BRYAN DEFENDS TOILERS' RIGHTS

(Continued From Page One.)

of all, and, second, more intimate acquaintance. We have rights that may be called natural rights; they are inherent; we have them because we are human beings. The government did not bestow them upon us—the government cannot rightfully withdraw them from us. We all come into the world without our volition; the environment of youth largely determines the course of our lives, and this environment is not of our choosing. We live under the same moral obligations and are responsible to the same supreme being. We have our needs that must be supplied; we require food, clothing, shelter, companionship. We have our domestic ties, and the tenderness of these ties is not measured by wealth or position in society. Man has used petty distinctions to separate society into different classes, but these distinctions are insignificant when compared with the great similarities that unite us in a common destiny and impel us toward a common end.

On this day it is well to emphasize the fact that we are linked together by bonds which we could not break if we would and should not weaken if we could. It ought to be easy to learn this lesson in the United States, for here, more than anywhere else, people feel their interdependence. We have no law of primogeniture to separate the oldest son from his brothers and sisters; and we have no law of entail to prevent the alienation of an estate. There is no aristocracy resting upon birth or kingly favor; and if the people perform their civic duties, there will be no plutocracy ruling in the name of the dollar. Here the road to advancement is a public highway, and it is within our power to keep it open to all alike. Here, too, the government is within the control of the people, and no department of the service is out of the reach of the voter or beyond the influence of public opinion. Under our constitution, some branches of the government are more responsive than others to the public will, but our government can be controlled by the people, from the organic law which we call the constitution to the statute and the court's decree.

Establish Department of Labor.

A long step toward the elevation of labor to its proper position in the nation's deliberations is to be found in the establishment of a department of labor, with a cabinet officer at its head. The wage-earners deserve this recognition, and the executive is entitled to the assistance which such an official could render him. I regard the inauguration of this reform as the opening of a new era in which those who toil will have a voice in the deliberations of the president's council chamber.

The labor organization has been seriously handicapped by the fact that it has been—and I am not sure that it has not been done unwittingly—yoked up with the industrial combinations known as trusts. The proneness of trust defenders to use the labor organization as an excuse for combinations in restraint of trade has aroused the suspicion that they have been classed together for the purpose of shielding the combinations of capital. As the result of 18 years of anti-trust legislation, only one man has been given a penal sentence for violating the federal law on this subject, and that man was a member of a labor organization rather than a trust magnate. The laboring man is justified in his demand that a distinction shall be drawn between the labor organization and the industrial monopoly.

Unnatural and Unholy Alliance.

The trust and the labor organization cannot be described in the same language. The trust magnates have used their power to amass swollen fortunes, while no one will say that the labor organization has as yet secured for its members more than their share of the profits arising from their work. But there are fundamental differences. The trust is a combination of dollars; the labor organization is an association of human beings. In a trust a few men attempt to control the product of others; in a labor organization, the members unite for the protection of that which is their own, namely, their own labor, which, being necessary to their existence, is a part of them. The trust deals with dead matter; the labor organization deals with life and with intellectual and moral forces. No impartial student of the subject will deny the right of the laboring man to exemption from the operation of the existing anti-trust law.

If the labor organization needs to be regulated by law, let it be regulated by a law which deals with man as man, and not by a law that was aimed to prevent the cornering of a commodity or the forestalling of the market.

I shall not speak of the eight-hour day, or the employer's liability act, because both of the leading parties have indorsed these reforms; the only question to be considered is, which party can best be trusted to secure these reforms? I need hardly assure you that I am heartily in favor of both reforms.

Injunctions—Republicans Dishonest.

There are two questions, however, intimately connected with the labor problem upon which the Democratic and Republican parties do not agree, and I not only feel at liberty to discuss these, but under the circumstances, I have no right to ignore them. One relates to the issue of injunctions, and the other to contempt cases arising under injunctions. The Republican convention did not deal candidly with the laboring man on the subject of the writ of injunction. Secretary Taft has endeavored to amend his platform in this respect and to make some promises, which are not supported by his platform, but his promises offer nothing substantial in the way of reform, and are not binding on Republican senators and members. The Republican congress has already made a record on labor questions, and the Republican party cannot escape from that record.

Mr. Taft's speech may be considered as binding upon him, but the convention which selected the Republican candidates indorsed the Republican platform—not Mr. Taft's personal views. The Republican platform, while pretending to pledge some modifications of the law, contains an exception clause which reiterates the very language of the law. Whether this exception clause was inserted by accident or design, the effect is the same. It merely provides, in substance, that restraining orders shall not issue without notice except where such order can now issue without notice. The platform was a triumph for those who have been opposing the laboring man, and they have been boasting of their victory.

Democratic Plank, Labor's Plank.

The Democratic platform on this subject copies the language which the labor organizations submitted to the Republican and Democratic conventions. Mr. Taft, in his notification speech, objects to the language. He charges that the anti-injunction plank was "loosely drawn," and framed for "the especial purpose of rendering it susceptible to one interpretation by one set of men, and a diametrically opposite interpretation by another." As Mr. Taft had had long experience on the bench, and is therefore skilled in the interpretation of language, I ask him to give us, if he can, two opposite interpretations of the language. That plank demands that "all parties to all judicial proceedings shall be treated with rigid impartiality." Surely he cannot find two interpretations to the phrase "rigid impartiality."

Speaking of industrial disputes, the platform declares that "injunctions shall not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved." How can that language be misconstrued or misinterpreted? If words mean anything, that plank means that an industrial dispute shall not, in itself, be regarded as a sufficient cause for an injunction. If an injunction issues in an industrial dispute, it must be based upon acts which would justify an injunction if there were no industrial dispute involved. There is nothing ambiguous about it; there is nothing that can be misconstrued or misinterpreted, even by one desiring to find a double meaning. Why do the Republican leaders attempt to read ambiguity into those words? Simply because they cannot meet the proposition presented. Even Mr. Taft attempts to avoid the issue by saying that "no one has ever maintained that the fact that a dispute was industrial gave any basis for the issuing of an injunction in reference thereto." If it is true that no one now maintains that, then why find fault with our platform on that subject? If nobody opposes our position, we ought to have no difficulty in securing the passage of a law in harmony with this plank.

The Jury in Contempt Cases.

Upon the jury question Mr. Taft clearly takes issue with us. He is thoroughly aroused by what he regards as a menace to the courts. Here is his lament:

"Never in the history of the country has there been such an insidious attack upon the judicial system as the proposal to interject a jury trial between all orders of the court made after full hearing and the enforcement of such orders."

This would come under the head of "Important, If True." But the fact is, our platform specifically declares that we favor a measure "which passed the United States senate in 1896, and which a Republican congress has ever since refused to enact," etc., providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt. Are not the proceedings of the United States senate a part of the history of the county? This measure passed the United States senate more than 12 years ago, and the vote upon it was so nearly unanimous that no roll call was demanded. The bill was not smuggled through without discussion. It was amended in open senate and the members of the senate had ample opportunity to understand it. It would have passed congress and become a law long ago but for the fact that a few large corporate employers of labor have kept a lobby in Washington ever since, and have been able to coerce congress into ignoring the laboring men's plea.

Taft's Contempt for Juries.

Mr. Taft is not an unbiased judge where the jury system is under consideration. He is not only known as the father of government by injunction, but he is prejudiced against the jury system. Every man is unconsciously influenced by his environment, and Mr. Taft's long service upon the bench has led him to underrate the importance of the jury system. In his address to the students of Yale, entitled "A Judge on the Bench," he shows a decided leaning toward an increase of the authority of the judge, and praises the procedures in the federal court at the expense of the western courts, even though he admits that "the jury system popularizes the court and gives the people to understand that they have, not only an interest, but also a part, in the administration of justice." He has fallen into the error of assuming that any improvement in the method of court procedures is an attack upon the authority of the court. This is an ancient method of opposing reforms. Lord Macaulay had to encounter a similar objection when he favored the reform of the rotten borough system of England. Those who were opposed to the reform construed it as an attack upon the throne and as a menace to the stability of government, but the reform was secured and the government of England was improved rather than impaired. So the reform attempted by the senate 12 years ago, and indorsed by three Democratic national conventions, is in the interest of justice and has for its object the strengthening of the court in public estimation.

It is not a reflection upon the judge of a criminal court to say that he shall not decide upon the guilt of the accused. Our criminal courts are the better, not the worse, for the substitution of trial by jury. No common law judge feels that it is a reflection upon him when a party to a suit asks for a trial before a jury. It is the special function of a jury to decide upon the credibility of witnesses, and the manner of a witness upon the stand is often as important as his words in determining the weight to be attached to his testimony. A judge is apt to be hampered by precedent. He wants this decision to harmonize with former decisions rendered by him, although the facts are never the same in two cases. The jury is better able to decide each case upon its merits.

Where Jury Especially Needed.

It must be remembered, too, that in cases of indirect contempt, the charge is a criminal one and that the punishment is by fine or imprisonment. All the reasons that apply to criminal cases apply to these cases of indirect contempt, and the abuses to be removed by the proposed law are those that have grown up because of the increased tendency of the great corporations to use the writ of injunction to avoid the jury trial.

The Democratic platform proposes no interference with the right of the judge to decide the cases of direct contempt—contempt committed in the presence of the court; neither is it proposed to interfere with the right of the judge to determine the punishment for indirect contempt. All that is sought is the substitution of trial by jury for trial by judge when the violation of the court's decree must be established by evidence.

Not only is the prosecution for contempt a criminal prosecution, but there is even more reason for a jury than in the ordinary criminal case. In the criminal court the judge acts in a judicial capacity only. He is not responsible for the law which is being enforced in his court, and therefore he has no personal grievance against the defendant, and not being the prosecutor in the case, he does not feel a personal interest in the result of the trial; but in a contempt proceeding the judge is the lawmaker and public prosecutor as well as the judge. It is the judge's order which the accused is charged with violating, and it is the judge who appears to prosecute the case, upon which he is to render a decision. In our federal and state constitutions we have carefully separated the three departments of government, and each department is jealous of any encroachment upon its sphere of activity. The judge resents any attempt of the legislator or of the executive to usurp the functions of the court; the executive resents any attempt of the courts or of the lawmaker to enter his domain, and the lawmaker is equally insistent upon the preservation of his independence. If there is any time or place where a jury is needed, it is in a case of indirect contempt. It is not strange that abuses have crept in, for a man would have to be more than human to unite in himself the deliberation of the legislator, the zeal of the public prosecutor and the impartiality of the judge.

Larger Than a Labor Question.

While the laboring men have been the first to complain of this denial of the right of trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt, it ought not to be considered a labor question. The jury system is so essential to the administration of justice that the subject ought to appeal to all who make a study of the science of government. If citizens would only be on their guard against the beginnings of evils, it would me very easy to apply necessary remedies, but in the struggle for existence the voters are often indifferent to the application of an erroneous principle until repeated applications establish a custom, and in time a custom crystallizes into law. It behooves us, as lovers of our country and as the friends of libery, to insist upon the independence of the different departments of our government and upon the maintenance of the rights which have been shown by experience to be essential to freedom and self government. The jury system must be preserved, and we cannot hope to preserve it if, for any reason or under any pretext, we permit any citizen to be denied the protection which it furnishes.

According to the Declaration of Independence, governments are instituted among men to secure to them the enjoyment of their inalienable rights. Among these inalienable rights, three are specifically enumerated—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The second and third, however, are really parts of the first, for life means nothing to the individual if it is confined to mere animal existence. Man is distinguished from the brute in that the latter merely eats and sleeps and dies, while man is endowed by the Creator with infinite possibilities. His conscience must be left free that he may fix for himself the relation between himself and his God. His mind must be left free that he may devise and plan for himself, for his family and for his fellows. His speech must be free that he may give to the world the results of his investigations and present to others the ideal which he is trying to realize in his work. His pen must be free that he may scatter seed thoughts to the uttermost parts of the earth and leave to posterity a record of his work. He finds in government the cheapest, as well as the surest, protection of this liberty, to be, to think, to speak, to act.

"Pursuit of Happiness" Defined.

And what constitutes the pursuit of happiness? Man must have home and friends—family and society. He must have food or he will starve. He must have clothing and shelter; he must have books; he must have instruments with which to work. He must provide during the period of strength for the years when age dulls his energies and benumbs his hands. He may have ambition, he may have willingness to work and an environment that spurs him on; but the government may encourage or it may discourage his efforts. Government may bid him hope or leave him to despair.

When I visited the valley of Jordan I learned that it is fertile and productive, and yet, instead of being cultivated like the valley of the Nile, vast stretches of territory lie untilled. Why? I was told that under the reign of the sultan the toiler is not protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of his toil. If the farmer plants and tends his crop, the roving Bedouins will sweep down from the hills at harvest time and carry away the fruits of his industry.

If the government does not assure to the individual the enjoyment of the result of his effort, there is no stimulus to industry.

We have the best government on earth. It gives the largest liberty, the greatest hope and the most encouragement to the citizens, and yet, even in this country, it is always necessary to be on the watch to keep the instrumentalities of government from being turned to private gain.

Labor's Just Complaint.

One of the great problems of today is to secure an equitable distribution of the proceeds of toil. The material wealth of this country is largely a joint product; in factories few people work alone, and on the farm a certain amount of co-operation is necessary. Where men work together, the army organization applies to some degree; that is, some direct, others are directed. The difficulty has been to divide the results fairly between the captains of industry and the privates in the ranks. As the dividing is done largely by the captains, it is not unnatural that they should magnify their part and appropriate too large a share; neither is it unnatural that there should be complaint on the part of the toilers who think that their recompense is insufficient.

Mainly Question of Distribution.

The labor question, therefore, as it presents itself at this time, is chiefly a question of distribution, and the legislation asked for is legislation which will secure to each that to which his services entitle him. As legislation is secured through the ballot, every one should use the ballot to obtain the legislation necessary. The Democratic platform presents the ideal toward which the Democratic party is striving, namely, justice in the distribution of rewards. The Democratic party proclaims that each individual should receive from society a reward for his toil commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society, and unless some other party can do the work better, the Democratic party ought to have the support of all, whether they belong to the wage-earning class or occupy positions in which they direct the efforts of others. If an officer in the industrial army were sure that his children and his children's children would inherit his position, he might feel possibly indifferent as to those under his command. But the children of those who today work for wages may employ the children of those who, in this generation, are employers. This uncertainty as to future generations, as well as our sense of justice, should lead us to make the government as nearly perfect as possible, for a good government is the best legacy that a parent can leave to his child. Riches may take the wings of the morning and fly away, but government is permanent, and we cannot serve posterity better than by contributing to the perfection of the government, that each child born into the world may feel that it has here an opportunity for the most complete development, and a chance to secure, through service, the largest possible happiness and honor.

Test It In The Tub.

That is the way to find out how good P. & G. Naphtha Soap is.

If it doesn't do better work than the soap you now use, don't buy it again.

If it does you will have made a DISCOVERY.

In any event, the experience will cost you only five cents.

It is worth the price.

But, before you use a cake of P. & G. Naphtha Soap, read the directions on the inside of the wrapper. They are very simple, very easy to understand, very easy to comply with. They tell you how to do your washing in a way that saves time, trouble, fuel and clothes and give better results than are otherwise possible.

A cake of P. & G. Naphtha Soap is ample for an ordinary sized washing. 81

P. & G. Naphtha Soap

—at all grocers.

REMAINS THE SAME.

Well-Brewed Postum Always Palatable.

The flavour of Postum, when boiled according to directions, is always the same—mild, distinctive, and palatable. It contains no harmful substance like caffeine, the drug in coffee, and hence may be used with benefit at all times.

"Believing that coffee was the cause of my torpid liver, sick headache and misery in many ways," writes an Ind. lady, "I quit and bought a package of Postum about a year ago.

"My husband and I have been so well pleased that we have continued to drink Postum ever since. We like the taste of Postum better than coffee, as it has always the same pleasant flavor, while coffee changes its taste with about every new combination or blend.

"Since using Postum I have had no more attacks of gall colic, the heaviness has left my chest, and the old, common, every-day headache is a thing unknown. "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

SALE OF GIRLS' SWEATERS

GIRLS' SWEATERS—Of all-wool yarn; double-breasted style; trim'd with pockets and two rows of pearl buttons; come in red or white; regular $2.00 values, on sale at this low price, only.... **$1.49**
Regular $3 grade, same description as foregoing, on sale at, each..... **$2.19**
GIRLS' NORFOLK SWEATERS—In fancy-stitch effects; made with high collars; regular $4 value, sale price, garm't.. **$2.98**

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS 10c and 15c

OLDS WORTMAN & KING

FIFTH-WASHINGTON AND SIXTH STREETS

20c HOSE AT 11c THE PAIR

MISSES' VESTS—Low neck and sleeveless; high neck and long sleeves, or high neck and short sleeve styles. Line of lace-trim'd pants to match; odd lines; regular values to 50c the garment; special bargain this week..... **19c**

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL HOSE—Heavy or medium weight; fast black, seamless; all sizes. Regular 20c values this week for..... **11c**

Tomorrow Morning Starts a Great Sale of School Needs

Slates, Etc.

Slates, 7x11, felt-bound, each..... **10c**
Sponges, special, ea. **1¢**
Slate Pencils, wood, **1¢**
Slate Pencils, common, 2 doz..... **5c**
Chalk, best quality, 144 sticks..... **15c**
Tablets, for pencil use, large size.. **5c**
Pencil Tablets, large size, ruled, on sale for, each..... **5c**
Ink Tablets, on sale at each, 5c, 7c, 8c, 10c, and..... **15c**
Note Tablets,—banker's bond..... **5c**
Tablets, foolscap and legal cap, white or yellow, each... **10c**
Ink Tablets, stenographers', special at 5c and..... **8c**
Shidend's Note Books, 5c and..... **8c**
Note Books, perforated, each..... **10c**
Drawing Crayons, the box, 4c and.... **5c**
Felt Slate Cleaners, **1¢**
Eye Shades, 25c, **10¢**
Blackb'rd Erasers, at, each..... **10c**
Adjustable Book Straps, special... **17c**
Leather Book Straps at 10c and.. **5c**
Book Carriers, each, 10c and..... **5c**
Water Color Paints, 10c, 20c, **25c**
Ink, best quality, bottle, 3c and..... **7c**

Sale of Fabrics for Little Dresses

New wash materials that are especially suitable for the construction of children's dresses for school wear. Pretty plaids in an almost endless assortment of color combinations, percales, ginghams, and other weaves in great variety. Also a full line of bearcloth for little coats.

Boys' and Girls' School Shoes

If there's a better line of children's footwear made than our "Feel Easy" or "Friend Maker" lines, we can't find them. These shoes not only give sturdy service, but the way they're made and the pains we take to see that they're properly fitted assures comfort for every moment they are worn.

School Dresses 67c--$1.19, $1.97

Little maids of three to fourteen years can be fitted out with clever styles in wool dresses for school wear at decidedly small cost this week. Shrewd mothers will find good assortments at tremendous values in the immense number that we have divided into three lots and place on sale for FIVE DAYS. They are made in Buster Brown, or waist styles; come in shepherd plaids or plain serge. Regular values to $2.75, sale price only **67c**

Regular values to $5.00, sale price, each, only..... **$1.19**
Regular values to $7.50, sale price, each, only..... **$1.97**

Misses' Tailored Suits $11.95

For young ladies from 14 to 18 years of age. A lot of 300 suits in the very best models, for Fall wear. They are very practical garments, and the jackets can be worn with any skirt. Cleverly fashioned in accord with prevailing modes, and made by experts who know how to add to touches that make them look well on youthful wearers. Girls who are particular as to dress will be intensely enthusiastic over these very clever creations. They come in stripes, checks, plaids and mixtures. Jaunty tailored costumes, regularly worth to $18.50 ea. Five-day sale price **$11.95**

Pencils, Etc.

Composition Books, on sale at these prices, 5c, 6c, 8c,.. **10c**
Composition Books, with leather covers, at, each..... **25c**
Memorandum Books, ranging in price from 1c to..... **25c**
Lead Pencils, each.. 1c, 2c, 2 for 5c, 4c, **5c**
Lead Pencils with rubber tips, 3 for 5c, dozen..... **20c**
Penholders, each, 1c, 2c, 2 for 5c, 3c, 4c and..... **5c**
Pen Points, best quality, on sale at dozen, 5c and..... **10c**
Erasers, ea., 1c, 5c, **10¢**
School Assortment with pencil, penholder, etc.; on sale at, special, the set... **10c**
Eagle Compass and Divider, nickel-plated, ea., only.. **25c**
Eclipse Fountain Pens, $1.50 values for only..... **75c**
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens, best made, $2.50, $3.50 and **$4.00**
Pencil Boxes, with lock and key; for 4c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 15c,... **25c**
School Kits for boys, 10c to **35c**
Rulers, plain or brass-lined, 1c to. **10c**

Our Linen Table Sets Are Very Low Priced

DAMASK TABLE SETS of linen damask; cloth with 1 dozen napkins to match—
With cloth, 2 by 3 yards, an $8.50 set..... **$7.48**
With cloth, 2 by 2½ yards, a $12 set..... **$10.25**
With cloth, 2 by 2½ yards, a $13.50 set..... **$11.50**

Sale of Dinner Sets

Oval shape with gold border and solid gold handles and knobs;
60-piece sets, special..... **$44.60**
100-piece sets; special..... **$64.50**
112-piece sets; special..... **$73.75**
117-piece sets; special..... **$89.65**
AUSTRIAN CHINA DINNER SETS
Neat shapes with dainty decorations;
100-piece sets, reg. price $20; special at..... **$16.00**
100-piece sets, reg. price, $22.00; special, set..... **$17.50**
Very artistic shapes in the Ranson pattern decorations; green with gold handles and knobs; 60-piece sets, special, set..... **$31.20**
100-piece sets; special..... **$44.50**
112-piece sets; special..... **$49.25**
SETS OF 117 PIECES, at... **$62.50**

Oriental Rugs At Much Less than regular

A rousing good sale of about 300 rugs that come from the land of the Shah and Sultan direct to us, without the excessive profit of several intermediate dealers added to the price. Originally marked at the prices that our very small profits call for and now reduced to figures so ridiculously low that all may see their floors covered with these artistic pieces. In this store Oriental rugs are staple goods, and in addition to buying them here for less than elsewhere, you are always sure of where the store you bought from will be, were any complaint ever to come up. The finest weaves of the Orient, regular prices from $12.50 to $165. Special prices, **$10.40** to **$138.50**. Here are examples:

Regular $12.50 values, special at..... **$10.40**
Reg. $25 vals., sp'l.. **$20.85**
Reg. $75 vals., sp'l.. **$65.00**
Regular $165.00 values, special at... **$138.50**

Sale of Muslinwear For the Children

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN WEAR of all sorts and qualities, selling for one-fourth below regular price this week. Gowns, petticoats, drawers in every grade reduced. This is an unusual opportunity to provide for children's wants in dainty undergarments and save..... **1/4**

Sale of Dinner Sets

Silver shape stippled gold border pattern, gold traced knobs and handles, 60-piece set.. **$35.00**
100-piece set; special..... **$48.75**
112-piece set; special..... **$54.25**
117-piece set; special..... **$68.75**
Oval shape stippled gold edge with line inside pink spray, gold traced handles and knobs; 50-piece set, special at..... **$40.50**
100-piece sets; special..... **$59.25**
112-piece sets; special..... **$66.95**
117-piece sets; special..... **$79.85**
New arrivals in handsomely hand-painted China. Hundreds of useful articles for the table; water pitchers, chocolate pots, cups and saucers, chop plates, salad bowls, olive dishes, spoon trays, fancy plates, bon bons, sugar and creams, cake and bread plates.

KILLS WIFE TO SETTLE DISPUTE

Mrs. Bohanan's Devotion Opens Quarrel Ending in Double Tragedy.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Fresno, Cal., Sept. 7.—Mrs. John Bohanan, who was shot by her husband yesterday afternoon in a quarrel at their home in the Holland colony, near here, died early today. Herbert, the 17-year-old son, and his little brother Cecil are orphans, the father having killed himself instantly after he had tried to kill his two children. Bohanan fired nine shots in all, three of them directed at Cecil, who fought desperately to prevent the murder of his mother.

The tragedy started in a family quarrel as to whether or not Mrs. Bohanan should abandon the work she was doing picking grapes for her husband and take employment in another vineyard. The man wanted his wife to stay with him and she wanted to go elsewhere to raise money to pay interest on a mortgage that lay on their home.

Bohanan fired eight shots at his wife and the boys before one took effect on his wife. The eighth shot entered her temple and ranged back toward the base of her brain.

The result of observations of double stars made from 1689 and 1907 at the observatory at Cambridge, England, soon will be published in book form.

PRESTO FOR KING OF BLACK HAND

Hard Pressed in Pursuit, Drops Down Mine and There Vanishes.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Joseph Sciurba, known in this city as "King of the Black Hand," charged with having been a partner in a conspiracy to dynamite the home of Antonio Limia, today escaped a posse of deputies and Chicago detectives, when hard pressed, by descending into a mine near Marion. The shaft was thoroughly searched, but without avail and the search was finally abandoned, no trace of the missing anarchist having been found.

STANDARD OIL ANSWER READY

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Sept. 7.—It was announced today that the Standard Oil company has prepared its answer to the government's petition for a rehearing in the case in which Judge Ladis' fine of $29,400,000 was revoked. The answer will be filed in the United States circuit court of appeals Wednesday.

The British-built but German-owned ship Columbia, dismasted by a hurricane off Cape Flattery, has been purchased by Americans and converted into the first six-masted barkentine in the world.

JOHNSON CAN'T SPEAK ON COAST

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Seattle, Sept. 7.—Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota has written a letter to T. V. Porter of this city, which states he will not be able to speak in Seattle and other coast cities during the campaign, as originally planned. His renomination for governor of Minnesota now precludes the carrying out of the western itinerary.

Louisiana, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado all produced sulphur in paying quantities last year, the first named leading the output, which totaled 293,106 long tons, worth $8,142,850.

343 Washington
Near Seventh