REPUBLICANS ISSUE CAMPAIGN BOOK

Party's Stand on All Important Questions Fully Set Forth in Pamphlet.

PROTECTION IS DEFENDED

Tariff Not "Matter of Trusts," Declares Exhaustive Article—Taft's Attitude Toward Labor Is Pointed to With Pride.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Republican campaign book was issued today. It is a volume of 536 pages. The book contains the acceptance speeches of William H. Taft and James S. Sherman and articles on prosperity, publicity of campaign contributions, the attitude of the two parties toward colored citizens, guarantee of bank deposits, President Roosevelt's administrations, outline of the work of the Sixtieth Congress, the platforms of the two parties and W. J. Bryan's speech of acceptance.

Speaking of the regulation of corporations, the text-book says:

The administration holds that the efficient business man should be fully rewarded for the great services he renders to the public. It desires in every way to support and foster honest business. There is no quarrel with corporations themselves, or with the acquisition of wealth, but only with certain forms or corporations organization and management and certain methods by which such wealth is acquired.

Fight For Lower Rates.

Led by President Roosevelt the National Administration has been dealing with corporations along the lines of a consistent policy which has never changed. It has enforced the laws that make for fair competition and equal opportunity, and has made them essential parts of our commercial system; equal rates from the railroads, the highways of commerce, have been afforded to all shippers as never before. Railroad rebates and discriminations, which have been exposed and punished, so that there is today less of railroad discrimination being practiced than at any time since the passage of the Interstate Commerce law in 1887.

Again, the Republican party has placed upon the statute books a number of fundamental acts greatly strengthening the power of the Administration to carry out the policies above outlined.

Must Educate Public.

No efficient system of regulation of corporations can be reached until the public believes that it is necessary. Such public opinion is rapidly growing and will in time bear fruit in such a system, but when the system comes, as it ultimately will, it will be largely the results of the process of education and intelligent publicity that for the last eight years has been carried on by the Republican Administration in connection with corporate affairs.

The tariff question is dealt with at great length. The book says in part:

Perhaps the most persistent complaint made against the protective tariff is the certainty that the tariff is the "Mother of Trusts." Trusts, however, are not a product confined to the United States or to protective countries, as free trade England is covered with them from one end of the country to the other.

Refutes Popular Charge.

Refuting the charge that under our protective system our manufacturers are selling goods abroad cheaper than at home, it may be said that the universal principle of business of production and markets is indulged in to a far less degree in the United States than abroad, and at no time to the injury of the American laborer.

We also sell many things abroad at a larger price than we do at home. We sell things according to the market, according to prices, according to supply and demand, according to the universal principle of competition, but always to the advantage of the American laborer who reaps a higher reward for his labor than can be found elsewhere on the face of the earth.

Tables showing the number of men employed during Republican and Democratic years are given and the figures make it appear that there were more persons employed during the administration of McKinley and Roosevelt than during any period of Democratic rule. Tables are given to show that the wage increase up to 1907 from 1896 was 29.2 per cent, while the food increase was 26.2 per cent.

Publicity Is Discussed.

Upon the question of campaign contributions and publicity the book says:

The Republicans have already actually prohibited, through Republican legislation in Congress, campaign contributions by corporations and providing for absolute publicity far in excess of that vaguely promised by the Democratic candidate and committee.

Of Mr. Taft's relations toward union labor, the text book says:

Secretary Taft's whole public career, and it is an extensive one, contains no incident in which he has ever by word or act arrayed himself against the principles of trades unionism. On the contrary, he has been its consistent friend and advocate. His record shows that not only were his sympathies with the organization, but his actions were those of a friend many years before he or the American people had any thought of him as a Presidential possibility.

NINE KILLED IN COLLISION

Engineers, Firemen and Four Tramps Die in Wreck.

MISSOULA, Mont., Sept. 5.—As a result of a head-on collision between westbound passenger train No. 5 and a freight train on the Northern Pacific, near Paradise, 70 miles west of here, this morning, both engineers, both firemen and five unidentified tramps are dead, and Head Brakeman Dixon, of the freight, seriously injured.

The dead:

Engineers Munson and Valentine, Missoula.

Firemen Robinson and Herrick, Missoula.

Five unidentified tramps found in the debris of the wreck.

It is announced from the local offices that the wreck would be the subject of an immediate investigation.

The passenger train was running about 30 miles an hour when the accident happened. The collision is said to have been caused by the failure of Operator Mitchell at Perma to deliver an order to the passenger train.

Late tonight the bodies of the four trainmen and those of the tramps who were buried in the wreckage were brought to this city. It is definitely stated that none of the passengers on the westbound train sustained injuries. Considerable of the equipment of the two trains was destroyed by fire which broke out following the wreck.

George W. Valentine, one of the dead engineers, was a veteran in the service of the Northern Pacific road.

Mack Laments Troup's Death.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, stopped off here today while en route to Chicago, and spent the day in attending to some private business affairs. On his arrival here Chairman Mack learned of the sudden death of Alexander Troup, of New Haven, former National committeeman of Connecticut, in New York last night.

"I have known Mr. Troup many years as a true friend," said Mr. Mack. "He was a valiant and steadfast friend and supporter of Mr. Bryan and the cause will feel his loss."

SAYS DONAHUE WAS DRUNK

Oakland Detective Chief Takes Little Stock in Note.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 5.—The mystery surrounding the tragic death of Mrs. Alice Lucretia Donahue has not yet been cleared up. The suicide of Daniel Donahue, the putative husband, has complicated instead of simplifying the case. As yet it has not been proven to the satisfaction of the police that the woman was murdered. The manner in which she came by her death is not even yet known. It cannot be proven that it was by strangulation or poison. Both these theories have been investigated, but nothing has come of them. If the method of her death cannot be ascertained, it is probable Gustave Ahlstedt will be released. But the police, although working on the theory that Ahlstedt is guilty, have not abandoned the supposition that Donahue was implicated in the crime.

"I do not put much faith in the note left by Donahue, because William Donaldson, a friend of Donahue, who was with him the night before he committed suicide, says that on that night Donahue produced a bottle of whisky, and that they drank one glass a piece. The next day, when the body was found, the bottle was discovered empty. This makes it appear that Donahue was under the influence of liquor when he killed himself." So says Captain of Detectives Petersen.

TWELVE RATS WORTH $600

Health Officer Offers $50 Each for Marked Rodents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—In order to stimulate the zeal of those who are engaged in ridding the city of rats, and to prevent the possible recurrence of cases of bubonic plague, 12 rats, each bearing a tag inscribed with a private mark, were turned loose at 3 o'clock this afternoon, one in each of the sanitary districts. For the return of each rat so tagged to the office of the sanitary bureau a reward of $50 will be paid. Any regular sanitary inspector bringing in one of the marked rodents will be promoted in addition to being paid the reward.

The release and recapture of the rats is expected to aid the authorities in determining the direction in which the animals migrate through the city.

FOURTH COST 163 LIVES

One Less Than in 1907; 5632 Injured, Increase of 1210.

DETROIT, Sept. 5.—Only the gladiatorial feats on festival days in pagan Rome rival the carnage of the American Fourth of July, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association. The victims of this year's celebration of the Fourth of July throughout the United States number 5632 in killed and injured, according to statistics published by the Journal today.

The number of casualties is 1210 more than last year, though the number of deaths, 163, is one less. The list contains 157 more names than that of 1906, the second largest of the six years during which statistics have been kept by the Journal.

BOY DIGS HIS OWN GRAVE

Buried Beneath Sand in Cave Made for Playhouse.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—(Special.)—A 12-year-old schoolboy, Anthony Spidy, unwittingly dug his own grave in a sand pit at Leyland, near Preston, yesterday. He began digging in the sand early in the afternoon and excavated a deep cave, in which he seated himself. He invited two friends, who were passing at the time, to join him in a game of Robinson Crusoe. They declined and went on their way. Some time afterwards they returned and, noticing that Spidy was not in the sandpit, called at his house.

Spidy had not come home, and shortly after 7 the sandpit was searched, when it was found that the "cave" had collapsed and buried the boy, who was dead beneath five tons of sand.

MAY ARBITRATE DISPUTE

Hope of Averting Great Trolley Strike in New England.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5.—There is a possibility that arbitration may be called upon to end the troubles of the local street railways and their employes, which threaten to precipitate a general strike on the trolley lines operated by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in three states. Should such a strike be ordered, no less than 32,000 men would be involved.

The whole trouble arose over the discharge of 54 men employed by the local company. While the company officials declare that the action was due entirely to a breach of discipline, the union leaders contend that it was because of the organization of a local union and general prejudice on the part of the company against its employes.

Frank J. Davey Ill.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 5.—A telegram was received by Secretary Frank Welch, of the State Board of Agriculture, from Receiver Frank J. Davey, of the United States Land Office, at Burns, evidently written or dictated from a sick bed, stating that he had an attack of pneumonia, that the "result is in doubt," and that he will not be able to attend the State Fair this year. Mr. Davey was Speaker of the last House of Representatives and has for many years officiated in the capacity of clerk of the course at the annual state fairs.

Crushed in Machinery.

FOREST GROVE, Or., Sept. 5.—(Special.)—Walter Bernard's leg was crushed in a clover-hulling machine this afternoon. He accidentally stepped on the conveyer, which drew him into the machine. He was taken to Portland, where the leg probably will be amputated. Bernard resides three miles north of this city.

Big Japanese Rice Crop.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—According to a cablegram received today at the Japanese consulate in this city, the rice crop in Japan for this year is officially estimated at 53,500,000 koku, as against 45,300,000 koku last year, an increase of 8,200,000 koku

NO PILGRIMAGE TO TOLSTOI'S HOME

The Birthday Celebration Will Shrink From Projected Scope.

AGED AUTHOR STILL WORKS

Revising New Edition of His Philosophy He Discusses Modern Literature and Praises Great American Authors.

YASNAYA POLIANA, Saturday, Aug. 22.—(Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Owing to the author's own wishes, the attitude of a part of the orthodox Russian Church and other causes, the celebration of Count Tolstoi's 80th birthday anniversary, September 9, has lost almost entirely its originally contemplated importance and scope. No progress has been made with the projected fund for the publication of a jubilee edition of Tolsoi's works and the purchase of the Tolstoi estates for the peasants; the proposed pilgrimage to Yasnaya Poliana has long been abandoned and instead of any central observance of the day at Yasnaya Poliana, jubilee services have been arranged in the principal cities of Russia and, in addition, many municipalities and public organizations have appropriated funds for schools, libraries and similar institutions that bear the name of Russia's celebrated writer. There will be no formal observance of the event at Yasnaya Poliana, even the presentation of congratulations by a deputation of the peasants of the neighborhood having been discouraged, and the family of Tolstoi has made known his wishes that there be no intrusion on his privacy on his birthday.

Tolstoi in Good Health.

Tolstoi, in spite of his advanced age, is in good general health, though he has been recently confined to his room by varicose veins. This has not interfered with his literary work nor given rise to special anxiety, his physicians explaining that it was a passing malady.

The correspondents of the Associated Press found him sitting in his studio, propped up in a large armchair, a writing table with orderly piles of manuscript before him. The magnificent face, with its flowing wealth of beard and hair, marked his years, but his eyes are clear and bright and the firm, steady voice gave no hint of age. Around him the studio walls were hung with photographs. Of these Henry George, Ernest Crosby and William J. Bryan, the only foreign faces seen, hung prominently before him.

Busy With Last Work.

Tolstoi eagerly explained the nature of his present work, a re-edited and enlargement of "His course of reading"—a compilation of the sayings of great philosophers and writers, ancient and modern, combined with his own reflections to form a more detailed and interesting account of his philosophy than has appeared. Two volumes early printed have been rewritten and the third is nearing completion. Tolstoi spoke with the greatest affection of his work, "The Benjamin of Our Labors," evidently the closest to his heart of all his books, regretting that no English translation of the earlier volumes had appeared, and said with a tone of sadness:

"There are many other things I should like to do, but I have no time, I feel that this must be my last work."

Fines For Publishing Letters.

Inspired by associates, Tolstoi occasionally writes on political subjects, two open letters protesting against death sentences and the literary censorship in Russia having recently been published in America. He asked several questions about their effect and was informed of a new series of fines imposed on St. Petersburg papers for publishing the second letter, remarking:

"Ah! Formerly they used to pay me for publishing my writings; now they pay the government."

Stories of Literature Past.

Drifting to a general literary discussion, Tolstoi seemed to feel that the glories of literature, foreign as well as Russian, were of the past. He lamented the present decadence of Russian literature, inspired by immorality and impurity, and saw no hope in any of the present school of Russian writers; no new men of promise. Of American writers he spoke with esteem of Emerson, Henry George and Ernest Crosby and asked with interest of the newer men appearing in America. About Jack London he asked several questions. Howells he dismissed with a word.

Tolstoi devotes as long hours as any younger writer to his literary work. So hard does he drive himself that he has repeatedly fainted away at his desk or in his studio.

FOREST FIRE BURNS TOWN

(Continued From First Page.)

in many counties in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota.

"Chisholm, Minn., a town of 4000 people, on the Mesaba Iron Range, 90 miles north of Duluth, was completely wiped out.

Hibbing, five miles from Chisholm, was surrounded by forest fires tonight and the city was in danger until the wind shifted.

The entire northern portion of Douglas County, Wis., is on fire, and several small settlements have been destroyed.

Wrenshall, a village 25 miles west of Duluth, was surrounded by fires early tonight and there is no hope for the town.

Lives May Be Lost.

Hundreds of farmers have been driven from their homes by the flames, and as the passsage along the roadway is difficult, owing to the dense smoke and the heat of the burning forests, it is believed that some lives may have been lost, although none has been reported.

A fire at Bayfield, Wis., starting in a lumber yard, damaged two docks and the lumber company's property to the extent of $700,000.

Fire Destroys Chisholm.

The most destructive of the many forest fires was that which embraced Chisholm in its fiery grip and completely destroyed it. For three days the dry woods have been on fire west and north of the town and small bush fires were reported to the eastward. Gradually these closed in on the doomed town, but no danger was felt by the citizens, as the town is protected on the east by long Year Lake, a small body of water, and there are many mining locations to the west, in which district the citizens believed the advancing flames could be stopped.

At noon today the three walls of fire joined, making a semicircle of threatening flames which swept toward the little mining town with a rush and a roar. The hot breath of the conflagration was felt as the advancing flames rolled over the hills, licking up every tree, stump and every vestige of plant growth, and sending up a hurricane of red-hot brands that fell upon the doomed town.

Roads Lined With Fugitives.

At the first advent of these flaming couriers the citizens of Chisholm went forth to fight the flames. The fire department was not able to cover a large territory and, although intermittent blazes started by the falling firebrands were quickly extinguished, the wall of fire rolled onward toward the town and the citizens soon realized that its destruction was inevitable.

So quickly did the fire communicate with the outlying buildings that the citizens did not have time to save any of their household goods or personal effects. The people had ample time to escape with their lives and soon the roads leading from the town were thronged with the fleeing people in wagons, on horses and on foot. There are two roads from Hibbing to Chisholm and the most direct was in the path of the flames, necessitating travel by way of the longer road.

Dramatic Incidents of Disaster.

Conveyances were at a premium. A foreigner with a small wagon and one horse offered to take a woman and three small children to Hibbing for $25. A man overheard the conversation, and, drawing a revolver, he aimed it at the foreigner's head and, climbing into the rig, compelled him to drive the party over the fire zone. May Fisher, when the citizens began to leave the burning town, refused to go with her companions. They were forced to flee for their lives, and she was left behind. She has not been seen since.

Oscar La France, editor of the Chisholm Tribune, was in his office, and above him the roof was in flames before he was apprised of his danger. He was compelled to break a window to escape. Business men ran home to get their families, and many separations occurred as they, in turn, fled toward the business district. Consternation reigned, but, as the road leading out of the city was without the fire zone and the pall of smoke did not hang as heavily as over the burning town, recognition was easier and families were soon reunited.

Hibbing Shelters Homeless.

The Great Northern, the only railroad running into Chisholm, took 15 boxcars crowded with homeless people to Hibbing this evening, where the citizens are throwing open their houses, and tents are being supplied to care for the refugees, who are entering the city by hundreds.

The sheet of flames from the falling and crackling forests toyed with the western outskirts of Chisholm for several minutes late in the afternoon and then, driven by the strong west wind, swept across the city, the buildings falling and disappearing before it like tender plants before the hot blast of the symoon.

Within a few minutes every structure upon both sides of Main street was burning and the residence district was being ignited.

By this time most of the citizens had left the burning town, and they stood on the small rises to the southwest and watched their homes burn. The scene was awe-inspiring, in the late northern twilight. The flames seemed to leap up to the sky, which was overcast with a red glow. Over the town hung a great blanket of smoke that seemed to creep down and shade the burning city from the eyes of the hundreds of tearful watchers, who were beating a slow retreat to Hibbing. Alone on a hill in the southern portion of the town stands the new high school, which was recently erected at a cost of $125,000. Tonight it is the solitary sentinel of the ruin and desolation spread before it. No houses within several blocks of the structure were to be seen.

BANKERS' COLONY GROWS

THREE MORE RESERVE CELLS IN SAN FRANCISCO JAIL.

Three Market-Street Bank Officials Unable to Raise Bail—State Asks $10,000 Each.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The "bankers' colony" in the San Francisco County Jail was today increased by three more members: A. F. Martel, president of the Market Street Bank, which is now in the hands of a receiver; W. A. Nash, cashier of the bank, and L. Q. Havens, a former cashier of the suspended institution, who is also son-in-law to President Martel. All three bankers are tonight at the County Jail, having been unable to secure bail of $10,000 each. All three were indicted by the grand jury late yesterday afternoon on the charge of having made false reports to the State Bank Commission as to the actual condition of the Market Street Bank.

Besides Martel and Nash there are at the County Jail Walter J. Bartnett, former vice-president of the California Safe Deposit & Trust Company, which failed last November owing depositors over $8,000,000, and J. Dalzell Brown, manager of the same institution. Bartnett was convicted of embezzlement in connection with the hypothecation of the Colton securities and sentenced to ten years in San Quentin. He is in jail pending the action of the Appellate Court on his appeal. Brown pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement and was given 18 months in San Quentin. He was brought from the penitentiary to testify against Bartnett and James Treadwell. The latter was director of the same institution, and was acquitted on the charge of perjury.

Within sight of Hampton, Va., there are about 4500 acres of oyster beds under cultivation and three Hampton dealers ship off more than 300,000 gallons of oysters yearly.

REBUILDS ON RUINS

Rawhide Already Clears Away Debris of Fire.

SUPPLIES ARE POURING IN

Other Towns Send Food and Clothing in Abundance—Telegraph Operator Badly Burnt—Travelers Stalled in Desert.

RAWHIDE, Nev., Sept. 5.—Like a phoenix, Rawhide is rising from her ashes and new life is stirring between the hills surrounding this mining camp. Workmen are busy clearing away debris of yesterday's destructive fire to make room for the new structures, the material for which is already on the way.

The town is already being resurveyed and rebuilding will commence immediately. It is planned to put up only substantial buildings. No tents will be allowed in the fire limits after 30 days.

The latest estimate places the total loss at $800,000. The total insurance was only about $3000, the rate of 15 per cent having been prohibitive.

Reno's relief train arrived last night and 25 ore-hauling teams of the Western Ore Company transported the much-needed provisions here. The Tonopah-Goldfield special relief train arrived at Mina at 4 o'clock this morning and the 11 automobiles, which were taken on flat-cars on the special, immediately started across the desert, and are now unloading food, bedding, etc., in Johnson's dance hall in Stingaree Gulch, where a line of hungry men is patiently waiting turns to be served by the relief committee.

Supplies Pouring In.

Perfect order prevails and everyone is helping in every way possible. From all over the state supplies are being sent to the stricken town by railroad, automobiles and wagons. The relief already donated is probably sufficient to last until stocks telegraphed for by merchants arrive.

Despite night and day work of telegraph operators and electricians, good connections with Rawhide have been but fitful. Very little intelligence has been sent out today, owing to this unsatisfactory condition. Many hundreds of telegrams and thousands of words of newspaper specials are delayed, in which details are given of the fire, losses, etc. A great number of these telegrams are from anxious inquirers as to the safety of friends.

The Associated Press is able to answer these thousands of anxious ones in regard to the safety of their friends. There was not a fatality, nor serious injury, except that of Frank Conahay, the Western Union operator, well known in Colorado as being the first man that sent news of the Cripple Creek fire to the outside world in 1896. Mr. Conahay is badly burned and will be scarred, but will recover.

Fire Chief Finn was badly shaken up several times by being blown 20 or 30 feet by concussions of dynamite.

Last night great vigilance was required to keep the flames from breaking out anew. Fitful flashes lit up the surrounding hills, but fortunately there was little left for the fire to feed upon.

Thousands of people are attempting to reach Rawhide and are stalled on the desert and at the various junction points and, unless they go well provisioned, will suffer actual physical want.

GOLD FOR FRUITGROWERS

Receive Approximately $100,000 for One Week's Shipments.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Sept. 5.—(Special.)—On an average 15 to 20 cars of fresh fruit have been shipped daily this week from the territory adjacent to Walla Walla and the Milton-Freewater vicinity. Most of the fruit shipped has been prunes, which were consigned to Eastern and Coast buyers. It is estimated that the net value of each car averaged from $700 to $1200 to the grower, or approximately $100,000 for the week's shipments.

EIGHTEEN PIANOS DAMAGED

By Tramps Breaking Into the Car and Walking on the Tops.

The railroad company has now settled with us for the damage done the cases, and if you want a real bargain call first thing Tuesday morning and secure one. Think of it! A new piano, action and interior absolutely guaranteed, can be had for as low as $135, the price depending upon the amount of damage done the cases. Not one of them, however, costs over $195.

The policy of this house is not to hold special sales offering pianos less than cost, because the dray-horse needs new shoes, as all such sales are fakes pure and simple. This is merely a case of selling a piano with damaged casework for one-half what a retail dealer asks for a piano of this grade.

We receive hundreds of pianos unboxed, they being shipped in harness as it is called, saving thereby the extra cost of boxes and freight. We cannot ship pianos with defective cases to our country agents. We would much prefer to dispose of this entire carload outright and will arrange with any local retail dealer to see them and submit terms before 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

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The shoemaker realized several years ago that he was outclassed by the manufacturer of fine shoes. After a struggle for existence for a few years he finally quit, and now does nothing but repairing. What gentleman would go to a cobbler today for a pair of fine shoes? The tailor is in much the same boat as the shoemaker. The manufacturers of fine ready-for-wear clothes produce clothes so superior to the custom tailors' product that he has difficulty in holding his patrons. In many instances he gives up the struggle or puts in ready-for-wear clothes. In a few years there will be no custom tailor shops.

The Chesterfield clothes which we sell are the finest in the world. They possess style effect, exclusiveness of pattern, and the best tailoring. You can fit the suit on, so you can see just how it will look, and know whether you will like it or not, before you are obligated to buy. WE GUARANTEE CHESTERFIELD CLOTHES as no other clothes are guaranteed. If the front of coat of a Chesterfield suit curls at edge, or front breaks, in one year's wear, customer can have a new suit free.

Just remember Chesterfield clothes fit better, are more stylish looking and better tailored than any other clothes you can buy. They are priced from $25.00 to $50.00. A pleasure to show you the new styles. See them.

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