FORAKER DENIES TOOL OF TRUSTS

Answers Roosevelt and Hearst and Says He Was Only Employed as Lawyer.

VOTED FOR ELKINS BILL

Ohio Senator Declares He Never Received Reward for Aiding Trusts in Senate—Never Sought Joint Indorsement With Taft.

(Continued From First Page.)

of rts, but only to assist in executing the ders of the courts, and so reorganizing as to conform to all laws, state and National, and to comply fully with all the orders of the court that had been made against it.

Radical Change in Ethics.

If my statements in this behalf are true they make a complete defense against Mr. Hearst's charges and all deductions therefrom of improper conduct, unless the ethics involved have been radically changed from what they have always heretofore been supposed to be. From the beginning of our Government Senators and Congressmen who were lawyers have been regarded as free to continue the practice of their profession, if they so desired, during their terms of office, insofar as they might be able to do so without interfering with their public duties; and in such practice free to take any kind of employment that was offered which did not in any way conflict with their duties as members of Congress. No body has ever before been criticised on such account. The only question has been as to the character of the business a Senator or member of Congress was at liberty to take, and uniformly and universally it has been considered that there was no prohibition of any class of business outside of those named in the statutes and such business as might conflict with public duties.

Did Not Influence Legislation.

When I accepted the employment of the Standard Oil Company in 1899 it was not foreseen by me and probably not by anybody else, that it would become the object of Federal legislation or of Federal prosecution or action of any kind and that employment was when the company decided to reorganize under the law of New Jersey, which was before anything of that nature occurred.

That I was not in the employment of the company after the services I have mentioned were rendered and that such employment did not afterward influence me to favor the company in legislation, is shown by the part I took in the enactment of the Elkins law, approved February 19, 1903. Under this statute the Attorney-General has brought and caused to be brought all the prosecutions against the Standard Oil Company, of which we have read so much, including the case in which Judge Landis imposed the fine of $29,240,000.

Declined Offer in 1906.

But if that fact is not sufficient, the following correspondence is not only additional proof, but conclusive in its character, to the same effect:

"26 Broadway, New York, May 7, 1906—My Dear Senator: In the possibility of an action being brought against us in Ohio, are you in a position to accept a retainer from us in connection with such a matter? Your early response will oblige.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) JOHN D. ARCHBOLD."

"To Honorable J. B. Foraker, 1500 Sixteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

To which I answered, as follows:

"Washington, D. C., May 19, 1906.

"John D. Archbold, Esq., No. 26 Broadway, New York—My Dear Sir: My duties in the Senate have so multiplied that I find it necessary to retire entirely from the practice of the law. I have not taken any new employment for more than two years past.

"On this account, as well as because of my relations to the public service, I cannot accept a retainer in the contingency named, as I would be glad to do if it were otherwise.

Assuring you of my proper appreciation of the compliment involved in the inquiry you make, I remain, very truly yours,

J. B. FORAKER.

Proof Not Standard Oil Man.

For weeks prior to the date of these letters the newspapers were filled with announcements threatening the company with very serious litigation and with criminal prosecutions in the courts of Ohio. It was in view of these threatened proceedings that the company again sought to employ me; surely an idle and unnecessary performance if I already employed, and these letters further show that I declined such employment, among other reasons, because I could not accept the same consistently with my relations to the public service. The conditions had greatly changed since my former employment, largely because of the prosecution against the company under the Elkins law, which I had helped to frame; furthermore, the employment proposed was different in its character from that which I had previously accepted. That is to say, instead of being an employment, as the former employment was, to aid the company in complying with the orders of the court and the statutes of the state, it was to be an employment to resist suits and prosecutions instituted by the state.

I submit that these proofs should be sufficient to show to any fair and unprejudiced mind that I was never employed except prior to 1901, and that my employment then had no relation to anything that was in conflict with my public duties, but had reference solely to the reorganization of the company and its Ohio affairs, with which Congress had nothing whatever to do.

Letter He Cannot Find.

Mr. Hearst, to create a different belief, read at Louisville the following letter:

"26 Broadway, New York, Feb. 25, 1902.

"To Hon. J. B. Foraker, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Senator: Again my dear Senator, I venture to write you a word regarding the bill introduced by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, known as H. R. 82, intended to amend the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, introduced by him. It really seems as though this is very unnecessarily severe and even vicious. It is not much better to test the application of the Sherman law instead of resorting to a measure of this kind? I hope you will feel so about it and I will be greatly pleased to have a word from you on the subject.

"With kind regards,

"Very truly yours,

"JOHN D. ARCHBOLD."

I have no recollection of ever receiving any such letter, and a most diligent search fails to disclose any such letter in my files or any copy of any answer to any such letter in my letter book. But waiving all that, the letter shows that Mr. Archbold did not pretend to have any right to address me on any such subject, except as any citizen might have done. Such requests are of daily occurrence in the experience of every Senator. If I ever received such a letter my inability to find it, or to find any answer, is doubtless due to the fact that I simply referred it to the judiciary committee for consideration in connection with the bill.

No Connection With $50,000 Draft.

I would not deem it necessary to make an explanation if it were not that Mr. Hearst, in reading this letter, coupled it with the following letter:

"26 Broadway, New York, Jan. 27, 1902.

"My dear Senator: Responding to your favor of the 25th, it gives me pleasure to hand you herewith certificate of deposit for $50,000, in accordance with our understanding. Your letter states the conditions correctly and I trust that the transaction will be successfully consummated.

"Yours very truly,

"JOHN D. ARCHBOLD."

Mr. Hearst accompanied the reading of these two letters, together with comments calculated, if not intended, to convey the impression that the one had reference to the other and that they constituted evidence that it was for money received trying to influence legislation in accordance with the views of Mr. Archbold. The dates of the two letters show that the money was sent almost a month prior to the letter about the Jones bill.

This in itself would ordinarily be enough to disconnect the two in the average mind, but I have already shown in a former statement that the certificate of deposit was sent on account of the proposed purchase of the Ohio State Journal, and that the proposition to purchase being abandoned, it was returned on the 4th day of February, only a week after it was received.

Says Hearst Misrepresents.

Mr. Foraker here introduces letters to verify his statement as to the newspaper proposal. He continues:

If Mr. Hearst had read these accompanying letters, particularly that from Mr. Archbold of January 21, my letter of February 4, returning the money, he would have known that the certificate of deposit had no reference whatever to the Jones bill or any other bill.

Mr. Hearst states in his speech at Columbus that the letters had been furnished to him by a "gentleman," whose name he would not give for fear the Standard Oil Company might persecute him. He represents the gentleman did not find these missing letters. Perhaps, if he found them he did not furnish them to Mr. Hearst. In any event, perhaps the omission to read them was made because, if read, they would have defeated the object to be accomplished. However that may be, this correspondence surely and conclusively disposes of that matter.

Tells About Price's Bill.

Until now, I have not made any statement about the letter Mr. Hearst read at Columbus from Mr. Archbold to me dated March 9, 1900, calling my attention to two bills introduced in the Ohio Legislature by Mr. Price. I have delayed saying anything about this letter because, having no recollection on the subject I have been trying

FORAKER'S DEFENSE.

No secret that he was employed by Standard Oil Company in 1899 to assist in executing orders of court against Standard Oil trust.

Senators and Congressmen who are lawyers always free to take any employment which did not conflict with duties as members of Congress.

Was offered retainer by Archbold after 1901 and such employment did not influence action on legislation, as shown by his part in enacting anti-rebate law in 1903, under which $29,240,000 fine imposed.

Was offered retainer by Archbold in Ohio suits in 1906 and declined, saying he had retired from practice of law and would interfere with duties in Congress.

Cannot find letter from Archbold, read by Hearst, asking him to oppose Jones anti-trust bill in 1902 nor can he find answer, and has no recollection of such correspondence.

Says $50,000 draft sent by Archbold was in connection with deal for purchase of Ohio State Journal and gives letters verifying this statement and fact money repaid. Draft had no connection with opposition to Jones bill, as implied by Hearst.

Can find no trace of Archbold's letter asking him to oppose Price's bills in Ohio Legislature. Probably referred it to Governor Nash. Have not sought to influence Ohio legislation since became Senator.

Archbold has written regarding bills in Senate, but only as every other citizen might. Never any suggestion of compensation or reward from Standard or any other trust, corporation or person.

Not word of truth in statement he was representative and defender of trusts in Senate.

Cox proposed joint indorsement of Taft for President and Foraker for Senator in interest of harmony. Burton said Taft would not accept joint indorsement. Hostilities renewed and continued till after Taft's nomination, when they stopped and he was assured Burton spoke without authority, but Taft's letter refusing joint indorsement exonerates Burton.

Not opposed to Government regulation of railroads, only to ratemaking and commodities clauses of rate bill.

to ascertain if I received the letter and what I did with it or did on account of it. I cannot find any trace of such a letter in my files or of any answer in my letter-book. I have not been able to communicate with Mr. Price, who introduced the bill mentioned, but he has stated in a public interview that he abandoned the bill because Governor Nash told him that Senator Hanna and I were both opposed to the measures, and feared it might damage President McKinley's interest in the campaign on which we were then entering. If the bills should be insisted upon, Mr. Price's statement suggests to my mind that in all probability I referred the letter to Governor Nash. In any event, I know that I took no action with reaspect to it or any bill pending in the Ohio Legislature at that time or any other time since I became a member of the Senate, March 4, 1897. In no instance since that date have I sought to influence any legislator on any subject except by argument in the open.

No Pay for Action as Senator.

While I have occasionally heard from Mr. Archbold during the period that has elapsed since the termination of my employment in the early part of 1901, I do not recall receiving any letter from him except the one relating to the Jones bill, and that had no reference to pending bills or to anything with which I had any official duty to perform. In any event, he never addressed me on any subject since my employment, except only as any other citizen with whom I was acquainted might have done, and there was never a suggestion from him or from anybody else that I was under the slightest obligation to support or oppose any proposed legislation in behalf of that company; nor was there ever a suggestion by anybody that I should receive any compensation or reward of any kind whatsoever on that account. And what is true in this respect as to the Standard Oil Company is also and equally true as to other trusts, corporation or person.

Not Representative of Trusts.

Notwithstanding that the President says in his answer to Mr. Bryan, of September 22, that I was a representative and defender of corporations in the Senate, there is not a word of truth in any such statement, whether made by him or anybody else, and there is not a scrap of evidence that can be produced supporting any such charge that cannot be as fully and satisfactorily explained as has been explained the letter about the Jones bill and the proposed purchase of the Ohio State Journal.

This brings me to Mr. Taft's letter and what the President has said in his comments on the same.

Story of Offer to Taft.

If the President, in publishing it, had not withheld the name of the man to whom it was written, it might be easier for me to show that I am not responsible for that man's action. The man himself would have refuted the impression the President apparently seeks to create, that he wrote either at my instance or in my interest. I have not at any time or in any way sought Mr. Taft's help for re-election to the Senate.

When Mr. Taft's candidacy for the Presidency was first announced, I was surprised to learn from the newspapers that the programme of those having it in charge involved my "elimination" from public life.

An open declaration of war, such as the "elimination" proposed involved, naturally brought controversy and strife when there should have been only peace. Finally, Mr. Cox announced a harmony proposition—Taft for President, Harris for Governor and me for Senator. He did that on his own motion; not only was there not a request, but contrary to my desire. Nevertheless, I publicly announced that, if it expressed the wish of the Republicans, no one would support Taft more than I.

Taft's Declaration of War.

Thereupon, Mr. Burton gave out an interview in which he stated that Mr. Taft would not accept from the Republicans of Ohio any indorsement for the Presidency if coupled with an indorsement of me for the Senatorship. I am repeating from memory and do not expect to give his exact language, but I know I am accurately stating the effect of it. This appeared to be such a gross public insult and so uncalled for that hostilities were immediately resumed.

They continued until Mr. Taft was nominated, then, so far as I was concerned, they stopped instantly and I supposed from the character of Mr. Taft's response to my note of congratulation that they stopped on his part; at least, I was so assured by his friends and managers, and in that connection I was also assured that Mr. Burton had no authority to give out his offensive interview.

Much more of the same character might be mentioned, but I have said enough to show that Mr. Taft's letter performs the very important office of exonerating Mr. Burton from the charge of having spoken without authority and fixes responsibility for his offensive utterances where it belongs.

Grounds of Taft's Opposition.

Now as to the letter itself. It gives as the reason for Judge Taft's hostile attitude that

"He (I) has opposed the vital policies and principles of the Administration and in his opposition has seized upon and magnified an important but incidental matter to embarrass the Administration, using in this without scruple a blind prejudice to accomplish his main purpose. It is really a question of political principle. In respect to this the Legislature of Ohio expressed what I believe to be the sentiment of the people of Ohio in a resolution asking the Senators to support the rate bill.

"Senator Foraker declined to follow this resolution. When the issue is whether he shall be returned, it must be determined if this is to be a representative form of government, not by the question whether he has followed his conscience but by the question whether he really represents the principles that his constituents desire supported and put into practice."

This quotation shows that the grounds for Mr. Taft's opposition to me were twofold; the rate bill and the Brownsville matter.

Why He Opposed Rate Bill.

As to the rate bill, Mr. Taft says of me, in his letter enumerating the reasons why he could not accept an indorsement for the Presidency if coupled with an indorsement of me for Senator:

"He has opposed the vital policies and principles of the Administration," and adds as another reason that I would not vote for the rate bill, although requested to do so by the Ohio Legislature.

Mr. Taft knew I had never opposed the policy of supervising and regulating the railroad and interstate carriers. He knew that my opposition to the rate bill was not because I was opposed to the policy of regulation and supervision, but only to some few methods proposed by that measure. For instance, he knew that my objection was confined to certain clauses, among them the ratemaking clause and the commodities clause.

This bill contained some provisions, on account of which I disliked to vote against it and so stated in the Senate, but it contained others that seemed to me so vicious that I could not doubt that it would bring upon us not only panic, idleness, suffering and distress, but still other evils that did not then seem to be generally foreseen. f shrdl cmfw vbgk cmfw vbgk cmfw shr

Bad Effects of Rate Law.

The Senator maintained that the provision of the bill turning the ratemaking power over to a Commission has impaired confidence in railroads so seriously as to stop all railroad construction and do such injury to all kinds of business that it will require a long time for the country to recover. Billions of dollars have been lost on account of shrinkage of values of all kinds of securities and thousands of men rendered idle in every section of the union.

Another result of the rate bill, he said, has been the abolition of low through rates for our foreign commerce, causing transcontinental lines to abandon competition for that business and forcing the American flag off the Pacific Ocean.

Drive Out All Standard Men.

But what manner of man is Judge Taft, anyhow? I have known him for a great many years, and I thought intimately, and yet at times I feel as though I did not know him at all.

July 20, 1907, when he wrote the letter the President published, he was so devoted to the trust-smashing policies of the administration that he could not consent to be made President if, as a part of the same movement, I was to be honored with a re-election to the Senate, because of my opposition to that special feature of "my policies," and now, since the Standard Oil Company matter, there is manifested the most unusual indignation.

Apparently every man who has any relation to the company is to be driven out of public life. If so, I shall probably have a great deal of company.

Taft and Standard Lawyers.

Only one month ago, when Mr. Taft visited Middle Bass and Toledo, he was the guest of C. T. Lewis, of the law firm of Doyle & Lewis, who have been the attorneys of the Standard for many years, standing next in rank in that relation to Virgil B. Kline, and when Mr. Taft had occasion to pass back and forth between Middle Bass and Toledo, where I had the pleasure of meeting him, he traveled on the yacht of Mr. Richardson, a prominent magnate of the Glass Trust, and while he doubtless paid his fare, at least the papers so announced, when traveling from Hot Springs to Toledo on his way to Middle Bass, yet nevertheless he rode in the private car of one of the officers of the road of which also Doyle & Lewis are attorneys.

What a series of unpardonable crimes!

There did not seem to be any such righteous dislike of these Standard Oil and other trust representatives rankling in the bosom of Mr. Taft on the occasions to which I refer. On the contrary, he smiled like a good, square, sensible, honest-minded man, who really enjoyed the company he was keeping and the entertainment he was receiving and who recognized, as the late Senator Hanna was accustomed to say, that there were "good trusts as well as bad ones," and even decent people in the employment of the Standard Oil Company as well as objectionable people, and all that is to his credit.

Recommended Standard Judge.

It is also highly to his credit that when, three years ago, the President had occasion to appoint a United States District Judge for the Northern district of Ohio, Mr. Taft, knowing the abilities and high character of John H. Doyle, did not hesitate to recommend him to the President in strong language for appointment to that judgeship. The Standard Oil relation to Judge Doyle, then well known to Mr. Taft, did not prevent him from recognizing his high character and fitness for such a sacred trust, and I happen to know, as did Mr. Justice Moody, who was then Attorney-General, that the President, on the recommendation of Judge Taft, was intending to appoint Judge Doyle and would have done so, no doubt, except for reasons which did not reflect on Judge Doyle, he finally appointed Judge Robert W. Taylor.

Standard Was in Good Repute.

But if the Standard Oil Company was in good enough repute only three years ago to warrant Judge Taft in recommending Judge Doyle and President Roosevelt in appointing him to a judgeship, much more was it in sufficiently good repute, six or seven years earlier, before any of the recent virulent attacks were made on it, to warrant me in accepting employment of the character mentioned.

What a pity it is that Judge Taft's letter was not allowed to continue its slumber until after the election.

Action on Brownsville Case.

Replying to the charge of Mr. Taft that the Senator's attitude in the Brownsville matter was for the purpose of embarrassing the administration by magnifying an unimportant matter to promote race prejudice, Mr. Foraker says:

In this whole matter I had no revenges to seek or personal ends to serve, but was anxious to see that common justice was done to the representatives of a noble and loyal race, every one of whom is by nature a Republican. The colored voters are known to be more or less displeased with the action of the Republican party in not passing some relief measure for those soldiers and many of them have signified a purpose to vote against Judge Taft because of his official relation to the matter.

Mr. Foraker adds that, because of Mr. Taft's characterization of the "negroes' chief grievance" as an "incidental and unimportant matter," no self-respecting negro can vote for him without feeling that he is making great sacrifice.

With the exception of the Brownsville matter, the rate bill and joint statehood for New Mexico and Arizona, Mr. Foraker says that he has supported the Roosevelt administration and has been in charge of many of its measures on the floor of the Senate. In justification of his position in opposing the joint statehood bill he mentions the fact that the Republican National platform declares for separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.

Ridicules Roosevelt's Opinion.

The Senator ridicules the President's statement that the panic of last October was precipitated by a lot of rich men in Wall street who wanted to bankrupt themselves and the whole country that they might discredit Mr. Roosevelt, and says it is more preposterous even than the story that the same men raised a fund of $5,000,000 with which to prevent President Roosevelt from naming his successor.

Mr. Foraker says there is no foundation for such a charge.

In conclusion he says:

If in making this defense I have said anything that will work the slightest injury to the Republican party, I shall regret it, but I shall always feel that those who have no consideration for me, my family or good name, but would gloatingly rejoice if they could accomplish the shame and humiliation they have attempted, are not entitled to any consideration at my hands and that my duty to the party should be subordinate to duty to family and the good name I have striven to make, that I may leave it to them as their heritage, more priceless in their estimation than anything else within my power to give them.

We're bold in our buying for the Fall, as we've learned there's nothing too new or too ultra for the young men of this city, so in addition to the regular recognized models we've made a selection of suits cut in strikingly original lines.

Look at 'em before others buy them.

THE LION CLOTHIERS
166-170 Third Street.

POLICE IN CLOSE CONTEST

HOLD REVOLVER SHOOT WITH CINCINNATI FORCE.

Local Team, Under Captain Moore, Only Seven Points Behind Crack Shots of Country.

The police departments of Portland and Cincinnati, O., held a shooting match yesterday with revolvers. Cincinnati won the competition by the narrow margin of seven points in a possible score of 2000. Cincinnati's score was 1410 while Portland made a most excellent showing with a score of 1403. The teams shot in their respective cities and the scores were exchanged by telegraph last night. The targets will be exchanged later by mail.

The local team was organized by Captain Moore of the first night relief, and besides himself included Sergeant Endicott and Patrolmen Graves, Craddock, Blackman, Richards, Arnold, Humphrey, Hyde and Hill. The Cincinnati team is the crack team of the country, having defeated Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Kansas City and San Francisco. Therefore, the close score made indicates that Portland's police department has some of the best revolver shots to be found in the police service of the United States. In view of the fact that the Portland department had never entered upon such a competition before and has had little or no practice for such an event its performance is especially creditable. The Cincinnati team has an up-to-date shooting gallery in its central station which is available to the members of the department at all times for practice. The local team is required to go outside the city limits to do its practicing.

The local team shot yesterday at the Columbia Slough between 10 A. M. and noon. Patrolman Galbraith acted as scorekeeper and the umpires of the match were connected with local dealers in sporting goods. The conditions of the match were: Twenty shots for each man at a two and three-quarter-inch target, distance, 60 feet. One of the provisions was that the trigger pull was to be not less than four pounds, and as nearly all of the revolvers on Captain Moore's team registered only three and one-half pounds to the trigger pull they had to be altered the day before the contest, thus placing the competitors at a distinct disadvantage.

PAVING PLANT DAMAGED

Fire Causes $1000 Loss to Warren Company in Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—The plant of the Warren Construction Company, which is laying 40 blocks of bitulithic pavement in this city, suffered $1000 damage by fire early this morning.

The building in which the machinery was located was totally destroyed as were also the carriers, but the bitulithic mixers were only slightly injured and the boiler and engine were not injured at all.

The tar-like bitulithic mixture that was being heated in the big cauldron boiled over and the fire ran all over the ground. On this account the firemen were unable to use water on the burning building.

The plant will be repaired at once.

Tomatoes Hit by Frost.

ALBANY, Or., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Tomatoes have suffered severely from frost the past two nights. The frost was unusually heavy for so early in the Fall and considerable damage to tomatoes is reported from the big gardens in Benton County, just across the Willamette from this city, and also from the gardens in the Santiam bottoms.

Calls for Bank Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Controller of the Currency today issued a call on National banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business on September 22.

Marriage License.

BAKER-HALL.—Owen P. Baker, city, 22; Glennie Hall, 20.

Wedding and visiting cards. W. G. Smith & Co., Washington bldg., 4th and Wash.

Ideal food for children.

DR PRICE'S
WHEAT FLAKE CELERY
FOOD

makes the children plump and strong and prevents sour stomach and constipation. The best food for growing children, invalids and the aged. 15

For sale by all Grocers

COFFEE

The rule is: good coffee or none. Good water is better than poor coffee.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best. We say so.

Young Men's Clothes
Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Makers

PROVIDED especially this Fall for young fellows of high school and college age. Bought the smartest Young Men's styles; of makers specializing Young Men's clothes. That's why the garments we're selling best meet your ideas of the sort of clothes you ought to have.

You've probably guessed the makers name is Ederheimer, Stein & Co. No other name so closely associated with stylish clothes for Young Men; no other house devoting so much thought, study and ripe experience to this one branch of clothesmaking.

We've got the newest models; many nifty styles of cuff and lapel; patterns are the richest American and foreign weaves. You'll find your choice among them.

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co
THIRD AND MORRISON

Philadelphia, the Greatest American City,

Bids a Hearty Welcome To Every Visitor During Founders' Week.

PHILADELPHIA FOUNDED AS A CITY IN 1683

Philadelphia is a city with 307,647 dwellings; 65,000 built within the last ten years.

Philadelphia has 846 churches; 334 hospitals and asylums.

Philadelphia has 1400 associations devoted to the relief of suffering.

Philadelphia has 311 public schools.

Philadelphia has 1800 miles of graded and paved streets.

Philadelphia manufactures each year 28,000,000 yards of woolen goods, enough to make uniforms for all the armies of Europe now in active service.

Philadelphia is the city which, having only one-sixtieth of the Population of the Republic, produces one-twentieth of all its manufactures.

Philadelphia manufactures each year 12,000,000 dozen hose and half hose, enough to allow 2 pairs for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Philadelphia manufactures each year 34,000,000 yards of worsted goods, enough to make a suit of clothes for every man over 19 years of age now resident in the New England and Middle Atlantic States.

Philadelphia is the city which gave birth to the Bill of Rights.

Philadelphia is the home of the Declaration of Independence.

Philadelphia is the birthplace of the Constitution of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA'S 225th ANNIVERSARY. FOUNDERS' WEEK 1683 1908

PROGRAM

SUNDAY, October 4th—Religious Day—Open air service in Fairmount Park and original squares; all denominations and sects.

MONDAY, October 5th—Military Day—Largest mobilization of troops since Civil War.

TUESDAY, October 6th—Municipal Day—Parade, illustrating evolution of municipal departments.

WEDNESDAY, October 7th—Industrial Day—Over 100 floats in line illustrating evolution of industries.

THURSDAY, October 8th—Children's and Naval Day. 150,000 children at Independence Hall; 20 United States and Foreign warships and 500 other craft on River with great spectacular display in evening.

FRIDAY, October 9th—Historical Day—Historical pageant, first ever given in the United States; 40 floats and 5,000 marching men in costume.

SATURDAY, October 10th—Athletics & Knights Templar Day—Motor boat and automobile races and athletic contests. Knights Templar review and closing ceremonies at City Hall.

Philadelphia has 16,000 Manufacturing Plants, employing 250,000 skilled laborers, each year consuming $400,000,000 of raw material and producing $700,000,000 of manufactures.

Philadelphia has 57 Parks and Squares, one of them being the largest park in the world, containing over 3400 acres.

Philadelphia manufactures 8 locomotives every working day, or 2663 in the year. These locomotives on a perfectly level track would haul 168,000 loaded cars of 50 tons capacity.

Philadelphia manufactures each year 4,800,000 hats. The bands, end on end, would reach from Philadelphia to Denver.

Philadelphia in past 52 years has borrowed 136 million dollars; has paid off 73 million of this debt, and now, with only 63 million dollars outstanding, owns property valued at more than 277 million dollars.

Philadelphia manufactures each year 45,000,000 yards of carpet, enough to put a belt around the earth and leave a remnant long enough to reach Cincinnati.

Philadelphia manufactures each year 180,000,000 yards of cotton piece goods, enough to make a pair of sheets for every family in the United States.

Philadelphia has a jobbing and wholesale trade of $500,000,000 annually.

Philadelphia manufactures each year 2,000,000 dozen underwear, enough to give 2 shirts and drawers to every one in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia has 650 miles of Electric Tramways, including Elevated, Surface and Subway Lines.

Philadelphia has 105 National Banks, Trust Companies and Saving Funds, with total capital and surplus of 170 million dollars and deposits of 587 million dollars.

Philadelphia builds 15 Electric Railway Cars per day.

Philadelphia's History Dramatized on Franklin Field Every Evening During Founders' Week

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