

ST. PAUL SYSTEM TELLS ITS ROUTE

Coast Extension Starts From Glenham Instead of Chamberlain.

FINISHED JANUARY 1909

Right of Way Secured Through South Dakota and Montana to Butte.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—(Special.)—Conflicting reports as to the route of the extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to the Pacific Coast were settled today by the official announcement from the general office in Chicago that right of way had been secured from Glenham, S. D., to Butte, Mont., 731 miles, and that construction work on that portion of the line had been under way since April. From Butte to Seattle the route has not been laid out definitely, but reports from engineers show various rights of way are expected to be completed in time to enable the officials to announce definite plans within 30 days.

The cost of extending the road to the Pacific Coast is roughly estimated at \$30,000,000, or \$40,000 a mile for the 1500 miles, the distance from Glenham to Butte being 731 miles.

Greatest Railroad System. With the completion of this project and the extension from Chamberlain to Rapid City in South Dakota the general offices in Chicago will be operating approximately 2000 miles, thus making the St. Paul one of the greatest, if not the greatest, systems operated under one management.

The selection of the Glenham-Butte route was contrary to the expectations of most railroad officials, who thought that the extension would be pushed west from Rapid City, S. D. The Milwaukee made no effort to conceal its preference and quietly prosecuted plans decided on at the outset by rushing the Glenham-Butte project to a conclusion.

Country Thoroughly Settled.

The latter route was selected because of favorable alignment and grade conditions—of prime importance in reducing to a minimum the cost of operation. The country traversed by the Pacific Coast extension is comparatively new and sparsely settled as compared with the territory covered by the Chamberlain-Rapid City route, but the officials assert that agricultural conditions and prospects for heavy immigration indicate a prosperous future.

Starting from Glenham, a few miles east of Everts, the line will run for 80 miles through the Northern Rock Indian reservation. It will pass through Miles City, Mont., follow the valley of the Musselshell River and enter Butte through Pipestone Pass in the Belt Mountains at an altitude of 6500 feet, a few miles south of where the range is crossed by the Northern Pacific.

Completed by January 1909.

The actual work of construction has been begun already, and it is expected to be built and ready for operation as far as Butte by January 1, 1908, and Seattle within a year later.

The new line will run from 40 to 60 miles south of the Standing Rock Indian reservation to Terry, Mont., where the two roads will cross. From Terry to Forsyth, along the Yellowstone River, they will run parallel within a distance of two or three miles. At Forsyth they will separate and again run 40 to 60 miles apart until they approach Butte, where they again will meet. The line is so hardy can fall to continue close together the rest of the way to Seattle. West from Glenham the line is 100 miles south of the northwestern extension to the Black Hills.

DEFIANCE FOR CRITICS

help a Democrat to be elected to the United States Senate over Senator Dryden, and two Democrats to be elected to Congress.

Republican Strength Waning.

Mr. Bryan declared that Republican strength is waning and that the time for Democratic success is not far distant. "In 1896 they won by a tremendous majority," said he, "and they had a very respectable lead over us in 1900. 'And they'll do it again,' shouted a man to the right of the stand. Instantly half a dozen policemen had seized the interrupter and were rushing him through the park when Mr. Bryan cried out: "Don't put the man in, officers, don't put him out. He's the man I'm trying to reach."

Continuing, he said that the Republicans now admit that, if a Presidential election were to be held at this time, they have only one man who could have any chance of success.

Roosevelt Practical Democrat.

"He would have that chance only because he has followed the Democratic platform," said Mr. Bryan. "Roosevelt has not one atom of popularity that he does not owe to the fact that he differs from the party which he leads, and if Roosevelt can become as popular as he is by occasionally doing something Democratic, what would be the popularity of a President who is always a Democrat?"

Revision of Tariff.

Mr. Bryan said that the people had been kind enough to build the trusts a tariff wall and that the people were held back by the prices charged for goods sold by the trusts. "Republicans say that the tariff must be reformed by its friends," he continued, "I say that the tariff must be reformed by those who suffer, not those who grow fat from the highly protected industries."

Mr. Bryan said that the Republican party had changed the commandment to read: "Thou shalt not steal on a small scale." "No one could think the Republican party was sincere in its punitive prosecutions of the trusts until it put some of the trust magnates in jail," he declared, "while he is willing to give Republicans credit for what they have done toward the regulation of trusts, they have not yet been even to scratch the surface of that scourge."

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Bryan shook hands with hundreds who crowded around him and then left for Jersey City.

OPPOSES THIRD TERM IDEA

Bryan Discusses Roosevelt and Effects of Government Ownership.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—William J. Bryan arrived from Bridgeport this morning and

went to the Victoria Hotel. After remaining there a short time he left the hotel to attend to some personal business.

On his way from Bridgeport, Mr. Bryan was asked what he thought about the argument of certain Republicans that President Roosevelt will be the next logical Republican candidate for President. Bryan said that if it were true as many Republicans had declared, that he had completely destroyed the Democratic party, there ought to be dozens of able Republicans who would be available as a candidate, and it would appear that almost any Republican could win with the Democratic party wiped out. There would then be no necessity of giving President Roosevelt what would be regarded by many practically a third term. With such an easy victory ahead for the Republicans, why, he asked, could not somebody else be elected?

When asked what he thought of the criticisms by Democrats of his ideas of Federal ownership of railroads, Mr. Bryan said that he never had advocated anything that was not opposed in some quarter.

He was told that some of the Southern Democrats seemed alarmed lest the Jim Crow cars should be eliminated by the adoption of his ideas of Federal ownership. Mr. Bryan, in reply to this, said that if the various states owned the lines within their borders, the local laws would continue to be enforced.

He was asked if he meant that negroes and whites would be separated if the state had a Jim Crow law, to which he replied that he would not be so completely held good on local lines. He did not care at this time to discuss the details of how the plan would affect the carrying of whites and negroes on through lines under Federal control. He had noticed that one citizen who did not give his name was very much worked up about the possible abolition of the Jim Crow cars, but he said he never attempted to answer the arguments of men who did not give their names, and that he never dealt in various parts of the country and deal with the subject more completely than he could in conversation.

DINES WITH NEWSPAPER MEN

Bryan Urges Them to Write for Public Good.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—W. J. Bryan was the guest tonight at a dinner given by 50 of the working newspapermen of New York City. The affair was strictly informal, in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Bryan, who stated in his letter of acceptance that he would "just like to sit down with the boys to an old-fashioned American dinner." On arrival at his hotel here he was met by a committee of the newspaper men and escorted to the restaurant.

It was after 11 o'clock when he entered the dining hall, where he was surrounded by the newspaper men. The dinner was entirely informal and non-political, dealing almost entirely with his early experience as a newspaper man and relations later with other members of the craft.

Mr. Bryan appealed to all newspaper men to ally themselves with the forces that are making for greater public morals in the newspaper government. He said that if the editorials of the newspapers were written strictly according to the public opinion, the battle for right would be quickly won. He called on newspaper men, classing himself with them, to refuse assignments to any one who speaks against the public good.

He said no one should hesitate because his influence was small. Inconspicuous people, he declared, had brought about the most important changes in the history of the world. It was considerably after midnight when Mr. Bryan concluded. He was loudly cheered.

ONE-WINNER DRIVEN TO BAY

CHICAGO CHURCH LEADER AND HYMN-WRITER EXPOSED.

Exposed at Prosecution for Running Disorderly House, Millionaire Defies Public Opinion.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—(Special.)—Police Attorney Frank Comerford late this afternoon swore a state warrant against Ira B. Cook, the Evanston millionaire Methodist Church leader and hymn-writer, who owns the Hotel Cecil, on charges of being the proprietor of a disorderly house. Officers started at once to Cook's palatial North Shore home to serve the papers.

"We can hold Cook just as well as Esner," said Mr. Comerford. "We have positive knowledge that he knew the character of the hotel, despite his public denials, and he is therefore the conductor of a disorderly resort. The fact that he leased the real estate to others does not absolve him from the illegal acts of his tenants. All are equally culpable."

Dr. Cooke today broke forth into a stormy tirade and, goaded into a frenzy by the impetuosity of his own speech, defied the public opinion of Evanston, when it was intimated that the doors of the select churches which he attended might be closed to him in the future.

"I've been a good fellow," declared Dr. Cook. "I've done nothing wrong, and I'm a member of the good old church. I've always spent my money freely and as good and pleasant to live in as Evanston, and I won't have you go far to find them. I'm tired of all this covin insinuation that I am crooked. I don't see how you can be any different from the rest of them."

"When I discovered that things were not right at the Hotel Cecil I ordered the lease recalled as being illegal and violated. Now, what more could any man do?"

Dr. Cook had just taken a dramatic posture with his arms raised high, and his head preparatory to starting another emphatic declaration, when his son grabbed him and literally forced him into the residence, closing the door to the reporters.

GIVES AUTO TO CHAUFFEUR

Huntington Makes an Indian Gift When Halted by Policeman.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 1.—(Special.)—Henry E. Huntington grew suddenly generous yesterday, when a city patrolman held him up for speeding. The magnate laughingly told the officer that he had a new automobile, and said that his big touring automobile was the property of Tommy Sullivan, his chauffeur. The policeman did not recognize Huntington, so he served a summons on Sullivan, who was delighted to hear that the Huntington automobile was his property. Huntington also wrote a check for \$50 to pay the fine.

LIFE INSURANCE

For twenty-five cents you can insure yourself and family against any bad results from an attack of cholera or diarrhea during the Summer months. That is the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which has never been known to fail. Buy it now, it may save your life. For sale by all druggists.

BRAINS OF REVOLT

Russian Rulers Blame Their Troubles on Jews.

WOULD RESTRICT RIGHTS

Activity in Terrorism May Prevent Further Emancipation—Black Hundreds Seek Revenge. Princess a Terrorist.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The reign of terrorism on a large scale has greatly intensified the hostility of the ruling classes against the Jews, who long have been regarded as the brains of the revolution, and it is believed, has correspondingly diminished the chances of the Jews obtaining more than a nominal enlargement of their rights. Every official report of assassination or other crime emphasizes the role played in it by Jews, and the last week saw the launching of two parties, "the National" at St. Petersburg, and the "Russian Popular party" at Moscow, the principal plank in whose platform is the exclusion of Jews from all political activity and from service in the army, the latter to be considered, as in the case of Finns and Poles, for a money consideration. The Moscow organization proposes to rid the country of Jews by inducing the Zionist movement and urging the government to assist it.

It is remarkable that amid all the crime, bloodshed and horror with which the country is filled the military halls and cafes are thronged nightly by gay crowds. A brother of Premier Stolypin, writing in the Novoye Vremya, calls attention to this weakness of his countrymen, who, in the presence of the greatest crisis, he says, think only of pleasure. M. Stolypin says it was always thus in Russia, that officers on the eve of a battle carouse and spend money that would feed starving peasant families. He calls it the spirit which inspired the orgies of the middle ages, while thousands were dying of the plague.

The only reaction noticeable is the increase in the activity of the Black Hundred organization. Count Kononovitch, the head of the organization known as "True Russia People," whose life was attempted recently, calls on his followers to avenge his death by the destruction of thousands of those "who are terrorizing the nation under the flag of liberty." In case the next attempt is successful.

Princess Arrested as Red.

In the vendetta between the government and revolutionaries, women, especially girls, who have always played a prominent part in the liberation movement, continue to exact leading roles. Many of them are high-born. Princess Obolenskaya was arrested today at Rybinsk, near Yaroslavl, for participating in a conspiracy.

All eyes are now directed toward the country, where within the next few weeks the peasants will have finished the harvest. In the cities the government has demonstrated its ability to hold down the proletariat, and unless the peasants rise beyond individual acts of terrorism is expected this Fall. Renewals of agrarian disorders have already been reported, but details are meager.

Pumpkin Filled With Cartridges.

MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—A huge pumpkin carried by a man garbed as a countryman today attracted the attention of the police

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH WILL BE DEDICATED TODAY

The Swedish Lutheran Church at Nineteenth and Irving streets has been completed and will be dedicated at 10 o'clock today. A continuous all-day service, beginning at 9 o'clock, will be held. At the dedication exercises a special song service will be rendered by the choir. Miss Carlson will sing and speeches in both the Swedish and English languages will be delivered. Rev. Martin Larson, of Seattle, will deliver the Swedish address, and the English lecture will be by Rev. C. E. Friske, of Tacoma. Those who come from a distance will bring their lunches and dinner will be spread in the basement of the church.

Every pastor of this district is to be present. They are: J. C. Benton, of Marshallfield; C. O. Rydquist, of Astoria; Richard Olsson, of East Portland; B. S. Nyström, of Hockinson, Washington; Hawkins, of Olympia; Martin Larson, of Seattle; C. E. Friske, of Tacoma; Toron, of Everett; Wash; Bergman, of Bellingham, Wash.; G. A. Anderson, of La Conner, Wash.; Jaspersen, of Spokane; Swanson, of Vancouver; B. C. J. W. Nelson, of Moscow, Idaho; Lindner, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; and Rev. Alfred Nelson, a visiting minister of Rock Island, Ill. The services will be under the supervision of Rev. C. J. Renhard, the pastor of the church.

The Swedish Lutheran Church of Portland was organized in 1878, and although the membership is drawn entirely from the Swedish people, it has a membership of over 250, and the many people coming from the East are rapidly increasing the membership.

The new church building is the finest owned by the denomination on the Pacific Coast, and is one of the most imposing wooden structures used as a place of worship in Portland. It has a seating capacity of between 600 and 800, and together with the parsonage and the two lots whereon they stand, represents an outlay of over \$25,000.

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In the market here by its excessive weight and induced them to make a closer investigation, with the result that it was found to be filled with cartridges. The banner of the pumpkin was subsequently identified as a revolutionist.

STOLYPIN HAS CZAR'S EAR

Enemies Get No Hearing—Secrets of Terrorists Discovered.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—Premier Stolypin, according to reports from Pterof, is very high in favor with the Emperor, who declines to listen to the suggestions of the Premier's enemies.

The police claim that they have obtained an important clue to the head-quarters of the revolutionists' organization. They say that a man who was arrested at Pterof in connection with the assassination of General Min has attempted to swallow a piece of paper, which when recovered proved to be orders in connection with attempts to be made on the lives of high personages. The Moscow Vremya says it has been established beyond a doubt that one of the men who attempted to assassinate Premier Stolypin August 28, was a Jew.

The police of Archangel and other northern provinces have received instructions to permit the political prisoners exiled there to leave Russia, on condition that they do not return for two years.

KILL-MOTHER NURSING BABE

Troops Shoot Wildly in Resisting Attempted Rescue of Prisoners.

LIBAU, Russia, Sept. 1.—An organized attack was made last night upon a detachment of troops engaged in transporting a number of prisoners away from this district. Desperate fighting followed and a general alarm was sounded by the garrison. When reinforcements arrived on the scene of the disturbance, the troops fired indiscriminately into the crowd, killing eight and wounding 60 persons. Among those killed was a mother who had a babe at her breast.

TREPOFF IN TERROR OF DEATH

Illness Began With Attempt to Poison Him.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—Reports are persistently circulated that General Trepoft, commandant of the palace, is so ill that he will die. It is stated that he was poisoned by a woman who had been given to him. He deplored the catastrophe which had befallen the country and wished for brighter days for Chile.

President Rieoso surrounded by his Cabinet received Mr. Root and Minister Hicks in the Hall of Honor. Mr. Root in a speech thanked President Rieoso for a special reception that had been given him. He deplored the catastrophe which had befallen the country and wished for brighter days for Chile.

Police Gather in 2000 Reds.

WARSAW, Sept. 1.—Major-General Unbeck, of St. Petersburg, has been appointed temporary Governor-General of Warsaw. The Jewish paper, Der Weg, stated this morning that 20 Polish anarchists have escaped from Warsaw and on their way to the United States. Over 2000 arrests were made during last night's police sweep of this city. Many complaints have been made by the prisoners of police brutality.

Musliman Congress for Education.

NIJNI NOVGOROD, Russia, Sept. 1.—The Musliman Congress today adopted a resolution in favor of "our great" obligatory education of their co-religionists, the education to be taken-out of the hands of the clergy and to be confined to the Mohammedan societies. The Tartar, as well as the Russian language, is to be taught.

Wife of England's Premier Buried.

MARIENBAD, Sept. 1.—After brief services in the chapel of the cemetery, the body of Lady Campbell-Bannerman, wife of the British Premier, was placed on board a train and started for London today. King Edward was among the mourners in the funeral procession.

ROOT AT SANTIAGO

Secretary Is Received With Cordiality in Chile.

RIDES IN STATE COACH

Chilean Cruiser Exchanges Civilities With American Vessel by Alternating National Anthems and Firing of Salutes.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 1.—Secretary of State Elihu Root and party arrived here at 10 o'clock this afternoon and received by a crowd of 15,000 persons, a detachment of soldiers and bands of music. Mr. Root was driven to his temporary residence in a state coach. The dense crowds which lined the streets kept up continuous cheers for the American diplomat. In the carriage with Mr. Root were Minister of Foreign Affairs Huneus, Minister of Justice Figueroa and Mr. Hicks, the American Minister. Mrs. Root was in the second carriage and Miss Root in the third. The party is lodged at the palace-like residence of Mrs. Edwards.

President Gives Cordial Welcome.

Later Secretary Root drove to the Government Palace in a state coach escorted by infantry and cavalry. Here he was given another ovation, the bands playing "His Columbia," and the crowds that almost blocked his way cheering him and the United States.

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President Rieoso thanked the American Government for sending Mr. Root to visit the country.

Mr. Root had declined to visit the races tomorrow on the ground that they are out of character with the nature of his visit. Tomorrow night Mr. Root will dine with President Rieoso and he expects to go to Valparaiso Tuesday and re-embark on the Charleston.

Mr. Root on his arrival at Lota received the Chilean Minister, Antonio Hunteux, and the American Minister, Mr. Hicks, on board the cruiser Charleston, which hoisted the Chilean flag and played the Chilean national anthem. The Chilean cruiser Ministro Zenteno received the American flag and played the "Star Spangled Banner."

The delay in the arrival of the Charleston at Lota was caused by a head wind in the channel. Tomorrow there will be a grand parade as a mark of gratitude to the foreign Nations which have expressed condolence with Chile and sent donations for the relief of the earthquake sufferers.

OPINION OF BRYAN SPEECH

(Continued From Page 1.)

campaigns, his attitude is apparently unchanged.

Lead Toward Socialism.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Ind.)—How can a man who pretends to oppose centralization and to favor individualism advocate in cold blood such a leap toward state socialism as would be involved in the National Government's owning and maintaining all the trunk line railroads and the various state owning and maintaining all the other railroads within their borders?

Boston Transcript (Rep.)—He fears that unlimited ownership of the railroads would obliterate the lines, so he proposes a compromise which is an exact measure of his lack of logic and his ignorance of economics.

Boeton Herald (Ind.)—Unless the Democratic party is desirous of another term of probation in the wilderness, it will refuse to take up this climax of centralization.

Will Drop It in Waste Basket.

Boston Record (Ind. Rep.)—It resembles the silver issue of 1896 and 1900. In some future welcome home from Australia or Patagonia he will turn with bland gestures and drop it into the waste basket.

Minneapolis Journal (Rep.)—Both Mr. Bryan's settlement of the railroad question and his assignment of reasons for his platform have a tendency to again unsettle his position as a statesman to be trusted.

Baltimore Sun (Ind.)—So far as the railroads are concerned, Mr. Bryan concedes that the time is far distant when there will be Federal ownership. The question naturally suggests itself, therefore, why should he consider it wise or expedient to raise the issue now?

Move to Centralization.

Baltimore American (Rep.)—Mr. Bryan's plan looks to preserving the sensibilities of the states—he says their boundaries—and at the same time takes account of the most advanced move toward centralizing power in the General Government that has ever been proposed.

San Francisco Call (Rep.)—The only radical departure against the principles of his party in the speech made by Mr. Bryan is his advocacy of Government ownership of railroads. We imagine that Mr. Bryan will not carry his party as a whole in favor of this proposition. It is quite likely to split the party more hopelessly than ever.

St. Louis Republic (Dem.)—The address forcibly presents benevolent Bryan in contrast to the bellicose Roosevelt. It offers a programme of law and peace as the antithesis of an administration of force and tyranny. It is a promise of a rule of right as a principle to take the place of government according to brute power and individual caprice.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.)—The speech resembles a President's message to Congress; it differs from it in being reasonably brief on each of its many subjects. In all, the orator was interesting and graceful, careful and moderate, except perhaps, when he said the Senate had for many years been the bulwark of predatory wealth, and there he gave expression to a very common feeling.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS (Rep.)—It is a

The Weber Is the Piano of the Opera

"Other pianos are good, but I much prefer the Weber because its glorious tone perfectly sustains the voice." A. SCOTTI



ANTONIO SCOTTI, the great Baritone of the Court Metropolitan Opera Co.

by the composer, the recitatives of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" are still accompanied by the piano when this opera is given.

And it is the Weber Piano that is invariably used.

The wonderful singing quality of the Weber Piano, harmonizing so perfectly with the human voice, makes it pre-eminently the choice as the official piano of this great Opera-House, as well as the individual and personal choice of the world's greatest singers.

Sole Factory Agents

EILERS PIANO HOUSE

"THE HOME OF THE BEST" 353-355 Washington St.

Stores in Every Important Western City

National party wishes to make Bryan its standard-bearer, it must prepare to go before the country on his platform of Government ownership of railroads and Federal charters for all corporations doing business crossing state lines. State rights Democrats must abandon their creed if they tolerate this doctrine of neoly centralization.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)—On the whole, Mr. Bryan gives evidence that he is toning down; that, while he believes in tariff reform and lower rates and is strong in his antagonism to trusts, he is