed. There are few more reservations of which the Indians are

to be robbed, which will end the free homestead entry. The benefit of cheap homes should for permanent American citizenship, and not for those who want to them temporarily to get an accumulation and return to their natain protection that will insure peace between labor and capital in my humble opinion is to tax the full capital stock, both common and pre-ferred, and all the bonds issued of every corporation in existence in this country, and every foreign corporation with a privilege tax that is doing business in this country. Then labor its just reward. Labor on some of the most important railroad lines in this country to-day, is re-quired to earn dividends on common and preferred stock and on heavy bond issues, on lines that have re ceived large land grants from the government and have sold these lands some instances for nearly double the cost of the construction of the road. Done under a system of legis-lation that Republicanism calls eco-nomical and industrial. development, when these roads could and should have been built by issuing short time government bonds and put in operagovernment supervision and the lands sold, and the bonds cancelled, and the government owned has been forming laws to prevent disthe roads for the benefit of the nation. And until this nation does own the great artery lines of railroads, labor will have to continue to earn profits or dividends on three lines of securities, that represent them, sufficient to satisfy those who gamble on the

stocks and bonds. A tariff that creates no income at the custom house

prevents competition by small operators is both vicious, undemocratic and destructive to general industrial development. The discriminating railroad rates on coal and oil and pig tron and iron ore and manufacturing steel, have brought about the conditions with a tariff that yields no income at the custom house, that has enabled our our great home monopolies and manufac-turers to collect \$24.00 per ton on railroad iron at home, and in that proportion on all machinery and implements whose principal construction is iron and steel, and sell the same iron and these products abroad at \$18.00 per ton, which is undemocratic and seriously detrimental to general industrial development; and especially detrimental to the great agricultural interests that use more implements constructed from iron and steel, than tended and pretty generally conceded that the large monopolistic manufac-turing companies, the transportation companies, the coal and iron mining companies and the standard oil comsent in their capitalization about 7-10 of what is reckoned the aggregate wealth of the entire United States. Yet this aggregate wealth does not yield over 1-10 of the taxes for the support of the general government, both state and national. The other cantile, the agricultural, the general mining interest and homes of the peo-ple is owned by 9-10 of the citizenship of America, while the great monopoly manufacturing and transportation, mining and banking interests are owned by less than 1-10 of the citizenship of America, and so naged and manipulated that they pay only about 1-10 of the taxes for

support of the general govern-nt, both state and national, and

under Republican rule are dictating !

out seeking to control State legislation, and are growing bolder every year. In the great coal strike, Mr. Roosevelt claims to have settled, those on the inside know that the 1-10 came near getting into war among themselves, as the same character of capital owned certain proportions of the mines and roads that were involved, and when they settled the question of competition over which the contention arose among themselves, the strike cesed. The Standard Oil Company was never able to control the price of oil so it could freeze out the small competitors, until it was able to con-

trol the transportation lines. So there is but one way to check these growing evils that are under a Republican administration creating these powerful combines and trusts. The Northern Securities case only put them on guard to use a different plan to acomplish the same thing, and they are already boasting that they have done it. A battle lost in a great war, is often the guideboard to a greater and final victory. So unless the greater toiling agricultural masses rise and and say that these industries that create fortunes for single individuals. because of special and favored legislation in less than forty years, greater than the entire available cash in this By COL. S. A. JONES.

To the Editor:—Permit me to submit a few thoughts I believe will be applicable to the political situation in the coming patients. Planting the coming patients of the coming patients of the coming patients of the coming patients. The coming patients of the coming patients. The coming patients of the in the coming national election. ing note and all cash in bank, held Thoughts which the conservative people of this country should seriously think on and investigate before casting their votes to maintain the sent 9-10 of the population of this nation, by this 1-10, that has principally to be a party of protection, but has fallen far short of the most essential protection necessary for the maintenance of the purposes of the purposes of the purposes of the for the future of the futu years. Far cheaper and safer would it be for the future of this country for the 80 out of the 90 million people to begin now to tax themselves to get control of the great railroad arteries the weight of the great railroad arteries the great railroad arteries, than wait even 10 longer, under Republican rule Republican notions, that a tariff that yields no revenue at the custom house

> to 7-10 of the entire staple, unmovable values of this country, (on which the resources of the 9-10 is taxed to yield dividends to make richer the 1-10 of the population), and the 1-10 claims for this reason the right, because this wealth has been put in their hands by radical legislation, that they should absolutely rule, while paying, if national statistics are true (and they have been supplied for about 40 years by the Republican party) less years by the Republican party) less than 1-10 for the support of this nation, and yet claiming to own 7-10 of its value. This is the great evil that is so widespread, and so enormous in its volume and magnitude that it is hard for an ordinary business mind The Grangers have tried to soive it, the Farmers' Alliance tried to solve it, and all have failed, and it is to Democracy alone that the national will have to look to solve it. No more than one man in 500 stops to consider whither it leads, much less to believe it; yet it was deliberately planned and fixed in the first eight years after the war by every act of a Radical Congress, carrying out the old Know-Nothing party's oaths and pledges in the name of the Republican party, to control the future gov-ernment of this country with money and keep all offices in which they have practically done for

forty years. Bryan truly said, "Destroy the city and the country will rebuild it. Destroy the country and the people both in the city and the country will perish." Lincoln said, "Before capital was labor, and without labor there could be no capital," and he feared to see capital placed above labor in the structure of the government. when it was done the liberty of the "le was gone. The reason for the birth of Democracy, and the estab-lishment of Republican institutions is found in these two utterances for they are the cardinal principles and very foundation stone and the two eternal truths from which Democracy criminating legislation favoring few above the many. So when the city forgets that every drop of blood that permeates its body, from the smallest little vein to the greatest artery, comes as absolutely from the country as daylight comes from the sun, then begins a war of contention and injustice; when capitalists forge that not one penny can be had hon-estly, except it be the result of the tentions arise and a reign of injustice begins. The very first act of the Know-Nothing, or Republican party. when it got in power at the close of the war, was to legislate the control of the money capital into the hands of the few, and debar land as a security to a national bank to secur their loans. So capitalists with their money have gathered in the cities and demanding that the tillers of the soil who are the salt of the earth, yield up their savor for a smaller consideration than is just. years of Republican law-making has reversed the spirit of Democracy and Republican institutions, and thought: has discarded the Declaration of Independence and trampted the American Constitution under foot. Its system of legislation has destroyed the security of the farmer and the tiller soil, (which prior to Radical ascendency was the soundest security known to the world) and made the tiller of the soil dependent on his city endorser, whose wealth consists in

the national banks, and placed the great agricultural element, which had been throughout the history of the world the most independent of all neople, in an attitude (though his farm was worth millions) to be seen that a young man is peared to me that a young man is the rest, acquire party membership with the deliberate intention of securing unearned individual rewards affiliation and making choice of the farm was worth millions) to be com-pelled to get an endorser to secure a I cannot escape the feeling that the labor in the structure of the govern- gat'on to influences which dilute indement. Yet we may wine out every city in America, wipe off every railroad, shut down every coal mine and iron mine, close every oil well and every national bank and every trust controlled factory, and still America (Continued on Page Two.)

grows out of party effort and contest. To these must be added the pride, so much a part of human nature that it must be reckoned with, and so nearly related to high manliness that it can hardly be condemned, which, except AND DEMOCRACY the severest stress of conscience, re fuses to appear disloyal to party en-

THE YOUNG VOTER

Cleveland on the Choice

of Parties.

HIS OWN EXPERIENCE

The Democratic Party Not One of Dis-

tive, Composed of Thoughtful

People and Jealous of

the Right of

By GROVER CLEVELAND.

The current issue of the Saturday

play But Calm, Serious, Conserva-

First Step Important.

the utmost importance that the young voter should not make a false start and that in settling upon his party membership he should not only avail himself of all the freedom of thought and unbiased judgment still at his command, but should also bring to his aid an intelligent apprehension of na-tional conditions and a studious examination of the principles and ten-dencies of the parties open to his entrance, and all this should be supplemented by the guidance of a pure conscience and an untarished partiotism If thereupon he realizes that it was the intent of our scheme of government, when it was delivered into the keeping of the nation's voting citizen ship, that every individual votes should thoughtfully and patrictically regard his suffrage as demanding of him a service to his country as serious and as vital as that rendered in war for its defense, his earnest investiga-tion and the influence of elevating sentiment will make him a dutiful and useful party man.

It would be a happy thing for the

FOR ITS SOLDIERS

It is, therefore, on every account, of

Evening Post contains the following nation if our political parties were alarticle by Grover Cleveland, entitled together thus constituted, and if every (Special Correspondence of Atlanta

Who Are Wounded in Battle Fighting Russians.

SPLENDID RESTRAINT

Some Idea Conveyed of the Dreadful Casualties of Their Terrible War --- Wounded Soldiers Never Take an Anesthetic, But Bear Pain Without a Murmur.

(By Bishop Charles B. Galloway of the M. E. Church, South.) Hiroshima, Japan, August 26 .-

younded from the army now beseig ng Port Arthur, and other points where the army has been in conflic with the forces of Russia. I counted fifteen vessels in port one afternoon and the next day there were twelve among the number being several hospital ships. Five large hospitals have been built

here, and one or two others are near-ng completion. They are all under Red Cross regulations, the Red Cross flag floating over them, and every patient has the Red Cross on the white sleeve of his invalid robe. Skillful surgeons—and among them are in charge, and trained nurses, Japanese women, in their dainty white regulation dress, and in faithful attendance. The wounded soldiers are brought here in hospital ships immediately from the front. Most of the difficult surgery is performed here Only the cases that demand promp attention on the field to save life are treated there. With all possible dis-patch they are then sent to Hiroshima Hundreds arrive by a single ship, and are placed in the wards of these hos pitals which have acommodations for 7,500. When I tell you that the convalescents have to be hurried away by train loads to other points in orde to make room for those coming from the front with fresh wounds or deadly disease, you may have some idea of the dreadful casualties of this terrible

With exceeding courtesy I was given every facility to observe the manage ment of these great hospitals. A Japanese surgeon accompanied me, as did also Dr. Anite McGee, from Washington, D. C., who came here in April with nine young lady nurses from America to assist in this noble relie work. I was shown how skillfully the surgeons use the X-ray in tracing the course of wounds and locating bullets. They have almost abandoned the old-fashioned probing process. To the eye of a layman some of these operations were really wonderful. I was told by the chief surgeon that there are very few amputations. The rifle balls of to-day do not tear the flesh and shatter bones as formerly and skilled surgery is far better pre pared to treat successfully all gun-shot wounds. In one hospital con-taining 300 or 400 patients there has been but three amputations performed since the beginning of the war.

Another fact I observed while watching the work of these Japanes surgeons is that the soldiers never take an anesthetic. With a stoical face and never a murmur of pain they submit to the surgeon's knife with scarcely a flinch. To complain under such circumstances is regarded as unmanly. The Japanese children are taught in their earliest years to endure pain without complaint. This doubtless is one of the results of Budhism, which for so many centuries dominated this beautiful land. But The decision of the Democratic while this stoicism is applauded. I doubt if it is much to be admired, after all. The higher the civilization a people, and the more delicate and complex their nervous organization, the more sensitive they are to

In the wards of the wounded officers I saw many interesting cases, and had several notable conversations. One splendid fellow, a colonel, with a strong, rugged face, gave account of the battle in which he was wounded, and with renuine pride wounded, and with showed me his sword, the scabbard of which had been pierced by a Russian bullet. The ball first passed entirely through his body, and then through the scabbard, grazing the blade of his sword. It was a picture that impressed me deeplythe expression of that brave man's face as he looked upon the mute evi dence of his own heroism in the yound of his trusty sword. Through all the years that scarred scabbard will be his dearest possession, and to his children it will be bequeathed

with a patrotic blessing. Another soldier showed me his canteen, flattened out of shape by a Russian rife ball, but which had saved his life. He said that by some strange good fortune he had hurriedly thrust the canteen in the left pocket of his jacket. Its presence there prevented the ball from piercing his heart. With handled the battered canteen as the friend that preserved him from death. time has come, since the Another brave young fellow, a Christian officer, and exceptionally well educated, had lost a leg. The surgeons worked heroically to save the limb, but at last had to remove it in order to save his life. He spoke English fluently, and seemed almost overjoyed at the visit of Christian friends. The story of another young man was told me who had received twenty Russian bayonet thrusts in his body. One or two penetrated his lungs. After a varying battle for life he was convalescent. And scores of other stories might be related, all accentuating and confirming the Japancountry. It was a great pleasure to meet Dr.

Anita McGee, of Washington, and the noble young Red Cross women who accompanied hed to this country at the outbreak of the war. ing has been generously and universally appreciated by the Japanese. They regard it as sional assurance of America's sympathy. I saw young women in the wards at work among their patients, and it made my one bending over a fine looking young Japanese soldier dressing his wound. and another bathing the fevered body of a heroic sufferer. Their laborious and unstinted service have made a great impression on the whole Japanese nation. I am sorry that in a few weeks they will be compelled to return to America.

It is difficult to see how these emergency hospitals could be much improved. As proof of their ciency, a very small per cent. of the wounded brought here fail to recover. These little brown fellows are tainly a happy lot, in spite of their wounds. a single face or heard a complaining They are proud of the wounds they bear, and are impatient to get back to the front.

Closing an account of a debate be been tween Webb and Newell the Madison toral vote for Parker and Davis but also the state ticket and both Con-

NEED OF MONEY

Democrats Have Many High Hills to Climb.

WILL WIN THE HOUSE

Indiana Outlook is Better and Democrats Are Confident of Carrying Four Far Western States---New York is Safely

Democratic. By CICERO W. HARRIS. Washington, Oct. 8.-While now the fact that the Democratic managers both here and in New York are working harder for success than they have worked since 1892, and with more real confidence, they are confronted with conditions more difficult than have confronted any party in decades except in the phenomenal years 1896 and 1900. These difficulties, in the view of conservative men, are being steadily removed from the pathway of the party. One of them, and it is the great stumbling block in the wav, is the discontent in pivotal states of a portion of the old regular element, always true and only now dissatisfied pecause some things were not included in the na-tional platform. It is not thought by any sensible Democrat that this ele-ment includes many who will either vote for Tom Watson or for President Roosevelt, or that more than a handful will abstain from voting. But the purpose of all is to do all possible to get out this vote. If they vote they will vote right, and the belief is that they will be men to go to the polls

The decision of the Democratic candidate not to go on any sort of a stumping tour, but to make a very speeches at Rosemount. all here who really understand the situation and reflect calmly upon the proprieties of the occasion. Julge tor. He expresses himself well before dignity, ability and calmness. It is

A great deal is expected of the cordial

action of ex-Senator James K. Jones

and the speeches soon to be made in Indiana by Mr. Bryan. It may be

said summarily that Judge Parker's

not given to all public men to be spellbinders. Not a "Barrel" Party.

The popular impression that the Democratic managers have plenty of money for all purposes is a very mistaken one. They have sufficient for current expenditure, but exigencies are arising and funds are required for extraordinary outlays, connected with a critical campaign of such importance as this one. It therefore beooves all well-fixed Democrats everywhere to send to the national and congressional committees contributions of ready cash for immediate or speedy Democrats will take this advice, they will find their reward hereafter in one of the greatest successes ever won by a political party. I tell them seriously that Parker's election hangs trembling in the balance, with possibly the perpetuation of American liberty connected with it. Heretofore the main dependence has been on rich genuine and reverent touch he Northern Democrats for financial aid in presidential campaigns. Now the more prosperous financially, to aid national party. Let a big contribu-tion go at once from all the commercial cities of that section which has such vital interest in good government and Democratic policies. The large financial element in the North is do ing all it can, possibly, for Roosevelt, because he represents the party of trusts, corporate interests, protective tariffs, and multi-millionires. It behooves the men of more moderate wealth and the men vell-to-do circumstances in all parts of the country who believe in constiese world-wide reputation for fearless tutional government and a return to heroism and undaunted devotion to the sound policies of the fathers of the republic, to give of their substance and to devote all of their personal energies to the service of the Democacy for the next few weeks.

At the congressional headquarters found secretary Edwards and Representative Underwood, of Alabama, one of the Democratic leaders of the House of Representatives. The lat-ter had just returned here from New York. He said the spirit of the managers of Judge Parker's campaign was high and the intelligence they received from various quarters very favorable. From what he had heard he should judge that the states of New York. Maryland and West Virginia were pretty sure now and the chances im-proving for the other doubtful states. Things were thought much better in Indiana. Altogether he himself, as he found the managers,

was greatly encouraged. Look For Democratic House.

Secretary Edwards regards the prospects for the control of the House by the Democrats to be exceedingly bright. For the first time he seemed disposed to go into particulars. news received from many states, from Rhode Island to Nevada and Montana, was all as good as could be reasonably hoped for 'any campaign. In the former state Congressman Granger claimed not only the elecding bresidential campagn and see of 1856 causes me to built here for military stores. The latt the choice I then made my party affiliation. Though transports loading and unloading—loading with soldiers, horses and sup
(Continued on Page Two.)

Immense warehouses have peed built here for military stores. The latt the Governor with the choice I then made harbor is astir night and day with majority two years ago and will inloading with soldiers, horses and sup
(Continued on Page Two.)

THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION OF LABORING MEN.



The above cartoon speaks the truth. It represents President Roosevelt and his friend Bronco Bill, the cowboy. President Roosevelt wrote a book, entitled Ranch Life and Hunting Trail. On pages 9 and 10 in this book he describes the cowboy of the west. He declares that the cowboy is fond of villianous whiskey, that when drunk he cuts mad antics, that he shoots upon a slight provocation, that he descrates the Sabbath day, that he is a born cambler, that he shoots upon a sight provocation, that he descrates the sabbath day, that he is a born cambler, that he frequently rides his broncho into a neighboring town dashing up and down the streets firing off his pistol to the terror of women and children. And yet, after describing in his book this lawless and abandoned character, he uses these words concerning his friend the drunken cowboy: "They (meaning the cowboy) are much better fellows and pleasanter companions than small farmers or agricultural

mers: nor are the mechanics and workmen of a great city to be mentioned in the same breath."

This expressed preference of Mr. Roosevelt is an index of his real character. Born amidst great riches he is absolutely without sympathy for the man who toils.—This great republic rests upon the shoulders of the small farmer and agricultural laborer, mechanics and workmen. These are the men who produce wealth. As a rule, they are honest, law-abiding and patriotic. When the national honor is assailed they are among the first to volunteer in its defense. They compose the majority of the p pulation of this country. But for them Mr. Roosevelt entertains supreme contempt. Yes, the drunken rough rider, the gambler and assassin of our western plains are far better fellows and pleasanter companions; that is to say Mr. Roosevelt thinks him a far "better fellow and pleasanter companion." The drunken cowboy of the west knows but little of honest toil. For them, President Roosevelt feels nothing but contempt.

Reader, is this statement true or false? Did President Roosevelt declare that the drunken cowboy of the west was a "better fellow and pleasanter companion than the small farmer or agricultural laborer?" This statement is desied by unscrupulous Republican politicians. If you do not believe it buy Mr. Roosevelt's book entitled "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail"; and if you do not find in that book, probably on pages 9 and 10, the words above quoted, then brand the editor of this paper as a slanderer. Aye, more. If you do not believe it, telegraph to Hon. William Loeb, secretar 'o President Roosevelt, and see if he will deny that the words above quoted are contained in the book written by the President, or call at our office in Smithfield and examine our

copy for yourself.

Note—The undersigned. Editor of The Smithfield Herald, has in his possession President Roosevelt's book entitled "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," and has read on page 10 his statement in which he declares that cowboys are "much better fellows and -leasanter companions than small farmers or agricultural laborers: por are merchants and workmen of a great city to be mentioned in the same breath."

T. J. LASSITER.

Editor The Smithfield Herald

affiliation and making choice of the party to which he will attach himself.

To the extent that such elements town, I would never imagine that a great war was in progress. The obefinal determination of these matters party, it fails to express the desires and little loan from the immaculate na- final determination of these matters party, it falls to express the expression and their splendid self-retional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditional bank; and thus radical legisla- by a new voter makes a sort of moditio tion placed the city above the coun- fied relinquishment of his freedom of try and it has placed capital above judgment, and his subsequent subjupendent action. The assumption of will necessarily color his view of political subjects and give to his consideration of public affairs a leading which it will be hard those of entirely to shake off. These conditions would be the richest and most power- are due in part to the unescapable in- of fluence of party comradeship, and per-

"Why a Young Man Should Vote the voter constanty had in mind a lively Constitution.) -One object I have in sense of personal responsibility for the We often hear it said that our government is a government by party. all know, however, that in point of als located here, and study their man-This is absolutely true when construed fact political organizations are very to mean that parties are the agencies largely composed of those who have through which the popular will is ef-tectively made known. It is also true in a general way when it signifies that through the instrumentalities of parties certain governmental measures are inaugurated and certain principles made the guides of governmental action. Thus considered, party membership and the existence of party organizations are not only legitimate, but seem to be actually necessary to the operation of the machinery of our government. With this view of parties and childish expectation of belonging to one party instead of another than the fact that their fathers belonged there before them; many are led into party relationship by the influence of social intimacies or by mere whim and captive and sometimes by the fivolous and wounded from the returning transports are bringing the sick and wounded from the front.

Here the battalions all rendezvous and take ship for Korea and Manchuria. At one time during the first days of the war as man—as ninety thousand troops were here at one time during the first days of the war as man—as ninety thousand troops were here at one time during the first days of the war as man—as ninety thousand troops were here at one time during the first days of the war as man—as ninety thousand troops were here at one time during the first days of the war as man—as ninety thousand troops were here at one time during the first days of the war as man—as ninety thousand troops were here at one time during the first days of the war as man—as ninety thousand troops were here at one time during the first days of the war as man—as ninety thousand troops were here at one time during the first days of the war as man—as ninety thousand troops were here at one time during the first days of the war as man—as ninety thousand troops were here at one time during the first days of the war as man—as ninety thousand troops were here at one time during the first days of the war as man—as ninety thousand troops were here at one time during the first days of the war as man—as ninety thousand troops were here at one time during the first days of the war as man—as ninety thousand troops were here at one time during t

Why I Chose The Democratic Party.

I suppose a slight resemblance he-ween some of the incidents of the stances. pending presidential campaign and

visiting the stirring city of Hiroshima agement. Possibly next to Tokio, where the military and naval staffs directing operations on land and sea, just now the most important city the empire is Hiroshima. Here the

when off duty conduct themselves so gentleman's that you never see or hear rowdvism or even boisterous-Sitting in a foreign house, or cited my curprise and admiration. A number of times I have been com-nelled to surmise what our American

Immense warehouses have been