RUSSIA OBJECTS TO ANNEXATION

Fears That Austria Will Reach Out After Still More Territory.

CROWN PRINCE UNPOPULAR

Visit to St. Petersburg Regarded as Menace to Peace in Servia—Iswolsky Declares Austrian Action Blow to Slav Interests.

SERVIA BECOMES WARLIKE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Belgrade says that the Servian government has called out all the First reserves and has ordered khaki for the troops, 300 Maxim guns and 400 military automobiles.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.—No announcement was made today by the Foreign Office as to the progress of the negotiations at Berlin between M. Iswolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, and Prince von Buelow, the German Chancellor. The conference, so far as can be learned, has scored no definite results and will be continued Monday.

Advices from Berlin, however, have in no wise lessened the confidence here that the proposed international congress will ultimately be accepted by Germany, although negotiations are apt to be continued for some time after the return of M. Iswolsky. The invitation to take part in the congress therefore, will be correspondingly delayed.

Blow at Slav Interests.

M. Iswolsky, interviewed by the Novoe Vremya's Berlin correspondent today, declared that Austria's action was a blow at vital Slav interests and that the indignation of the Russian press and public could easily be understood, but he asked the public to suspend judgment with regard to his activity in this connection until his return to Russia, when he hoped with the Emperor's permission to make a statement before the Douma. It is reported that the Octoberists in the Douma have decided to support the Foreign Minister, but President Khomykoff in an interview said that Russia should refuse to recognize the annexation of Bosnia and Hersegovina, which was a mere prelude to further aggressions on the part of Austria-Hungary.

Crown Prince Unwelcome.

He also was opposed to the opening of the Dardanelles, urging that Russia's interests could be better served with the Straits in the hands of friendly Turkey.

The news of the proposed visit of the Servian Crown Prince was the most interesting development today. The coming to St. Petersburg of the young Servian, who has been uttering warlike sentiments, is regarded in certain diplomatic circles as a direct menace to peace, since it is believed the favors shown to him here would encourage the war party in Servia. But it is said in other quarters that the Prince has been given permission to accept the envoy in St. Petersburg so as to give the Servian government a better chance of taming the mob spirit prevalent in Belgrade.

TAFT IS LABORER'S FRIEND

(Continued from First Page.)

faith by his deeds. In the matter of the injunctions he issued, he was absolutely right, and the principles he laid down in those injunctions have since then been accepted by every worthy leader of labor, and they are embodied in the principles and practices of all the railroad brotherhoods at the present day. The abuses of injunction have been fearlessly exposed and attacked by Mr. Taft. Let me give you an example of what he has just done:

"A year or so ago the editor of the paper specially devoted to the Iron-moulders' Union called upon me to say that a decree had been entered in the United States Circuit Court at Milwaukee in the Summer of 1906, which he regarded as grossly unjust and improper and as practically fatal to trades unionism. The case was that of the Ironmoulders' Union against the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee. The members of the union, having made certain demands for the betterment of their conditions of service, which were refused, went on a strike and an injunction suit followed in the United States Circuit Court. The late employes were enjoined from alleged interference.

Advises Union to Protest.

"The final decree was of the most drastic and far-reaching character, and besides enjoining the late employes from doing acts which were clearly illegal, it also enjoined them from any form of picketing, from inducing employes to leave the service of the Allis-Chalmers Company by persuasion or otherwise, and from any kind of interference with the company, direct or indirect. So sweeping were the terms of this injunction that it practically forbid the union from making any effort, no matter how peaceful and proper, to maintain their position in this trade dispute. The editor of the Ironmoulders' Journal, J. P. Fry, brought the case before me, stating that the union did not know what to do; that its funds were limited; that he felt that they were suffering from a gross injustice which they were powerless to remedy. I called in Mr. Taft and asked Mr. Fry to lay the case before him, as of course Mr. Taft was far more competent than I was to express his judgment as to the legality and propriety of the action taken.

Taft's Position Upheld.

"Mr. Taft satisfied himself of the facts, and at once became exceedingly indignant at such an injunction having been issued. He stated that in his opinion the position taken by the court in issuing the injunction was clearly untenable, and that what was needed was that the union should get some first-class lawyer to represent them and bring the case before the higher courts. He suggested, in response to Mr. Fry's request, that the union retain F. N. Judson, of St. Louis, who had represented the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in the Ahash case in 1892, and who, by the way, is the author of the Review of the Labor Decisions of Judge Taft, published in the Review of Reviews, in 1907. Mr. Taft explained that one of the troubles of the labor unions was that so often they do not get the best of counsel, so that their cases were not properly presented, and that in his judgment Mr. Judson would be sure to present this case aright. He stated that the decision of the court ought certainly to be in their favor. The case was argued before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by Mr. Judson and Mr. Rubin, of Milwaukee, for the union, and by James M. Beck, counsel for the National Manufacturers' Association, for the company.

Taft's Wisdom Justified.

"The decision of the court was handed down in Chicago on the 8th day of this month, and it justifies Judge Taft's wisdom, for it sustains the most important contention of the labor unions. The court holds that while under the facts of the case the company was entitled to some injunction relief, the decree went far beyond the proper limits. It struck out of the decree all of the provisions which prevented peaceful picketing or the exercise of the right of persuasion in inducing employes to join the strike, and also the reference to boycotting on the ground that there was no boycott, as the members of the union had a right to refuse to handle 'struck' work—that is, the work from a factory where they were on a strike—wherever they found it. The opinion is important, especially in showing that much can now be accomplished in getting the courts to correct abuses against employes in the exercise of the power of injunction, if such abuses are in effective form brought to their attention, as, thanks to the advice of Judge Taft, they were brought in this case. The right of peaceful picketing and persuasion, so that employes may by peaceful means induce other employes to join them, is forcibly set forth in this opinion, and it bases its decision largely upon Judge Taft's decision and upon the decision in the Wabash injunction case, which itself was largely based upon Judge Taft's decision; so that Judge Taft's decision is declared by the court to have settled the law as to the substantial rights of the parties, leaving only the application of the principle of the so-declared law as new cases arose.

Corrects Injunction Abuses.

"The great importance of this opinion is that it corrects abuses that have crept into injunctions and labor disputes in the Federal as well as the state courts. This decision goes far to protect the rights of workingmen, and it does so because it is explicitly based upon the labor decisions of Judge Taft and this decision was secured only in consequence of following the advice given by Judge Taft as to the proper course of procedure. A more striking instance could not be imagined of the zealous effort of a public servant, which Judge Taft then was, to secure justice for workingmen to whom he thought injustice had been done, although the matter was not within his immediate control at the time. In this one instance, Mr. Taft rendered to labor a great and signal service; a practical service, which shared the peculiarity of Mr. Taft's other services, for his services take the form of deeds rather than of mere words."

Has Bearing on Supreme Court.

The President refers to the decisions of Judge Taft in the famous personal injury case of Narramore against the C. C. C. & St. Louis Railroad, in which he held that an employe could not by any form of contract exempt a railroad company from the consequences of failure to obey the law, the fault in this case being the lack of provision for protection of employes required by law. These two cases the President says have a further importance when it is remembered that the President soon to be chosen will probably himself choose a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court, during the next four years.

President Roosevelt then cites conditions existing among employes of the Panama Canal, where, thanks to Mr. Taft and the care and supervision he has exercised, the men on the Isthmus are better paid, better protected, better cared for, than in any private industrial enterprise in the United States.

Disaster if Bryan Wins.

The President says that "opposed to the entire vagueness of Mr. Bryan's proposals," Mr. Taft stands pledged to the policy of the Administration of conserving the rights of the wage-earner. That policy is shown, he said, in the efforts put forth to settle the anthracite strike and the prevention last Spring of a general reduction of wages on the railroads of the country. Continuing the comparison, the President says:

"But if Mr. Bryan were elected, I have little doubt that the ensuing industrial chaos, necessitating great reduction of wages and widespread non-employment, would be beyond the reach of such action as that which averted the threatened disaster last Spring."

Answering the question himself as to why the National Government, through its Bureau of Labor, has not done for the wage-earner what through the Department of Agriculture it has done for the farmer, the President says:

"The time has not yet come when this is possible; we have advanced in each case just as fast and as far as was possible with the knowledge and means at our command. Between pure science or speculative theory and its practical application in the hands of a government lies of necessity a gap of years, years of patient investigation and experiment after truth. The whole principle of material and social advancement has come to a quicker fruition in our Department of Agriculture for the reason that biology is more easily handled with reference to seeds and plants and cattle than as regards men. It is our confident claim, however, that applied science, if carried out according to our programme, will succeed in achieving for humanity, above all for the city industrial worker, results even surpassing in value those today in effect on the farm."

Gives Advice to Voters.

The President concludes with the following advice and prophesy:

"Mr. Taft's election should be advocated by all who believe in making a far-reaching effort toward the betterment of our scheme of social and industrial life. It should also be advocated by all who wish an immediate advance in these social and industrial conditions.

"If Mr. Taft is not elected a period of industrial chaos and business bad times will ensue in which the workingmen will suffer far more than any other class. They are the people who, more than any other, will pay the penalty. For their own material interests I believe that they should support Mr. Taft; and furthermore, I believe that they should support him because he has by his actions over and over again proved himself to be a singularly fearless and effective champion of the rights of labor, and above all, I feel that they should support him as good American citizens, because he embodies what is best and highest in our American citizenship."

RETURN WITH HATFIELD

Officers Reach San Jose With Murderer Suspect in Tolls.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Oct. 25.—Sheriff Langford, Deputy Sheriff Huffington and United States Deputy Marshal MacAfee, of Texas, arrived here tonight, bringing William Hatfield, suspected of being James C. Dunham, the hunted murderer of the entire McGlincey family here 12 years ago.

Buffington, who knew Dunham personally, states positively that the suspect is not he, but other witnesses will be called in tomorrow.

MANUFRS' MISTAKE; PEOPLE'S GAIN

$25,000 Stock New Fall Style Shoes Labeled Incorrectly.

Admit mistake and order shoes sold. Bannister, Kneeland, Slater and Moral, $4 and $7 grades, $3.85; $4 and $6 grades, $2.85; women's $3.50 and $4 grades, $2.45. Dellar, 291 Morrison, bet. 4th and 5th.

Ossian Guthrie, Chicago Pioneer.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Ossian Guthrie, one of the oldest and most prominent of Chicago's pioneers, died here today in his 82d year.

Hardman Pianos—Wiley B. Allen Co.

ELKIN HAS DENIAL

Never Took Archbold's Money for Improper Purposes.

STONE ALSO EXCUSES HIM

Says Money Was for Campaign Purposes in Pennsylvania—Ex-Governor Pooh-Poohs Idea Because He Knew Oil Laws.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 25.—Justice John P. Elkin, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, whose name was introduced by W. R. Hearst in the alleged Standard Oil correspondence read by the editor at a meeting in New York last night, denied today that he had ever received money for improper purposes from John D. Archbold or ever had attempted to influence legislation in behalf of the Standard Oil Company.

Ex-Governor William Stone, whom Hearst charged with being influenced by Standard Oil officials in the appointment of judges, made this statement tonight:

"Mr. Hearst seems to think that because a lawyer understands the oil and gas laws of Pennsylvania, he is disqualified to be a judge. That rule would make only those eligible who did not understand laws relating to oil and gas, and as every lawyer in Pennsylvania in practice does understand the laws relating to oil and gas, Mr. Hearst's rule would, compel us to go into some other state for judges.

"The drafts to Mr. Elkin, if sent to him, were sent while he was either chairman of the state Republican committee, or a member of the finance committee. It was not improper for him to receive contributions for campaign expenses."

PLOT MAY MAR RECEPTION

(Continued from First Page.)

yellow and blue electric lights have been erected on the road and at the entrance to the grounds.

The Namporte Temple, located near the grounds and which is 700 years old, will be thrown open to the country's guests. A corps of 120 especially trained interpreters will explain the history and legends of all the interesting objects.

Fleet Due at Amoy Friday.

The fleet is due to arrive here at 10 A. M. Friday, when Admiral Sah, of the Chinese navy, will call on Admiral Emory, commander of that portion of the fleet which will visit Amoy, presenting the cards of Prince Yu Lang and Liang Tun Yen, official representatives from Pekin. Admiral Emory will return Admiral Sah's call and will pay his respects to the Pekin representatives at the reception hall. The men will then be permitted to land.

A series of sports have been arranged, but at Admiral Emory's request there will be no cash prizes.

Programme of Entertainments.

Friday the imperial commissioners will give a dinner to the American officers and Saturday Admiral Emory will give a luncheon to the imperial commissioners and reception committee, while in the afternoon there will be a general reception on the flagship.

Monday the foreign residents will entertain the Americans, and Julian H. Arnold, the American Consul here, will give a dinner to the commanding officers, the commissioners and commission.

Tuesday the committee's dinner to the officers and foreign residents will be held, while the chief feature on Wednesday will be the boat race.

FLEET TAKES LEAVE OF JAPAN

Tokio Resuming Normal Conditions After Entertainment.

TOKIO, Oct. 25.—After a week's suspension of almost every kind of business, because of the presence of the American fleet in the Japanese waters, that a fitting welcome might be given to the American sailors and officers, today Tokio is resuming its normal conditions.

Already many of the decorations have been taken down, although everyone is yet discussing the remarkable features of the past few days.

The President's message to the Emperor was presented to him through Count Komura, the Naval Minister, and the Emperor will probably make a reply tomorrow, but there is no reason to expect that the Emperor's message will contain other than graceful acknowledgments and an expression of gratification at the President's warm message of appreciation. Nothing could possibly exceed in the public mind in Japan the significance of the Emperor's prospective message.

Makes Pretty Departure.

The departure of the fleet this morning was one of the prettiest features of the week. The flagship Connecticut slipped her cable at exactly 8 o'clock. She steamed past the Louisiana and saluted, and was followed by the others of the first squadron. When the eight ships had passed, the Louisiana led the second line, and the entire fleet then formed in single column.

As each of the American battleships passed the head of the Japanese column the crews of the ships of both nations cheered enthusiastically, and the band on each of the American ships played the Japanese national hymn.

When the last of the 16 battleships was saluting the Connecticut was invisible on the horizon. Within exactly 10 minutes the entire maneuver had been completed.

26 Jackies Left Behind.

The Japanese naval men are loud in their praise of the behavior of the American sailors. The last hours of the bluejackets' stay ashore, however, was disastrous to the record of non-absentees. Since midnight Saturday, 26 men have been reported missing, but the majority of these were picked up today and will be placed on board the Yankton, which will sail on Tuesday. No actual cases of desertion have occurred, for it is believed that in every instance those who failed to report when their ships sailed were simply suffering from excess of hospitality.

All the members of the United States Commission to the Tokio Exposition will be decorated by the Emperor, Francis B. Loomis, Frederick K. Skiff and Francis B. Miller receiving one of the highest-class orders, and John C. O'Laughlin and W. A. Newcomb receiving a lower class.

GETS RELIGION; CONFESSES

SPOKANE THUG ADMITS MANY CRIMES COMMITTED.

Professes Salvation in Gospel Meeting and Then Tells Police of Over 40 Hold-Ups.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—"I want to testify here tonight that God, through Jesus Christ, has saved my soul and has forgiven me for some of the blackest crimes that a man ever committed."

With these words spoken in a clear but trembling voice while standing up in the gospel meeting held in Christ's Mission in Coeur d'Alene alley last night, John P. Gamble professed salvation and half an hour later confessed to the police that he was the thug that shot H. E. Ayres, while attempting to hold him up at Fourth avenue and Howard street, last week; attempted to hold-up Joseph P. Rourke, bartender of the Spokane Hotel, at Shannon avenue and Monroe street, Saturday night; held-up and robbed two other men Saturday night and held-up no less than 40 persons on the streets of Spokane, since September 1.

Gamble was brought to the police station shortly before 2 o'clock this (Monday) morning, by H. R. Bursell, editor of the Pentacostal Record, a paper devoted to the work of the Apostolic Church in which he is a worker.

ROBINSON GETS PROMOTED

To Be Placed in Command of the Eighth at Angel Island.

CAMP ATASCADERO, Cal., Oct. 25.—Resultant from the promotion of Colonel Frederick A. Smith to the grade of Brigadier-General is the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry E. Robinson, Adjutant-General, detailed from the Twenty-second Infantry, to be Colonel of the Eighth with station at Fort McDowell on Angel Island, San Francisco harbor.

Colonel Robinson is well known on the coast, having been stationed at the harbor posts of San Francisco while Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-second. He graduated from the Military Academy in 1871.

TROOPS ON GUARD

Will Protect Court in Probing Night Riders' Work.

CALL FOR CITIZENS' POSSE

Further Trouble Feared in Reelfoot Lake Region in Tennessee—Section to Be Under Complete Military Domination.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 25.—What may happen this week as a result of night rider depredations in the northwestern section of this state is a matter of conjecture. Tomorrow, with the convening of the Circuit Court for Obio County in special session at Union City, formally to investigate the death of Quentin Rankin, who was killed by a night rider band in the vicinity of Reelfoot lake Monday night last, that section will be under complete military domination. Five companies of the State National Guard will be at the disposition of Colonel Tatom. To aid the militia the adjoining counties have been drawn on for posses of picked men.

In the Reelfoot lake district the lake itself is the source of contention. It was asserted by those living in the vicinity that it was their right to ply their vocation as fishermen in its waters without molestation, while the owner of the land upon which the lake is situated took an opposite view. In the courts the latter was upheld.

The sessions of the court will be under military protection.

FORTY-FOUR MORE ARRESTED

One Woman Among Prisoners. Taken to Camp, but Paroled.

CAMP NEMO, Reel Foot Lake, Tenn., Oct. 25.—Forty-four more prisoners, including two women, were brought in today as the result of the murder at Walnut Log, last week, of Captain Quentin Rankin, by masked night-riders. In addition, seven others, including one woman, were arrested by the troops but paroled.

No charges against any of the arrested ones have been made public. Aside from the arrests, the day passed quietly with the troops in the disturbed region.

CACHE OF KNIVES IN PRISON

Plot for Wholesale Escape Uncovered at Carson City.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Oct. 25.—The discovery of a number of knives, stilettos, and slungshots, hidden in crevices of the dining-room, at the Nevada State Penitentiary here today, uncovered a plot hatched among the desperate element in the penitentiary to make possible a wholesale delivery, with attendant murder if necessary.

Father Landry Dies at Pendleton.

PENDLETON, Or., Oct. 25.—(Special.)—Father Landry, who recently came to Pendleton from Los Gatos, Cal., to become assistant rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church, died this morning in St. Anthony's Hospital after an illness with typhoid fever, which dates almost from the time of his arrival here. His education was secured in the Catholic Seminary in San Francisco and he has a brother and other relatives residing in that city. Funeral services will be held Monday morning and the remains will be interred in the local cemetery.

Burn Oil and Save Forests.

ELMA, Wash., Oct. 25.—(Special.)—Two large oil-burning logging locomotives have been installed on the logging railroad of the Union Timber Company, located ten miles east of Elma. Yesterday a trial was made of them and they proved satisfactory in every way. Wood and coal as fuel had been tried and abandoned on account of the danger caused from the spread of fire. These are the first oil-burners to be introduced into the logging camps in the Grays Harbor country.

Scholar, Gentleman and Backwoods Farmer

Tribute to Andrew Todd, Graduate of Glasgow University, From His Devoted Wife.

IN THE death of Mr. Andrew Todd, of Elliott Prairie, Hubbard, we lose a man of such noble character, such sterling qualities that few have any idea of. Born in England, on the famous Flodden Field, noted in history, he was possessed of the indomitable courage drawn, as it were, from the very soil of that famed battlefield, while his brilliant intellect won for him the admiration and friendship of men of eminence in literature, science and art.

By the time he was 18 he had distinguished himself at Glasgow University, and before he was 22 he had won his degree of B. A. and M. A. and C. E., having attended the classes at Glasgow and those at Edinburgh and listened to the lectures of such men as Dr. Blackie, Sir William Thompson and many others who became after his very warm friends.

He was a fine Latin and Greek scholar, being able to read all the well-known classics in the original. I have as some of my most cherished possessions testimonials, many of them from men attending on royalty and of world-wide fame, lauding his wonderful gifts and predicting for him a brilliant future.

But now comes the part that prevented the brilliant future: It is told in four words. His health broke down. After teaching the higher mathematics and coaching young men for the universities for a year or two, his physician advised him to take the voyage to New Zealand. The three and a half months on the ocean benefited him greatly, and the glorious climate of that enchanted land restored him to perfect health. Had he returned to England after a year or two, his name and fame would have been as widely known as those under whom he studied, but the charms of New Zealand kept him there, and he rejoiced in the free open-air life.

Before the vessel, the Ocean Mail, touched land he was asked by a stranger to whom he had been chatting to survey a piece of land for him. This he did, having in his many studies qualified in surveying and civil engineering, and having taken the instruments necessary to carry on that profession, and knowing that it was necessary for him to be as much as possible in the open air. Then he was appointed Government surveyor, and filled that position for eight years.

MR. AND MRS. ANDREW TODD.

Then the desire seized him to try farming in America. And to America we came, going to Silverton, where the only house we could find was, I will just say, exceedingly well ventilated, as we could see the blue sky through the roof, and mother earth through the floor. We stayed there from October till March.

In that time he had been persuaded to buy a very heavily timbered piece of land, 160 acres of Bacon's donation land claim, being told he could get several times over the money laid out in the timber by putting up a sawmill or floating logs down Rock Creek to a mill and taking shares. But this was not done, and he set to work first in clearing and making a garden patch. He was skilled in the use of the ax, and, like Gladstone, delighted in felling trees. All went well till he was smitten with malarial fever, and was very long in recovering from it. It seemed to sap his strength, so that for two or three years he could not work the same, and then a terrible feeling of loneliness and homesickness came to us. But we overcame it in time, though by that time he knew he had bought the wrong place. However, there was nothing to do but make the best of it, and with that courage I have alluded to, he began fencing and felling and burning and grubbing; and for 25 years that has been going on, until a pretty home has been made even though financially, of course, the venture was not a success.

His scrupulous honesty; his belief that others acted as he did, often made him a victim of the unscrupulous. This was especially shown when purchasing stock or horses. He was always genial to everyone, never harboring a grudge, never returning evil for evil. He would scorn to tell a lie or do a mean act, and he would always be taking less for his professional work for fear of overcharging. A great lover of his home, he could not bear to be away for a couple of days. He was devoted to his seven children; he delighted in spending the long Winter evenings in teaching them, though disappointed to see as they grew up that they did not care for the studies that were of such absorbing interest to him, their tastes tending more to art than science. But his patience and beautiful high-souled character have been my admiration throughout the 32 years I have been with him, and I have written this as a tribute to the memory of the husband who was "all the world to me."

HIS SORROWING WIFE.

Elliott Prairie, Hubbard, Marion County, Or., October 15.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE 1909

A Novel by Thomas Nelson Page

The serial story of the year will be a novel by Thomas Nelson Page. Under the title of "John Marvel, Assistant," he has told with simplicity, in the first person, the manly story of a young fellow's struggle of life, exalting to the place of hero in it the man whose unconscious altruism and practical Christianity came to be the admiration and chief help of the narrator.

A Notable Series by Mrs. Wharton

Mrs. Wharton will have during the coming year in the Magazine a series of seven or eight stories under the title, "Tales of Men." Not a woman appears in any of them, though of course indirect evidence of the eternal feminine is not wanting. In connection with Mrs. Wharton's powers and brilliant achievements in psychological analysis, this is one of the most interesting prospects in the literature of the year.

Letters of General Sherman to His Wife and Family

A most important addition to the biography of the great war leaders. Besides the picture of the man, his outspoken judgment and often remarkable prophecies, they supplement formal history in most valuable and interesting ways.

A Midnight Cabinet Conference

Which made an eventful decision at one of the crucial periods of the Civil War is described in extracts from an unpublished diary of Secretary Salmon P. Chase; and additional light will be thrown on his relations with Lincoln by other passages from the same source and from unpublished letters.

The Great Public Schools of England

A notable article on the great public schools of England—Eton, Harrow, Rugby and Winchester—by Everett T. Tomlinson. The comparisons of English and American conditions are especially interesting.

A Journey About Europe With F. Hopkinson Smith

"The Parthenon by Way of Pappendrecht." Delightful and entertaining impressions of travel in search of the picturesque through Holland, France, England, Italy and Greece. The illustrations will be from Mr. Smith's own sketches and paintings and will include reproductions in both black-and-white and color.

Important Golf Paper by H. J. Whigham

An article on the progress of Golf in the last few years, covering especially the radical improvements made and contemplated in the laying out of American links. Illustrated by the former champion and well-known authority.

Agnes Laut's Long Canoe Journey Down the Saskatchewan

Miss Agnes Laut will tell the story of her long canoe voyage down this great river of the Northwest. It will be illustrated by a remarkable collection of photographs.

England from the American Point of View

Three papers on England which will excite much discussion, by an anonymous author. They deal with English characteristics, the traits that have made the race the virtual rulers of a fifth of the world; social aspects of England; and with the importance the English attach to "Sport," and the question whether this is a strength or weakness. We are frank and outspoken and show great keenness of observation.

Papers on Practical Business Questions of Vital Interest

Contributed by Professor Laughlin, Chief of the Department of Economics in the University of Chicago, one of the foremost of American authorities. Among the topics treated will be "Government vs. Bank Issues," "Valuation of Railways," "Social Settlements," "Socialism," "Abolition of Poverty."

Short Fiction

There will be stories by

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS — JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS
F. HOPKINSON SMITH — MAARTEN MAARTENS
ARTHUR COSSLETT SMITH — NELSON LLOYD
MARY R. S. ANDREWS — MARY HEATON VORSE
JAMES B. CONNOLLY — VICTOR HENDERSON
Katherine Holland Brown — EMERSON TAYLOR
MRS. W. K. CLIFFORD — GEORGIA WOOD PANGBORN
HELEN HAINES

A Notable Group of Descriptive Articles

Vernon Lee's picturesque "An English Writer's Notes on England" (several papers); a series of French sketches, written by Madame Huard, the wife of the well-known French artist, illustrated by her husband; two out-of-the-way studies by Robert Shackleton on "The Principality of Reuss" and some of the less known parts of the Valley of the Moselle; and E. C. Peixotto's "Unfrequented Chateaux Near Fontainebleau," illustrated by the artist.

Artistic Features of the Year

Every number will contain the work of notable illustrators and painters, and the same high standard of color work that has given the Magazine an international reputation will be maintained.

African Hunting Articles by Theodore Roosevelt

The exclusive magazine and book rights in whatever Mr. Roosevelt may write about his forthcoming African Hunting Trip have been secured by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. Not only lovers of outdoor life, but all who appreciate the literature of adventure will be eagerly interested in these articles. They will appear in SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE, possibly one or two articles in the later issues of 1909. A fuller announcement of the project is reserved.

THE NOVEMBER NUMBER IS ON SALE EVERYWHERE

AMONG ITS CONTENTS ARE:

STANLEY M. ARTHURS'S article on
The Old Boston Post Road
With beautiful illustrations in color.

PAUL WILSTACH'S account of
Richard Mansfield's "CYRANO"
including some charming letters of the actor written to his little boy.

The Greatness of Raphael, by KENYON COX

The Absentee American, by MARY CRAWFORD FRASER. An article full of fine patriotism.

Golden Days in the Shoshone Mountains
By W. T. HORNADAY
A charming article about Holland—

Friesland Memories, by FLORENCE C. ALBRECHT

And a notable group of **SHORT STORIES**

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