

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IS LURKING BEHIND THE TALK OF ITALIAN WAR

King Victor Especially Anxious to Prevent Struggle to Save His Wife From Shock

WAS INJURED AT MESSINA

Hurt to Her Arm Received Then Develops Into Cancer; She Expects to Become a Mother Before Long.

(United Press Special Wire.) Rome, Oct. 22.—(By mail to New York.)—Behind Italy's official attitude toward the European war situation there lurks a tragedy of domestic sadness which unquestionably has had much to do with King Victor's efforts to prevent his country from becoming involved in the great conflict.

It is known in official circles in Rome that Queen Helena expects to become a mother early in December. This prospective event in the most domestic of European royal families is tinged with a sorrow which was anything but characteristic of the preceding occasions on which the queen presented Italy with three princesses and the present heir to the throne.

It has been acknowledged by the court physicians that her majesty is suffering from cancer of the arm, a delicate condition which an operation for its removal is impossible. At the time of the Messina disaster the queen worked among the unfortunate of the stricken city untiringly. While engaged thus she accidentally received a severe blow on the arm. Later the injury caused her serious discomfort and a few months ago her doctors diagnosed the case as one of cancer.

Despite the fact that an operation might jeopardize the life of the future prince or princess, the king has favored having one performed rather than permit her disease to make further headway, but to this his wife will not consent.

Indeed, his majesty's illness, reported at various times in the past two months as grave, is said to be due to worry over the queen's plight. Indeed, it is the accepted fact that King Victor's refusal to permit Italy's participation in the war was due partially to the fear that the shock might have a bad effect upon her majesty.

BELGIANS, WITH KING ALBERT AT FRONT, SUCCEED

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He sometimes in his automobile and sometimes on foot. In addressing his soldiers, he uses the familiar "thee" and "thou," comforting and cheering the men.

In the fighting Thursday he was where the fire was hottest, refusing all his staff's pleas to leave the trenches. One shell burst but 10 paces

VIEWS OF THE KAISER'S FIGHTING MEN ON THE BORDER LINE OF EAST PRUSSIA, WHERE THEY ARE BATTLING FORCES OF CZAR



away from him. Realizing his danger, the Belgians fought ferociously, pouring a terrific fire among the Germans and then charging with the bayonet. German losses were enormous.

Belgian and British officers declared today that if the allies win decisively in the pending fight in the north, Albert will be able to return to Brussels.

Troops Cheer King. After the Germans had been repulsed Thursday he arrived at headquarters wet to the skin, his hands and face grimy and his uniform covered with mud. The troops cheered him wildly.

In appearance he presented a remarkable contrast to the same man when I last saw him in Paris, just before he became king. At that time his face was boyish and smiling. Today it is the saddest I ever saw. There is no fear in it, however.

Aviators reported today that the Germans were preparing new entrenchments along the Liege line, extending as far northward as Antwerp. They were of the opinion that the Teutonic troops were making ready to go into winter quarters.

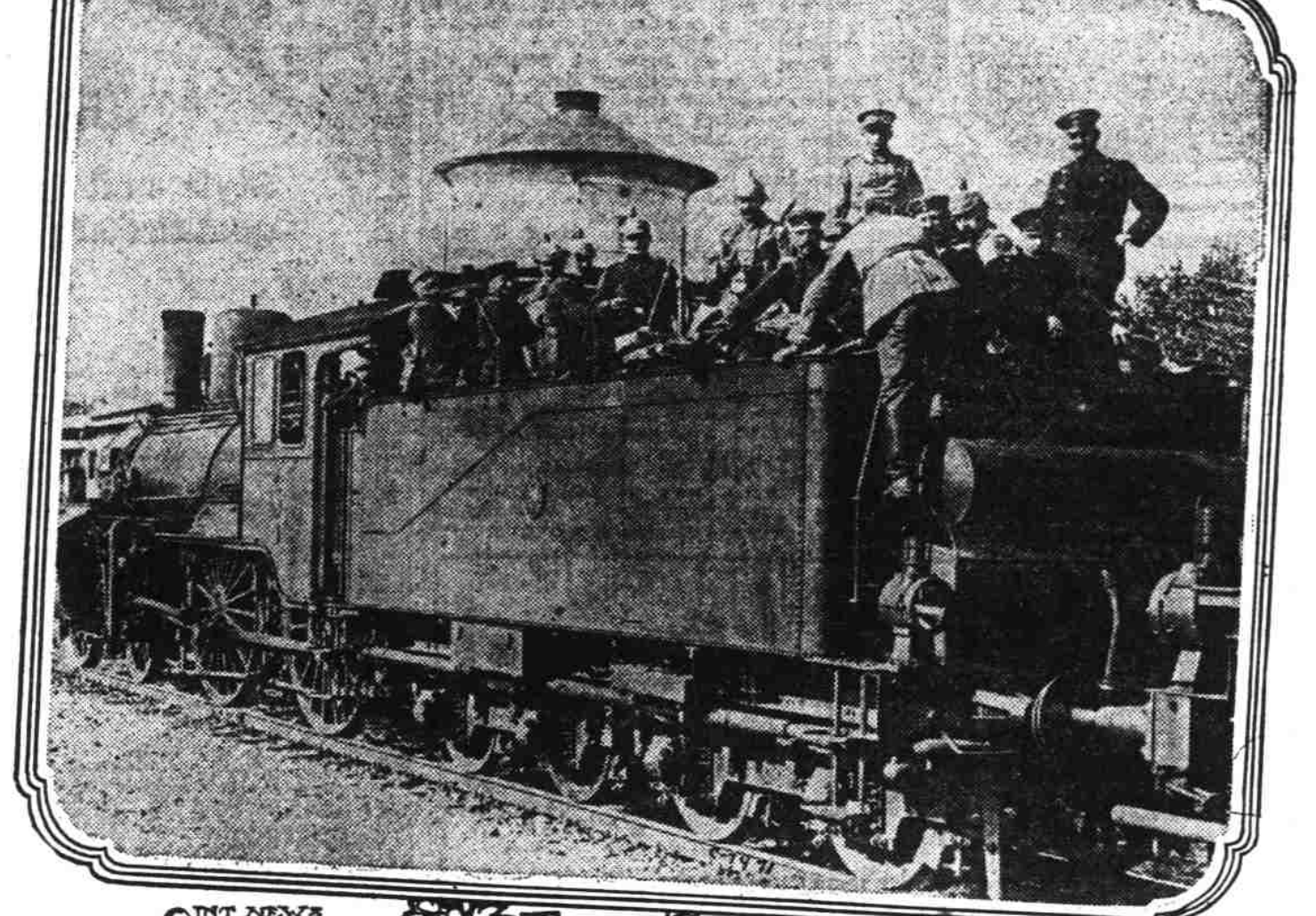
VERDUN IS NEXT OBJECTIVE FOR KAISER'S ARMY

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and it is out of the question for any living thing to cross the fire zone.

Fogs Aid Germans. The Germans have driven a wedge into the French front in the neighborhood of Saint Mihiel. They were able to do this by taking advantage of several of the heaviest fogs of the year. They afforded splendid cover, under which the sappers advanced the German trenches.

In the wooded region of Apremont, and again in the vicinity of Verdun, there are places where the opposing trenches are only 70 yards apart, and



Top—German infantry in trenches on the Russian frontier. Bottom—Germans rush to check Russian advance. Even the coal tenders of trains bound for the battlefield of East Prussia are jammed with the kaiser's fighting men.

—(The remainder of this paragraph was deleted by the censor.) German line holding the position on the heights have been repulsed with heavy losses. Under cover of one of the fogs already referred to, General von (the name deleted) took me to within 400

yards of the French trenches. They are of great strength, and the Germans are making no effort to carry them by frontal attacks, on account of the losses such an attempt would involve. Instead, they are satisfied to hold the French line at this point, preventing the Toul and Nancy armies from advancing.

Kaiser Visits Front. The kaiser has frequently visited this section of the battle front, as well as the point where the crown prince is engaged. He personally gives cigars and cigarettes to the men in the trenches, speaking to them as "Meine brüder" and asking what they hear from their families and if there is anything he can do to help them.

Naturally a wave of enthusiasm sweeps the trenches following such visits. The kaiser has also spent much time in the main hospital at Montmedy, comforting the wounded.

The crown prince is idolized by his men because of his courage. He is entirely indifferent to personal danger, going from trench to trench and mixing with the soldiers democratically. The health and spirits of his troops are excellent.

Automobiles are constantly arriving at the front filled with "liebesgaben" or love gifts, for the men. There seems to be an inexhaustible supply of fresh troops and all gaps are filled immediately.

Plainly the Germans are preparing for a supreme assault on the French line at a point I am not permitted to mention, and on this assault much will depend.

OVERWHELM BACKERS AND ASSEMBLY BILL, URGES DR. C. J. SMITH

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bers of society, and not become drone or drifters. "I think we should teach the boys

and girls in the lower grades the practical things. Not all of them can go to the higher institutions. All such should be fitted in the most practical way for what they are to encounter in the life struggle.

"The people do not begrudge the money spent on schools, if it be wisely spent and not frittered away or squandered." Speaking of taxes, Dr. Smith pointed out that in 1910, Polk county paid into the state treasury as estate taxes \$29,407, and in 1914, \$74,870, an increase in four years of 155 per cent, or almost 40 per cent increase a year for four years.

Curb to Extravagance. "How long can you stand that?" he asked. "You need the single item veto so that your governor may be in position to curb legislative extravagance. Look up the 1913 legislature and see how the hired lobbyists of the big interests put deals through that cost you heavily. "Oregon is no longer a border state. Oldtime indifference and disrespect for law should have no place in this state. If a law is state-wide in its application, it should be state-wide in its enforcement. I pledge you that if I am elected to succeed Governor West, that I will use my best endeavors to enforce the law and curb extravagance."

The speaker gave his views on all the other vital questions of the day, and closed his address with an appeal for a careful consideration of the state's best interests, so that progress may not be halted, or corruption and corruptionists be encouraged and strengthened.

Burglars Captured In Sublimity Store

Sheriff Eech Says Men Are Members of Gang, of Which Sheriff Word of Multnomah Was Part.

Salem, Or., Oct. 22.—Fred Peterson, alias the "Big Swede," was caught in the act of burglarizing Ditter & Bell's general merchandise store at Sublimity at 3 o'clock this morning by Marshal Henry Smith of Stayton, who also arrested Charley Wade, who was acting as lookout. Smith covered them with his gun, and they gave up without a struggle. Peterson had collected a number of pairs of shoes in a gunny sack.

Sheriff Eech brought the men to Salem. He says they are members of the same gang as Brennan, O'Neill, Taylor and Adams, who were arrested here recently, and that Adams is being taken to Portland by Sheriff Word.

Wade and Peterson used skeleton keys to enter the Sublimity store. They had aroused the suspicions of residents, who telephoned Sheriff Eech at 2 o'clock, and also notified Marshal Smith. The latter arrived first, and captured the burglars.

Parcel Post Hits Railroads Hard

Salem, Or., Oct. 22.—General Manager Charles H. Early of the Mt. Hood Railway company, and President David Eccles of the Sumpter Valley Railroad company, appeared before the tax commission yesterday afternoon to plead for a decrease in assessment this year.

Both complained of the inroads made by the parcel post in their earnings and profits. Formerly they were paid by the express companies on the basis

of the amount handled, but the government figures its parcels cost on the basis of what the traffic happens to be during certain months of the year selected by Uncle Sam for weighing the mail carried.

The Sumpter Valley has carried whole carloads of sugar consigned by parcel post to Burns, 30 miles by stage from Canyon City, the end of the railroad. It happened that none of this heavy traffic was sent over the Sumpter Valley while the weighing upon which the year's contract was fixed was going on. Incidentally it is claimed the parcel post is breaking the man who has the stage contract from Canyon City to Burns.

General Manager Early complained particularly of the lack of profit resulting from apple shipments over the Hood River line. Carloads of boxes of apples are sent out by parcel post and the company fails to reap the benefit.

The tax commission took the question of a reduction under advisement.

New Schools Go Up.

Salem, Or., Oct. 22.—New school buildings have been erected at Scotts Mills, costing \$5000; St. Paul, costing \$6000; Aurora, cost not given; between Quincy and Homers, cost not given, and in a new district at Cedar Camp, according to a special report to State Superintendent Churchill from Superintendent Smith of the Marion county schools. Smith recommends that the law be so changed that a part or all of the county school fund be apportioned to the district only when the district has met certain standard requirements of the state department of education. The schools of Marion county have opened with increased attendance at nearly every school, Smith reports.

Lost Money; Dividends.

Salem, Or., Oct. 22.—Although the express privileges debit and operating expenses exceeded the revenue by over \$28,000, the American Express company paid a dividend of 8 per cent during the year ending June 30, according to the annual report which has just been filed with the state railroad commission. According to the report the company had 784 offices in the United States June 30, 1914, and 163 offices outside the United States.

Ardenwald Crossing Denied.

Salem, Or., Oct. 22.—The state railroad commission has denied the application of the county court of Clackamas county for a grade highway crossing near Ardenwald over the Southern Pacific, alleging that it would be unusually hazardous and further that it would be possible to construct an overhead or underground crossing there. Forty school children would cross and an average of 40 trains pass daily.

Shot Because of Woman.

Redding, Cal., Oct. 22.—Charles Allison is under arrest today charged with the killing of Ian O'Connor Wednesday night. O'Connor recently arrived in Redding with a woman supposed to be his wife. The authorities said they learned after the killing that she really was Mrs. Allison. Allison came to Redding looking for them, went at once to O'Connor's rooms at the Railroad lodging house, and finding to the authorities, shot and killed him immediately.

Trip Costs Him Liberty.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—John G. Wilson was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment for violating the Mann white slave law through a trip he made with Mrs. Jessie Austin from Sacramento to Jacksonville, Fla.

TO THE VOTERS OF OREGON

(Continued from preceding page.)

of the people rising sufficiently to meet it as there is of the moon showering the people of the United States with the fresh cheese of which we are told it is made. The cost of living and the people's income are both galloping the other way.

I would not have Oregon voters think from the above that I do not believe that the Wilson administration's new laws, currency, anti-trust, etc., will not lower the cost of living. Undoubtedly they will, but the amount will be fully offset by the drop in the people's income, unless the real, the foundation causes of the present conditions are destroyed, and they can only be destroyed by the election to the Senate and Congress of men who will recognize their existence and will battle for their destruction.

"Does any Oregon voter believe that this, the greatest problem of modern times, the problem that calls for the most intelligent treatment any man or woman is capable of—can be illuminated with Senatorial campaign Chinese eggs or local butter, with the dead and moulded trading secrets of this man, or the gastronomic and other personal habits of that man, with Senatorial campaign yappings and yarlings that would not do justice to a marionette Kilkenny cat fest?"

Does any Oregon voter consider, in this enlightened age, which is hurricaned with the merciless madness of the mob, the raw, red ragings of a robbed and raped people, the crimson corruption of courts, the stenchy scabbings of statecraft, the criminal conspiracies of capital, the lecheries of labor, the gangrened graftings of the great, the piteous pleas of the poor, and the rabid rottenness of the rich—in this enlightened age when he is solemnly or sullenly watching his living cost mount and his income drop, consider he is being honored by either of the Senatorial candidates when to his demand for the whys and wherefores of his condition, he is told that old, old tariff yarn, that ancient pork barrel tale, that mossed Mexican war story, or that new canal toll conundrum.

Messrs. Chamberlain and Booth are the candidates of mighty parties and the mighty parties have a mighty press. Either could have given Oregon voters a campaign worthy of a Senatorial candidate. Mr. Hanley has no press. He and his helper can only get to you as I do, by buying expensive advertising space; but, even with this press's prohibitive hand-

cap, I will give you my idea of the kind of educational matter which should be submitted to Oregon voters at this critical election.

As you read my facts recall whether you have been shown any of them in this campaign. Then ask yourself, is it possible that they are facts, and if they are, should Oregon miss this opportunity of sending to the Senate the man who understands the real conditions of the country, or the man who knows nothing of the burning question of the times? And if they are not facts how can their fallacies be punctured? This latter will be simple.

THE QUICKEST AND MOST FEASIBLE WAY TO PUNCTURE THE FALLACY OF MY ASSERTIONS WILL BE FOR SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN AND MR. BOOTH TO DO SO IN MY PRESENCE, AND MUCH AS I WOULD DREAD THE ORDEAL OF MEETING THESE SEASONED DEBATERS, FOR I HAVE NOT BEEN ON THE PUBLIC PLATFORM, EVEN FOR A SINGLE SPEECH, IN OVER THREE YEARS, I WILL AGREE TO BE ON ANY PUBLIC PLATFORM IN OREGON, UPON NOTIFICATION THAT MESSRS. CHAMBERLAIN AND BOOTH WILL BE THERE, BETWEEN NOW AND ELECTION.

Why is the cost of living high? Because there is of the country's six billion dollars of stocks and bonds, drawing 5%, three billion dollars annually—thirty billions which are fictitious, fraud made, mere printed paper created by the trick.

This means that a few tricksters who created them, take each year from all the people, one billion, five hundred million dollars and they give to the people absolutely nothing of value in return for it. It is as though these few tricksters had power to levy on all the people, for their own benefit a tax of one billion, five hundred million dollars.

These same tricksters levy and collect another one billion, five hundred million, each year by the trick of making additional fictitious stocks and bonds.

The working of this gigantic scheme by which three billion dollars tribute is annually levied and collected from one hundred millions of people by a few men is the most ingenious affair in the history of the world, at the same time it is simplicity itself.

Illustration. A Trust adds to the cost of the article it produces, say a % for dividends and inter-

est on its illegitimate—its trick made capital, in addition to the 5% on its real capital. This thus arrived-at price is the price paid by the people for the necessities.

At a time when the stock of the Union Pacific railroad sold at less than one hundred dollars per share, and paid 5% annual dividends it was bought up by the few tricksters, who increased the dividend to 10% and the stock rose to over two hundred and was unloaded on the banks and insurance companies in exchange for the people's deposited savings. The few tricksters made hundreds of millions of dollars profit. To get from the people the extra 5% dividend the Union Pacific increased directly or indirectly the charge for every pound of freight and every passenger carried. This increased the price of all the wheat, corn, beef, and other necessities of the people which were carried by the railroad.

Another illustration: The Steel Trust has five hundred millions of common stock. It does not represent a dollar of real money. It is only printed paper given to the tricksters who created it, as a bonus for promoting the Steel Trust scheme. The Steel Trust pays a yearly dividend of 5%—twenty-five million dollars on this five hundred millions of worthless stock. To get this twenty-five million dollars the Trust adds to the legitimate cost of the rails it sells to the railroads and the railroads take the twenty-five million dollars from the people in the form of increased freight and passenger rates.

THE COST OF LIVING CANNOT DECLINE UNTIL THESE THREE BILLION DOLLARS OF ANNUAL TRIBUTE HAS STOPPED.

This is the greatest question before the American people for it means that if it is not stopped—if it continues—the people will, when they realize, as they are beginning to realize, that they cannot meet the cost of their living with their income, revolt against its collection.

Notwithstanding this is the greatest question of the times, can any voter of Oregon, recall a single reference to it by Senator Chamberlain or Mr. Booth? Their campaign has given voters all sorts of worn threadbare "tariff, etc." arguments as the reason for high cost of living but it will be noted that the cost of living has steadily mounted whether under Democratic or Republican rule and regardless of tariff changes.

The everyday people of the United States have saved up and deposited in savings banks over five billions

of money (there is less than four billions of all kinds of American money). For this money the people receive 4%—two hundred million annually. They received the same rate, 4%, 40 years ago when the two hundred million bought what today requires four hundred millions to pay for. This is because the high cost of living has cut (to pay the few tricksters their three billions of annual tribute), the purchasing power of the income of the people's savings in two. At the same time the National Banks and Trust companies owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the same few tricksters who levy the three billion tribute, borrow the people's savings from the Savings Banks at from 3 1/4% to 4 1/4% and reloan it to the people at "any old rate." This "any old rate" charged the American people by the System, the few who annually levy three billion tribute, for the use of their own savings, can best be ascertained by glancing at the National Bank and Trust companies' advertisements "Capital one million dollars. Surplus and undivided profits, five million. In business twenty years ago, during which time we have earned sufficient to pay our stockholders 20% yearly and in addition have 'made' 400%, which is now on hand." If this will not explain what "any old rate" is, one has but to turn to the puke Congressional Report and read the testimony of the New York bank presidents, that their banks had earned 2800% on their capital in twenty year. And if one is still puzzled, he has but to observe the marble palaces in the different American cities which have been built to get rid of the oceans of profits made from borrowing the people's money at four per cent and loaning it back to them at "any old rate." One bank in one of the big cities was driven by its accumulated earnings to put \$350,000 into bronze doors. If the Oregon voter is still puzzled about the "any old rate," let him automobile through his state as I have done and listen to the hardest working men and women on earth, pathetically ask: "Why is it we are compelled to work like slaves and only allowed to retain enough of our earnings to keep body and soul together that the holders of 8 to 12% mortgages may take the balance?"

This, too, is the burning question of the hour and yet who in Oregon has heard any reference to it in this Chamberlain-Booth campaign?

The everyday people of the United States have billions of their hard-earned savings in the Life Insurance

Companies, which, notwithstanding the reforms I forced eight years ago, are still dominated by the System. These billions return to their owners, the people, about the same yearly rate as their savings in savings banks, like the National Banks, and Trust Company custodians of the people's savings, accumulated them so fast that to get rid of them they were compelled to invest in bronze doors and such bric-a-brac as the crowned heads of Europe cannot afford to buy. One of them, which collects its premiums fifty cents and a dollar at a time, has put millions and millions of its surplus into an enormous marble tower which these thrifty custodians of the people's money proudly boast, eclipses all its competitors' spendings. The part that Life Insurance Companies play in the wholesale robbing of the American people is most interesting.

The first thing that started me on my Life Insurance crusade was this odd happening. At our annual New York Horse Show meets I noticed that one of our young millionaire directors, who if he was in the country at this time, I am sure would take delight in answering at Mr. Hanley as a Senatorial Joke, each year decorated us with costly bunches of violets. Upon investigation we found that his annual expenditure for such necessities was \$30,000 and that they were paid for by the great Life Insurance Company of which he was a high official. Can the hard working Oregon rancher voter who each year pinches out of his earnings his \$30 Life Insurance premium, imagine the fun of blowing in a thousand such yearly premiums for violets? I wonder. At the end of my reform crusade we found that the office furniture of one of the great companies had cost considerably over a million dollars of the policy holders' money—\$60,000 rugs, \$12,000 desks, chairs at \$2000 apiece. The whole was sold at public auction and realized old junk prices.

"And what has this ancient history to do with high cost of living and other questions of the day?" I hear the Oregon Senatorial candidates ask. Only this. These depositaries of the people's savings are today, notwithstanding the reforms forced a few years ago, dominated by these three billion dollars tribute collectors. Don't believe it? Let's see.

When the lid was lifted from the rotten New Haven Railroad cauldron the other day by President Wilson's investigators, one of the Life Insurance Companies was found to be the

largest holder of the New Haven stock, \$7,000,000. How did it happen—the tribute leviers who still dominate this great people's saving institution, loaded up with New Haven stock at \$100 a share and dumped it on the company at around \$200 a share; and now that it is practically worthless, millions of the people's savings have disappeared—into the pockets of the tribute collectors. Any Oregon voter versed in two-two-four mathematics can ascertain how much was added to the Life Insurance section of high cost of living by these honorable trustees' New Haven deals and by scores of similar ones.

Nothing has a greater and more direct effect on the cost of the people's living than railroads. Every dollar they take from the people in the form of freight and passenger rates is so much added to the cost of the people's living. This is so fundamental and obvious to the Oregon rancher, manufacturer, storekeeper, that I have only to call attention to it. A railroad is entitled to take from the people its running expenses, necessary improvements and a fair interest upon invested capital, but it is not entitled to add to the people's cost of living by taking from them in freight and passenger charges, interest on fictitious capital, capital which represents money directly or indirectly stolen by the one who dominates the management.

Here is one of the most important branches of the great question—high cost living. There has been stolen from the railroads of the United States during the past thirty years billions of dollars. Oregon voters know this. It is common knowledge now, for the investigation of the Frisco, New Haven, Boston & Maine and Rock Island wreckage and robbery, by which over a billion of dollars was stolen in such nasty, sneak-thieving ways as to compel criminal prosecution, is now under way.

Ten years ago, when I publicly pointed to the New Haven and Rock Island railroads as the gigantic swindles they have since been declared by the government to be, I was called a madman, for the stocks and bonds which are now nearly worthless were then selling at fancy high prices and were eagerly sought by conservative investment buyers.

THE RAILROAD SECTION OF THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY, HIGH COST LIVING, IS ONE OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN OREGON. Today the railroads of the country

are doing more to paralyze the country's business than any other industry. They are deadlocked with the government over the question of increased rates. They have stopped construction and threaten to keep it stopped until they are allowed to add further to the people's cost of living. No Oregon voter should allow himself to be fooled into believing that it is possible to raise railroad rates without raising the cost of living. An illustration which will be easy of comprehension by Oregon voters: The late Mr. Harriman so juggled the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads as to rise over night from poverty to phenomenal riches, \$200,000,000. Nothing like his wealth wizarding has taken place in the history of the whole world.

Harriman's operations were taken to the courts and decided illegal and the Union Pacific was compelled to disgorge the Southern Pacific and other railroads. Union Pacific stock now owned by the people who exchanged their savings for it has dropped from away over \$200 per share to about where it started from, \$100. Everyone has lost but Harriman. He lost none of the oceans of money which he secured by his illegal transaction, his family still has it. By the way, Mr. Oregon Voter, did you notice that the wife and family of the poor devil over in Washington, who borrowed a few dollars from his bank, intending to repay it, had everything but their clothes taken away from them and that he was railroaded to prison for a long time? And that there were convicted and sentenced to prison last year a large number of letter carriers whose stealings averaged a few dollars apiece?

Amongst Mr. Harriman's many exploits was the building of the Deschutes railroad. It cost about fourteen million dollars, and as we of Wall street got the news back there in those magic money making days, it was to be such a success that its effect on Harriman's stock and bonds brought to his coffers fifty to sixty millions of profit. Now here is the proposition that I would like to put to you Oregon voters:

Mr. Hill's Deschutes railroad runs up one side of the valley and Mr. Harriman's the other. I am told that they together cost \$28,000,000. One of them will supply the wants of Oregon for say one hundred years. Should the people of Oregon, be compelled to pay the additional freight charges—be compelled to sub-

mit to a further rise in their cost of living to pay interest and dividends on the \$18,000,000 Harriman borrowed to sink in this road that he might use its building as a boomer for his Union Pacific stock, the booming of which boomed them all along the line? Or should the family of Harriman, the wizard of railroad jugglery, be compelled to refund to the people the \$18,000,000 wasted in duplicating the Hill road that the \$18,000,000 might be used in irrigating the now waterless lands adjoining and the balance used to replace those cities along the line of the road which died for the want of water?

One other proposition, Mr. Oregon Voter, and I am done. As you go up the Deschutes valley and observe that wasted \$14,000,000 of the American people's savings, and the world of parched land which is actually sobbing for water, does it occur to you if that \$14,000,000 had been spent for spreading the Deschutes river over the valley's baked agricultural riches, the valley now would be one of the most prosperous spots on God's earth and the Hill road, having all the business, would give even better service than now. Does it occur to you when you observe the struggling father, worn mother, and little assisting tots working from sunrise to sunset to build their home and compel their new born ranch to give them the prohibitive cost of living and the Shylock users of the System the mortgage interest, and when you later observe the sullen father, the frenzied mother and the weeping tots navigating the dusty roads for a new home to replace the foreclosed one, and when you listen to the tales of hay sold at less than cost and cattle sacrificed to meet the loan company's queer 10% interest-and-you-sell-them-at-our-price contracts, and then you recall the tales of the middle west prosperity, and those of the eastern banks aburst with too-loaned-to-Wall-street-at-5% billions of the people's savings, and then when you read in the press of the great eastern cities of the old Shroton of Nero by the new rotten and freshly-plugged wealth of America, do you really, do you really, feel like saying to your knees and praying: "Send us a Congress of Bill Hanley and real men whose sordid hearts and base souls have fitted them to make of our glorious country the happy homes our forefathers intended it should be?"

THOMAS W. LAWSON.