J. W. KERN NOTIFIED Brown The Anarchists of the Caucasus Oil=Fields

By H. W. Nevinson.

Samo

T is not only the unending feud that divides Tartars and Armenians into hostile armies which devastate the oilfields from time to time, and are constantly preparing each other's destruction-with batteries of quick-firing guns, as they boast. Besides this central feud, there are numerous fighting groups organized among the workmen and the unemployed. As a rule, they take some political title, such as "Social Democrats," or "Anarchist Communists," in the hope of securing popular favor, and in some cases their

anorala.

origin may have been political and their aims may still be revolutionary. But their methods are so simple and so lucrative that perhaps it would be a mistake to attribute the zeal of all their members entirely to enthusiasm for social reform. The manager of an oil-field receives a letter briefly addressing him as "Parasite!" It bears the stamp of a group, and it demands a definite sum of money on pain of death. . At an hour mentioned, the agents of the group call, and the manager almost invariably pays, entering the sum in his ledger under the heading "office expenses." If he refuses to pay, he is quite sure to be shot, stabbed, or disembowelled within a day or two. If he attempts to betray the agents, all his family share his fate.

This pursuit of wealth on a basis of murder is conducted with such businesslike accuracy that the manager in due course receives a stamped balance-sheet showing the expenditure of his contribution. The items entered in the cash account are generally the purchase of arms and an assassination, ubt no vouchers are possible in such cases, and it is generally supposed that champagne and ather carnal delights ought to figure in the outlay. I am not sure whether such charges as to the misappropriation of involuntary contributions are true or not, but where money is so easily obtained the temptation must be considerable. In self-protection most of the richer managers and owners have mustered gangs of hired assassins, each of whom is pledged to murder at least one person named, if anything happens to his employer. Some go further, and publish in the morning papers the names and addresses of those who will be immediately slain if they are murdered themselves, and such advertisements give a new and varied interest to the local "agony column."-Harper's Magazine.

.. The .. - Brownen Place for Business Cares By H. J. Hapgood. annost:

ON'T carry your office in your hat, and if you do, take your hat off in the house. The man who brings his business home with him is apt to find himself the inescapable victim of the demon called Worry. He will worry and fret through his meals, and is liable to suffer from the disagreeable habit of the burdens and responsibilities. of lying awake at night. His wife and children-if there be any children in the world unfortunate enough to have such the honor worthily, and faithfully a father-will find him more and more of a bore every day. If a man carries his business in his hat when he goes properly devolving upon me as one

to the club his friends will soon steer clear of him. He will find himes! lunching alone, with no companions other than his papers and memoranda. To say the least, such companions by no means aid digestion. Business is people of the republic by the cona poor partner for a man's leisure hours.

You will see this workaday-all-the-time-man in the theatre scratching busi ness memoranda on the back of his program, or figuring up his bad accounts on the table-cloth in a public restaurant. He will be dragged off to the country by his family, who fully determine he shall have two weeks' vacation, He no more than gets off the train than he seeks a long distance telephone station and calls up the office. He spends the evening writing letters to his mitted. For years we have been employes, and telling them a thousand and one things to do which they friends. I recognize in him a man would have brains enough to do anyway. The next day he sends a couple of of spotless character and high ideals, telegrams, and calls up the office again. The third day, afraid that the busi ness by this time has gone to smash, he takes the first train to the city. There is no rest for such a man. Just so long as he carries his office in his hat he will keep his hat on all inequire, and the cares of his business press heavily on his mind. Some sought to search him body and soui when he leaves his office every night, and snatch from him every detail of business worry.

Democratic Nominee For Vice-**President** Accepts

REPLIES TO SHERMAN'S SPEECH

Kern's Speech is in Effect an Answer to Sherman's-Sherman Said "The Feople Do Rule" Mr. Kern Gives Many Instances Where the Will of the People Has Been Thwarted by a Republican Congress, Saying That Measures After Measure Advocated by the People of all Parties Has Failed to Pass.

Indianapolis, Ind., Special .-- John Worth Kern, running mate to William J. Bryan on the Democratic ticket, was officially informed that he is nominated to make the race for the vice presidency. Big crowds were here and an immense notification committee proceeded from the Democratic heapuarters to the fair grounds, where the ceremonies took place. Mr. Kern's speech of accepance is in substance as follows: Mr. Kern's Speech.

Gentlemen of the Notification Committee: For the kindly and courteous manner in which you have conveyed to me the official notification of my nomination as the Democratic andidate for Vice President of the United States, and for the eloquent words just spoken by your chairman in your behalf, I thank you one and all.

I appreciate most highly this great nonor conferred upon me by the ananimous vote of the representaives of my party in national convention assembled, and I shall strive most earnetly to earn a continuation of the confidence and good will manfested by that action. I did not seek this nomination; indeed, if my own personal desires had been consulted, another would have received the honor, but it having come to me

without solicitation, I prize it all the more, and accept it ,with a full sense As a candidate I shall try to wear as I can discharge all the duties of your standard bearers, and if elected, I promise to serve all the scientious discharge of the duties of the office.

It is ple sing to me to be associated in hs campaign with the distinguished gentleman to whom the standard of the party has been comalways actuated by patriotic motives and an earnest desire to promote the

these unfaithful public servants prevail over the people of this great republic! In this instance did the people rule?

Shall the People Rule? The question "Shall the People

Rule?" is one which demands the serious and earnest consideration of all men who are interested in the perpetuation of our institutions. It must be apparent to all who have followed the course of legislation during the past few years that there is a power within the Republican party determined that the people shall not rule. That power has manifested itself whenever effort has been made to check the destructive work of un. lawful combination, reduce the oppressive tariff tax, or enact any legislation looking towards the equalization or lightening of the burdens

resting upon the people. That dominant power which now guides and directs the Republ' 2an party, has on many occasions defied the President in cases where he has, on the demand of the masses, made sporadic efforts in their behalt. The question of tariff taxation is one of vital interest. I am in hearty accord with our platform declarations on that subject.

Tariff Reform.

Every legitimate business interest in the country is demanding tarfl reform. The manufacturer who is not a monopolist is demanding cheaper raw material and wider markets for his products.

The workingman understands that a restricted market means fireless furnaces and enforced idleness. He knows that American workmen, with their superior intelligence and ingenuity, with their improved machinery, with cheap raw material and earning for their employers more than twice as much as the laborers of any other country, have nothing to fear from competition with workmen anywhere, when the products of their labor are set down side by side in the markets of the world. The American workingman has had bitter experience under the operation of the Dingley bill. Under the shelter of this tariff wall, trusts and combines have sprung up on every hand and with extortionate puices confront the consumer on every occasion when he seeks to buy the

Under this system the cost of living so increased as to absorb the earnings of the laborer, after the most rigid economy and self-denial on his part and that of his family. And it is a noteworthy fact when, as an inevitable result of the fiscal policy of the Republican party, the panic of 1907 came, bundreds of thousands of these American laborers who were thrown out of employment, instead of being able to draw upon the fabulous savings bank cacounts so exploited in political literature in recent campaigns, found themselves and families in a state of destitution.

ened people impel action, which neither money nor influence can check.

That time in my judgment is here Let every man from this hour forward perform his duty in a manly and honorable way.

Let this be a campaign of education and argument. Let our appeals be to the reason and patriotism of the American people. Let us be vigilant and unceasing in honest work for a righteous cause, and a glorious victory in November will crown our efforts.

Bryan on Trust Question.

Indianapolis, Ind., Special .--- Wil liam Jennings Bryan spoke her Tuesday on the subject of Trusts this being the second in his serie of speeches. He argued that the policy of the republican party was to foster monopoly, and this resulted in the worst form of socialism. He claimed that the republican tarifl system tends to centralize wealth and power and that popular govern ment is in danger from a continuation of the policies republicans stand for. Mr. Bryan was attentively listened to by a large audience.

Cats to Scare Away Squirrels.

Three Easterners came out to the Coast a year and a half ago looking for a location, and the result of the venture was explained . Thursday night by H. J. Macomber, who arrived at the St. Francis and registered from Paicines Rancho.

They have just completed a \$25,000 fam a mile long and nearly fofrty feet high ,and the water for it is brought through seven miles of ditches from the Tres Pinos and the San Benito rivers. But squirrels are the pest and the menace, and a man with a gun has to guard the dam to keep squirrels from puncturing it and starting a break. At the dam a colony of cats has been placed to chase squirrels, and one of the men has devised a great number of little crosses, with sibbons from the arms, and a cross is set at each souirrel hole, so that as the breeze blows the ribbens flutter and when the sourcel comes up he is frightened away .- San Franciso Chronicle.

PROVIDING GREEN FEED

I wonder if those poultry raisers who have alfalfa or clover know that the last cutting, or a cutting just before frost, when the plants are yet tender, if well cured and preserved, makes the best kind of green feed for chickens in winter? It exceeds all other cuttings As chickens require something of this nature in winter, if they are expected to lay, nothing better could be given them.

Cut the hay quite fine with a cutter-or if you have no cutter, it can be shredded somewhat by hand-put it in a pail, and pour scalding water over it. It is well to have a cover for the pail, so the steam can be kept in. Let it stand for a few hours until

Good Roads.

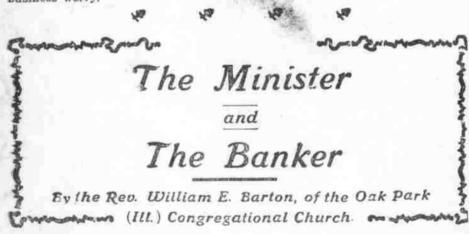
Siberian Roads Better Than Ours.

Far in the rear of the other New York to Paris racers, the poetical Scarfoglio telegraphs that he is flying after them over a plain decorated with Irises and along a road so smooth and hard as to seem as if it had been made especially for the use of automobilists. Remembering what troubles the men in the Protos and Thomas cars had only a few days ago in traversing that same plain west of Harbin, it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that the Italian telegraphed one of his dreams of what he would like to encounter, rather than the observations of his waking hours.

However, weather does make a lot of difference, and much more on a bad road than on a good one, and even if Scarfoglio did spread the irises on rather thickly, and even if he did slightly exaggerate the charms of his boulevards in the Siberian wilds, the fact remains that the leading contestants have made better time since they started from Vladivostock than they did in crossing the American continent. It took the Thomas car forty-two days to reach San Francisco, the distance of about 3000 miles having been lengthened, as everybody remembers, by storms of all the kinds there are, and by roads, near-roads and no roads that illustrated every fault any one of those varieties can display when it tries its very hardest.

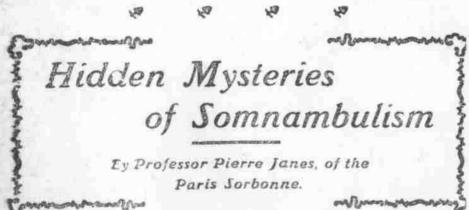
The departure from Vladivostok was made on May 22, and Tomsk, which is at about the same distance from Vladivostok that San Francisco is from New York, was reached by the Protos on June 26. So that stage of the journey was made in thirtyfive days, at a rate of not much less than 100 miles a day. Of course, that speed is nothing for powerful machines like these, and it shows that delays have been frequent and the roads wretched, but the progress of the cars has been surprisingly fast, considering that much of the route has been through Siberian wilds, where nothing more modern than a two-wheeled cart was ever sees before.

Now the racers are getting into lands comparatively civilized, and the roads will get better and better as they advance. Each day's run can therefore be expected from this time on to increase slowly, and by the time the Russian frontier is crossed each twenty-four hours will count on the score more than some weeks have hitherto done. From Berlin onward the only accidents to be apprehended will be due to reckless speed. The temptation to this will be strong, but men who have gone so far may be trusted to shun a smash-up with the goal in sight. From present indications two, and possibly all three, of the cars now in the race will reach Paris before the beginning of August, a fortnight before their scheduled time. The failure to traverse Alaska and Eastern Siberia deprives the race of some of its hoped-for glorr, but it remains a most remarkable journey-in some ways the most remarkable ever made by men .- New York Times.



encugh in common. They appear in different columns, if at all, in the lists of Dun and Bradstreet. And it would be idle to deny that the contrast goes further. Yet each is, in a Their will, when known, ought to be way, a priest. For has not every one noticed that solemnity, that sense of awe and mystery, with which men enter outer court of the temple of the great god, money. Behind this curtain of iron bars and plate glass and mahogany are

those who receive our offerings, and lay them on his altar, and who deign to intercede with him for measured blessing in answer to our prayers and col-Interal." Bankers and ministers have very much in common. They stand apart from all other professions as representing public confidence. If a bank fails it shakes public confidence more than if a dry-goods firm assigns, the amount of liablities being equal. If a minister goes wrong it shakes public confidence as the fall of a lawyer or doctor does not. In the world of commerce the banker represents what the minister stands for in the realm of ethics. Each is the exponent of an ideal; and each either exalts or degrades that ideal. The banker who has held other men to strict account in the mat ter of their financial obligations, the minister who proclaims honesty and virtue and spirituality, have need to tremble lest, having preached to others. they themselves should become castaways.



Pomar on the continue



OPULARLY speaking, a somnambulist is an individual who thinks and acts while he is asleep. That definition is not very clear, for we do not really know what sleep is.

There is a first very important period at the moment somnambulism begins-the change from the normal to the second state. All phenomena in connection with the dream seem enormously intensified. The somnambulist has not our dull memory of things, but he sees the objects he dreams and speaks of. He actually hears, feels, and touch

touches them exactly as if they were real.

When the somnambulist speaks he has a fluency of language and ar eloguonce superior to his normal powers. When he acts he has a precisior Congress. And the plunderers and and quickness that are wonderful.

welfare, the honor and the glory of his country. He became your candidate because his nomination was demanded by the rank and file of the party, which demand was emphasized by a popular movement in his favor, which as it proceeded, so grew in volume and force as to become irresistable.

The Republican nominee for Vice President in his recent speech of acceptance affected the belief that the question, "Shall the People Rule?" mplied a charge of venality against the American electorate. He affirmed, with grost emphasis, that under recent Republican administration the people have ruled without let or hitdrence. It is passing strange that in a republic like this there should be occasion for a discussion of this question. It s a government of the people and by the people. They presumably presumably govern themselves through their servants whom they send to represent them in Congress supreme, and should be given immediate effect.

The Will of the People.

And if the will of the people once known is not given effect then the people do not rule.

Will any intelligent man claim that there is or has been any substatial diversity of opinion in this country on the question as to whether the tariff duty on wood pulp used in the manufacture of paper should be reduced or removed. In this case the tariff tax operated for the benefit of the paper trust alone, allowing that combine to levy millions of tribnte each year upon the newspapers of the country and their readers. The press of the country, without regard to party, united in demanding relief. The people of the republic unanimously seconded the demand. The President of the nited States threw the influence of his great office in favor o fthe demand of the press and the people. But all without avail. The dominant forces within the Republican party had established in the lower house of Congress a parliamentary condition, in the interest of monopoly, under which the sole power to determine whether a measure should be allowed to become a law or not lodged in the Speaker of that body and his committee on rules, and by the fiat of that one man the will of the press, the people and the Presdent was set at naught. Behold the spectacle! On one side eighty milions of free people demanding legislation to right an admitted wrong. On the other side, a few men engaged in public plunder, aided by the dominating power within the Republican party, represented by the presiding officer of the once popular branch of

Farmer Pays Tribute

necessaries of life.

The farmer understands that while he has to buy everything in a protected market, where, on nearly every purchase he is compelled to pay tribute to the trusts and tariff beneficiaries, he is compelled to sell his surplus products in a free-trade market where he comes in competition with all the rest of the world.

The Democratic Remedy.

The Democratic party ,while favoring the reform measures repudiated by the Republican national convention, in large degree cut off the streams of money which under the present system are flowing from every man in the land and emptying into the coffers of the trusts.

It would leave in the pockets of the producers and laborers of this land, every dollar of the money they carn, save only such amounts as may be needed for the economical administration of the government." It would, by rigorous law enforcement strike down private monopolies which prey upon the people, and to protect the public against extortion and imposition by the great public corporations, whether by excessive charges or by the over issue of stocks and securities.

In other words it would undertake to bring about in government, a real ization of that good old Democratic mixim of Thomas Jefferson, "Equal and exact justice to all mcn; special privileges to none!"

It has no war to wage on capital. It has no quarrel with corporations honestly capitalized to carry on a legitimate business, according to law. It will encourage the investment of capital in the development of the country and protect it when invested.

Stand Against Lawlessness.

It will draw a sharp line between lawful business lawfully conducted and unlawful business, or business carried on in defiance of law and the rights of the public, protecting the one, and protecting society from the other.

Prospects of Success.

Gentlemen, we enter upon this campaign with every prospect of success. Never had a political platform been received with such favor by all classes of people, and never has a candidate been presented by any party, who was closer to the hearts of the people than our matchless standard hearer, William J. Bryan.

We must and will win this battle without the use of money or the aid of corporate power. If our adversaries so desire let them pursue that course.

But there are times in the life of a nation like this when money and coercive influences are of no avail. There comes a time, when the quickened consciences of an enlight

It is well soaked, then mix with bran and put more hot water over it, so that it forms a stiff mass. Feed it to the chickens while a little warm, and they will eat it with a raving appetite. Such a mash fed two or three times a week during winter will keep the chickens healthy and the egg basket full .-- Correspondent of Farm and Fireside.

If a man should come tramping into your parlor, besmearing the rugs or carpets with the mud, slime and filth that had adhered to his boots as he worked in the sewers or walked in the wet gutters, there would be an exceedingly lively protest and a very thorough cleaning after he had been ordered out or kicked out. A resort to violent measures to get rid of such an affront and menace would be upheld by the courts and by public sentiment. And yet, remarks the Newark News, just such a nuisance, only more impudent and dangerous, is tolerated in every house, with but little effort to expel him or with but indifferent protests as to his presence. The common housefly is an unmitigated thief and scoundrel, a filthbearing, disease-carrying rascal who does not stop at defiling rugs and carpets and furniture, but who deliberately and with intent sets his dirty feet anywhere, even upon the victuals you eat.

HAND-EMBROIDERED BIBS.

Of course we want the daintiest and the best for our precious babies, and are always ready with willing hands to make for them the prettiest according to our individual ideas of beauty, but when it comes to that useful but not poetic article of apparel the bib, it is best to let common sense take the lead. However, dainty and at the same time serviceable bibs can be made by first making one of heavy padding, bound by tape and thick enough to keep dry the warm flannels and white dress beneath them. To hide this useful but unornamental necessity, make a cover of handkerchief Mnen, the edges scalloped with mercerized cotton and a simple design embroidered in the centre. Nothing could be in better taste than baby's, own monogram, and it has the added advantage of being easily done .- Bos-

PROFIT AT BOTH ENDS "I accept all first contributions," declared the editor. "It's a paying scheme."

"Why so?"

ton Post.

"The author buys many coples of the magazine and nearly always frames the check we send."-Kanas City Journal.

No Mail on Bad Roads.

In order to secure good roads on the routes over which rural carriers deliver mall Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Degraw has issued a new regulation that mail will not be delivered on roads which are not kept in good condition. Some time ago the Fourth Assistant issued an order requiring postmasters at rural delivery offices to report to the Department the number of miles of road covered by rural delivery from their offices and the names of road officials having jurisdiction over each separate section of roads.

Letters are now being sent to these road officials notifying them that rural delivery will not be continued on roads which are not kept in condition to be traveled with facility and safety at all seasons of the year. They are requested to give attention to the roads as soon as practicable. New York has 1804 rural routes, made up of 1629 miles of macadam road and 39,352 miles of earth, gravel and sand roads.

Autos Ruin Macadam Roads,

Even the world famous roads of France are becoming so seriously damaged by the automobiles that are constantly thundering over them, that great alarm is felt lest they be ruined, and an international congress has been called to meet at Paris. October 11, to discuss plans for saving them from destruction. Our own government has taken alarm also, and the Bureau of Public Roads, Agricultural Department, has issued a statement in regard to the road-destroying tendencies of automobiles. saying:

"The modern fast-moving motor car is the greatest menace to macadam roads that has ever made its appearance. On some stretches of thoroughfare, especially in New England, where many broad and smooth roads have been constructed, the retrogression is not less than forty per cent. If some plan is not speedily devised for overcoming the bad effects the monetary loss will be stupendous and the good work of many years will go for naught."--Indiana Farmer.

Good Work in New York.

Since 1898 the State of New York has completed 378 miles of improved highways at State, county and town expense. The State no whas 1034 miles of roads, under contract and 977 miles of roads waiting the letting of contracts.