

GAMBLING CAUSES YOUTH'S DOWNFALL

Percy Wolf in Jail Charged
With Forging Check
for \$180.

Gambling on baseball games and the races has brought Percy Wolf, aged 20, formerly a clerk for the National Tea company, 210 Stark street, to a cell at the city jail with a charge of forging a \$180 check against him and his accounts with the tea company short about \$50.

Last week Wolf opened an account with the Security Savings & Trust company, depositing \$38. A few days later he deposited a check drawn on the United States National bank for \$180 in favor of himself and bearing the signature of Earl Lawrence. The next day Wolf drew a check for \$180 on his account and left for Tacoma. The forgery was discovered the following day.

Detectives Snow and Colman were placed on the case, and for a while worked on the theory that the check had been forged by Lawrence. His mother has an account with the United States National bank and Lawrence was found at his home in Willwood. The latter succeeded in convincing the detectives that he had nothing to do with the forgery when he was seen at his home, and while the matter was under discussion Mrs. Lawrence remembered seeing the name of P. Wolf on receipts which she received from the National Tea company. It then took but a short time to establish Wolf's connection with the forgery. The youth returned yesterday from Tacoma, and when arrested by the detectives made a complete confession.

CUMMINS SAYS INSURGENT IDEAS PROTECT PEOPLE

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open, candid expression of opposing views.

This is not an age of plain living, but it is an age of plain speaking and therefore, "With malice toward none, and charity for all" I speak to you according to the truth as I see it, and according to my duty as I understand it.

This convention, although composed wholly of Republicans, is the outcome of a political struggle carried on with exceeding earnestness in every county of the state. There may be a few delegates who are here by accident, but substantially all of you are here by design. A conscious purpose is behind you and a clear obligation is before you.

Rule of Majority.

Every man who believes in free government must believe in the rule of the majority, but that implies no more than a peaceful submission to the will of the majority, and does not imply the surrender of the high privilege of recording a sincere belief.

It was a vain and idle thing to pass through the fight of the primary and the county convention unless a grave and important issue was involved; and it would be the climax of folly for this body of men, after the Republican voters had determined the issue, to fail in recording the verdict and in publishing to the world, in fitting terms, the decision which the Republican electorate has rendered. It is not my purpose to define at this point just what the issue between Republicans has been, and is, not only in Iowa, but throughout the length and breadth of the country. It is sufficient for the present to say that it relates wholly to those questions which concern the control, regulations and restriction of the powers and practices of combined or concentrated wealth.

I do not pretend to be able to look far through the mists and uncertainties of the future and mark with precision the path in which the party will walk, but remembering that it came into existence as a protest against the inaction of the Whigs and the mediaeval tendencies of the Democrats, and remembering too, that for half a century it has been the progressive party of the Union, I cannot permit myself to doubt that the party of Lincoln, of Grant, of Blaine, of Garfield, of McKinley and of Roosevelt will rise triumphantly above the clouds of its Civil war, and be in the future as it has been in the past, the best hope of mankind, the progressive party, not only of the nation but of the world.

I understand perfectly that there are some short-sighted men among us who will continue either to bewail or denounce individual independence, and who will deplore free criticism of party leaders and party acts, believing that to be independent of an assumed leadership and to give expression to honest censure of a party measure is to destroy party unity, and to invite Democratic victory. Such men disparage both the intelligence and the patriotism of the people. The voters of the country know that there is infinitely more hope of making the Republican party effectively progressive than there is of efficient and comprehensive legislation from the Democrats.

There are many Democrats who are distinguished for their wise and broad views upon public affairs, but the large majority of the leaders of the Democratic party are incapable of making or administering laws for a country like ours, for they invariably find in the constitution an insuperable obstacle in the way of doing the things which are imperatively demanded, and which if done at all must be done by the general government.

Vote for Party Candidates.

I reiterate what I have always said in every campaign during the stormy decade in which I have been in public office. We will fight with all the strength that is in us before the nominations are made, but when they are made in the appointed way we will stand shoulder to shoulder for the Republican candidates, and in this spirit

I appeal to every Republican in the state to give his voice and his vote to every candidate on the ticket, whether national or state.

Master of Protection.
With these preliminary observations, I proceed to the consideration of the definite principles which touch our party faith and which make up our party history. The policy of taxing imports, not only for revenue but for protection to domestic producers, established in the very beginning of Alexander Hamilton, adopted by the Whigs, and inherited by the Republican party, has beyond dispute helped to make the United States the mightiest nation in the world.

There is not a Republican anywhere who does not yield to the protective system unreserved and unwavering allegiance. Aldrich, Lodge, Hale, Cannon, Payne and Daisell may be its sincere and earnest advocates, but in zeal for its perpetuation, and in the eloquence of its defense they cannot surpass Nelson, Clapp, Beveridge, La Follette, Dooliver and Brewster.

There has been no controversy, and there can be none, between Republicans as to the soundness or value of this doctrine. The divergence appears when we come to apply it to international trade, and to a consideration of that divergence I now ask your fair minded and dispassionate attention.

What the Fledgling Was.

But whatever may have been said in the campaign, I agree that there was no formal pledge in the platform to revise the tariff downward.

There was, however, a pledge that it should be revised so that the duties upon protected commodities should be the difference between the cost of producing them here and in other countries, with a fair profit added, and the intent, as everybody will concede, was, that our manufacturers should be able to enter our markets and sell their products at a fair price as against their foreign competitors; and it was the further intent that grossly excessive profits growing out of abnormal prices should be prevented by reducing the duties to a point that would admit importations whenever our own manufacturers raised their prices above the level of fairness and decency.

Such was the platform and such was the purpose that it became the duty of congress to carry into effect. I believe that 99 Republicans in every 100 desire a revision that would keep the faith and accomplish the purpose. I believe that the president wanted to fulfill the promises of the party, and to make good his own declarations; but the leaders of both the house and the senate refused to recognize the party pledge; refused to be guided by the rule which had been announced, and forced through congress a tariff bill without even the pretense of attempting to ascertain, or of applying when ascertained, the standard which the party had established.

Open Repudiation of Pledges.

If there had been an honest attempt to fix duties according to the cost of production I might have yielded my view on the question of fact; but there was no such attempt, and I, for one, refused to follow, and would refuse again to follow Aldrich, Hale, Lodge, Cannon, Payne and Daisell into a sneering, contemptuous, open repudiation of my party platform.

Railroad Regulation.

The most important legislation of the last session of congress was the amendment to the interstate commerce law. The regulation of common carriers is altogether the most difficult undertaking upon which the government has entered, and it will require all the independence which a popular selection of law makers can supply; all the intelligence which general education and a specific study can contribute, and all the courage which the highest type of patriotism can create to carry the government to a safe and just conclusion.

The history of the previous decade in this respect had been so lamentable that our national platform in 1908 made emphatic references to this phase of the subject. The president assumed the initiative, but unfortunately, as I view it, he delegated to the attorney general the task of preparing a bill to be laid before congress. I have no reason to doubt the honesty of the attorney general, but he had just come from a long professional training and association which unfitted him to deal wisely with this subject, and there came from his hands into the house and senate a bill which, if it had passed, as Aldrich so emphatically declared it should pass, would have consigned the Republican party to eternal disgrace and defeat.

Another Repudiation.

Contrary to our solemn promise in the platform it proposed to repeal the anti-trust law with respect to traffic agreements among railways specifying rates and charges and to permit such agreements and the rates and charges made under them to go into effect without the approval of the interstate commerce commission.

It proposed to allow a single judge to issue a temporary injunction without notice, restraining the interstate commerce commission from enforcing an order reducing rates, and took away

the right of appeal to the supreme court from such an injunction.

It proposed to limit the period in which the commission could suspend changes in rates to sixty days, a period which everybody knew to be altogether insufficient.

It proposed to take away from the commission the power to establish through rates between cities, and to subject electric railways, thereby subjecting the latter to the arbitrary will of the former.

It proposed to repeal the anti-trust law with respect to the merger and consolidation of railways, and to substitute for it the unreviewable discretion of the commerce court exercised in an ex parte proceeding.

It proposed, in effect, to validate the existing capitalization of railway companies, and the regulation with regard to the future issuance of stocks and bonds was attended by a series of exceptions which practically legalized every known method of overcapitalization.

It proposed to create a useless and expensive court of commerce to do the work which the circuit court now does. I am glad to be able to say that, with the exception of the court of commerce, every one of these proposals found their way to the graveyard of legislative heresy and reaction, and there I hope they will lie buried forever.

All that was good in the bill was carefully preserved, and all that was bad was either wholly rejected or materially modified.

MRS. CRIPPEN MAY BE ALIVE; LAWYER DEMANDS PROOF

(Continued From Page One.)

ally started the Scotland Yard detectives on the case."

So said Miss Cecelia MacArthur of the Musical Hall Ladies' Guild of London, who, with her two sisters, is appearing at a local theatre this week. The Ladies' Guild of Professional Actresses is the organization in which Mrs. Crippen was known as Belle Elmore on the stage. She was treasurer when she disappeared and this organization first started the investigation which finally ended in the sensational chase and capture of Crippen and Miss Leneve.

"We knew Mrs. Crippen quite well," said Miss MacArthur today. "She was the honorary treasurer of the guild. She was a very amiable person and refused any salary for the arduous work she performed. The guild, which is



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ONCE MORE WELL AND STRONG.

Mrs. J. H. Smith, Kokomo, Ind., writes us this, with credit to Foley Kidney Pills: "Some years ago my kidneys began to trouble me and though I doctored them constantly, they kept growing worse. I had severe pains in my back, felt tired all the time, my bladder acted irregularly and with much pain, and I awoke with dull headaches and dizziness. Finally I was persuaded to try Foley Kidney Pills, and now I am once more well and strong. I gladly recommend them to others with kidney and bladder trouble as a quick and permanent cure." Skidmore Drug Co., two stores. Main store 151 3d st., branch store Morrison and West Park st.

composed of music hall artists, numbers several hundred members. Mrs. Crippen attended these meetings very regularly. On the 3d of February, the committee received a note purporting to come from Mrs. Crippen, in which it was stated that she had received a cablegram and was compelled to leave at once for America, and that the guild had better elect a new treasurer as she would be away for a long while. At that time we could not have suspected anything wrong, yet everyone felt as though she had received an awful shock. It was not at all like Mrs. Crippen to go away so suddenly.

Then Dr. Crippen told us she had died in Los Angeles. We could not believe it. Then in the early part of April, Dr. Crippen attended a dance given by the Benevolent Fund, which is a male charity organization composed of actors, and he took Miss Leneve to that dance."

"Dr. Crippen did not practice dentistry in London," continued Miss MacArthur. "He was the representative of Dr. Munyon, the multi-millionaire patent medicine manufacturer, and the Crippens seemed to be well to do. Mrs. Crippen had a wealth of diamonds. What shocked the ladies of the guild most was the fact that Miss Leneve, Dr. Crippen's typist, with whom he was seen quite frequently about town, was wearing some of the dresses that belonged to Mrs. Crippen."

"Finally we wrote to the city officials

at Los Angeles inquiring whether they had any record of a Mrs. Crippen dying there. They wrote us officially that they had not. We had previously asked Scotland Yard to take up the matter. But they did nothing until we came with the Los Angeles information. Then they started anew. If they had felt as sure as we did that something was wrong, Dr. Crippen would have been in the toils long ago."

INSURGENTS TAKE EVERYTHING IN SIGHT IN KANSAS

(Continued from Page One.)

and at 10 o'clock the nomination was in doubt.

The First district was supposed to be strongly regular and the insurgents yesterday predicted that the regulars would win. The strong showing they made there has greatly pleased the insurgent leaders.

In the Third district, where Congressman P. P. Campbell sought reelection and was opposed by Arthur Cranston, early returns showed Campbell winner. Later returns showed insurgent gains.

It is estimated that Governor Stubbs' plurality is 20,000. This, the insurgents say, represents their lead over the regulars in the state.

The insurgents here declare the victory in Kansas is the most distinct re-

putation of Cannonism registered in any fight in which the voters have taken part. Shortly before the primary election Speaker Cannon visited Kansas, speaking for the regular candidates. He attacked Senator Brewster, who had campaigned for the insurgents. Cannon also fired a few hot shots at Governor Stubbs and Congressman Murdock and Madison. Stubbs' big plurality today therefore is highly pleasing to the insurgents. The Kansas election, they declare, is the first real test of strength between regulars and insurgents in the middle west.

OFFENSIVE PHRASE CUT OUT BY LORDS

(United Press Leased Wire.) London, Aug. 3.—On the third reading the house of lords passed, without amendment, the accession declaration bill, which eliminates a phrase objectionable to Catholics from the king's oath. The bill already has passed the house of commons.

MURDERERS OF TEXAS RANGERS ARE SOUGHT

(United Press Leased Wire.) Galveston, Texas, Aug. 3.—Mexico is being scoured by soldiers sent out by President Diaz with instructions to capture Jacinto Trevino and his band of outlaws, who killed Texas Rangers Law-

rence and Carnes and wounded three others. Diaz has instructed his men, who number upward of 100, to get their quarry at any cost. It is believed sharp fighting will occur before captures are effected.

Journal Want Ads bring results.



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A Genuine Rummage Sale in our ladies' apparel department for three days this week. A miscellaneous gathering of marvelous bargains from every line carried by us. Only a few things mentioned today. Take advantage.

A Rummage Sale of Coats of All Lengths



This is the greatest Clean-Up Sale of Coats of all lengths we have ever held. The original cost of these garments is not considered for a moment. They have been in stock long enough, and must be sold before fall styles come in.

Long Coats, like styles Nos. 1 and 2, in Pongee, Rajah, Russian, Linen, Cecilians, etc., are included in this sale. Also handsome Three-Quarter Length Coats of black Skinner satin and guaranteed satin lining, braid-trimmed and plain, like the three middle cuts shown above. Also beautiful Lace and Satin Coats in three-quarter lengths, in green, black and old rose colors. Any one of them worth \$30.00 and more, included in this sale at the uniform price of **\$8.50**

Reg. \$15 Jackets Sale Price \$1.25

Short Jackets, some of them like the cut, others loose-fitting, of the finest broadcloths, kerseys, meltons, cloverts and mixtures in many colors. Many of them handsomely braid-trimmed and having genuine Skinner satin linings. Values from \$15 to \$25. All sizes are represented in this lot of forty-five jackets. Your choice of any on the rack for **\$1.25**

WashSuits

All Ladies' Wash Suits remaining from our sale of last week have been gathered in two lots of 36 each and will be sold at two prices.

Lot 1, Vals. \$2.50 to \$10, only \$2.50

Sizes 34, 36, 40, 42 and 44 are represented in this lot. Colors pink, blue, gray and white. Elaborate trimming of embroidery.

Lot 2, Vals. \$1.50 to \$7, only \$1.50

Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 are found in this lot. Your choice at the above Rummage Sale price.

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A miscellaneous lot of skirts of fancy mixtures will be closed at, each **\$4.00**
A second lot of Fancy Skirts, worth originally \$10 and \$12, will be closed out at **\$2.50**

Underwear
Muslin Underwear at Rummage Sale prices.

Handbags
\$2.00 Handbags for 75c.